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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 112.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1880.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always gladly receive news of local events for insertion in the journal; and a feature in the new conduct of the paper will be a desire to render it an organ for the expression of public opinion. To this end letters on subjects connected with the interests of the Island will always command attention, and when free from personal allusion, will have publication. The Editor cannot, however, hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed, and will not undertake the return of rejected manuscripts.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The charge for subscriptions is 3s. 9d. for 3 months; 7s. 6d. for 6 months; and 15s. for 12 months, postage paid throughout the Island. For all countries included in the International Postal Treaty, it is 4s. for 3 months; 8s. for 6 months, and 16s. for 12 months.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for advertisement is low, and may be had on application at the office. Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the New Albert Hotel, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

PRINTING.

Printing orders of every kind, and in English, Greek and Turkish characters, executed with promptitude and economy at the office of this journal.

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail".)

A Cabinet Council, lasting nearly four hours, and at which the Naval Demonstration and the state of Ireland are supposed to have been taken into consideration, was held at Downing Street on Sept. 30.

According to latest intelligence, the Naval Demonstration has again been postponed, and a more conciliatory disposition is said to prevail at the Porte.

A protocol, stating that no increase of territory, no exclusive influence, nor commercial advantage will be sought by the different Powers, has been signed by the Ambassadors of the various Governments.

The combined fleet moves to Cattaro next week.

A report that Dulcigno had been burnt by the Albanians has been contradicted.

The French Cabinet has been completed, M. de Choiseul becoming Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and M. Raynal Under-Secretary for Public Works.

More fighting has occurred in Basutoland, an unsuccessful attack having been made by 3,000 natives on the resident magistrate of the Thaba Bosigo district on Sept. 25.

The Marchioness of Ripon leaves Brindisi in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ceylon* on Nov. 8, and embarks at Suez in the *Cathay* on Nov. 18.

Sir Bartle and Lady Frere are expected at Southampton on Oct. 5.

Mr. Alderman McArthur, M.P., has been elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

Mr. Alderman R. N. Fowler, M.P., and Mr. H. J. Waterlow have been elected sheriffs.

Lord Mountmorres was assassinated on Sept. 25 at Rusheen, in Galway. The interment took place yesterday.

Mr. Parnell was present at a large land demonstration at New Ross, on Sept. 26, but made no reference to the murder of Lord Mountmorres.

It is stated that a Nihilistic plot has been discovered at Glasgow to destroy the Czar's yacht, the *Livadia*.

The threatened strike in the Lancashire cotton trade has been abandoned.

The Lucknow anniversary dinner took place on Sept. 25, Lieut.-Col. Crommelin, C.B. being in the chair.

The last cricket match of the Australians in England was played at the Crystal Palace on Sept. 29, the Colonists beating the Players of England by two wickets only.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord George Cavendish; Sir R. E. Wilmot-Horton; Sir V. E. Percy de Vere; Dowager Lady Hewett; Admiral Sir J. W. Tarleton; and Col. J. H. Deakin.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A notification published in yesterday's *Gazette* would seem to indicate that the Government believes the war to be at an end. The Viceroy announces that a separate war medal will be granted for Afghanistan, and states that the Queen has expressed her readiness to receive for consideration the names of British officers who have rendered distinguished service during the campaign. Twenty-five additional appointments to the second class of the Order of British India are authorized for native commissioned officers, and a corresponding number of promotions to the first class. The cordial thanks of the Government are expressed to all ranks.

—From Viceroy, Sept. 25.

"St. John reports all quiet at Candahar. The march of the columns returning to India is unopposed. General Baker's brigade reached Killa Abdula yesterday. General Macgregor marched yesterday for Harnai to settle affairs with Marri tribe and restore railway communications. The brigade sent from Candahar to Maiwand has returned, having buried bodies found on field of action, July 27."

—From the Viceroy, dated Simla, Sept. 26.

"Reported from Candahar that Cabuli-troops who fled after action of 1st had reached Ghazni on road towards Cabul. Ghilzai soldiers dispersed to their homes. Ayoob gone to Herat. Durani gathering in Camindwar (?Zamindawar)."

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette.")

Mr. Cookson, H. M.'s Acting Agent and Consul General, left for Cairo by express on 30th ult. As we announced in our last issue Mr. Cookson will reside in Cairo till the return of Mr. Malet.

—We understand that the English legal member of the International Commission on the Mixed Tribunals has not yet been named and it is not impossible that the Foreign Office may send out a special representative.

We venture to think that such a proceeding would be ill-judged. The experience and local influence of Mr. Judge Scott would be quite indispensable to the English representative wherever he might be, and as he would therefore have the practical work, it would be hardly fair that he should not enjoy the nominal dignity of the position.

—Col. Gordon passed through the Suez Canal this week; he left Port-Saïd for Gibraltar by the P. & O. S. S. "Kaiser-el-Hind."

—We understand that Major Baring may be expected to arrive in Alexandria by the P. & O. steamer due on 3rd December. He will probably spend a few days in Egypt before proceeding to India.

—A Vice-Admiralty Court was held at Alexandria to enquire into the action arising out of the collision between the "Adara" and "Northumbria" on 27th August. Mr. Cookson, H. M.'s Judge and Acting Agent and Consul General presided with Captains Wakeham and Coburn as assessors. Mr. Kirby appeared for the "Adara", Mr. Grosjean for the "Northumbria." The hearing of the case occupied the whole of the 25th and 27th ult., judgment being delivered in favour of the "Adara" on 29th ult. We hear that an appeal will be made by the "Northumbria."

—We are requested to state that a General Meeting of the Alexandria Musical Society will be held at Her Majesty's Consulate on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 5 p.m., for the purpose of electing a Committee and Officers for the ensuing season, for discussing what alterations it may be desirable to make in the existing Rules, and for general business.

—A heavy shower fell in Alexandria on 27th ult., being the first rain this season.

—The Italian Theatre in the Estekieh gardens, Cairo will close for the season in a few days.

Mr. Larose, the impresario of the Cairo Theatre is expected to arrive in Alexandria on 6th inst.

—We learn that a fever closely resembling the "dengue fever," is at present very prevalent in Cairo. There is, however, no reason for the alarming rumours recently circulated, as it very rarely ends fatally.

PORT SAID AND THE SUZ CANAL.

In his report on the trade and commerce of Port-Saïd for the year 1879, Acting-Consul Wolf makes the following remarks on the prospects of the Canal:—

That the Suez Canal has so far proved no great success, from a financial point of view, cannot be contradicted in the face of the fact that, after about ten years' trial, the shareholders have not realised more than 1¼ per cent interest on their investment over what had been secured to them, and that for a long period it was doubtful whether even that could be paid and the working expenses of the Canal met at the same time. The decline in the traffic since 1877 goes still further to support the correctness of the assertion that as a financial speculation the canal has not proved a bright one, but that the traffic cannot and will not increase would be an erroneous conclusion to arrive at from the foregoing facts. Until 1873, the receipts of the company had been gradually augmenting, and during 1877, which, however, proved the most productive year on record to the shareholders, trade generally was much depressed. That the political complications and events, failures, and many other causes that had so disastrous an effect on trade and commerce, already affected, in the following year should have caused no decline in the traffic would have given cause for much surprise. That 1879 has not proved a more productive year to the holders of Suez Canal shares than the preceding twelve months, appears but a natural consequence, and is to be accounted for principally by the shocks from which trade and commerce were suffering, and which were not of a nature to be overcome in so short a period. The reduction of 50 c. per ton, which took place on January 1, and the great diminution in the number of troopships and transports that passed through, also made a large hole in the profits. In my opinion, the decline in the traffic during 1878 and 1879 is altogether owing to the extraordinary events hostile to its augmentation, and I consider there is little doubt of its augmenting with the revival of trade and commerce. The total receipts of the company from all sources during the year amounted to 31,206,210 f., of which amount 30,531,180 f. were paid as transit dues by vessels, including the 10 f. per passenger, pilotage, and sundries. The balance of 675,030 f. was realised by the sale of old material. The total number of passengers who passed through the canal in ships, either outward or homeward bound, amounted to 82,135, of which 26,249 were British troops, 13,339 foreign troops mostly French, Dutch, and Ottoman, 12,670 pilgrims, and the remainder civilians. It may, perhaps, be interesting to know that in the last amount are included 598 transported Russians."

ITALY.

A telegram from Rome announces that General Garibaldi and his son Menotti have resigned their seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In a letter announcing this resolution, they state that they are unable to remain deputies in a country where liberty is trodden under foot. The letter concludes with a demand for universal suffrage. It is stated, however, in some quarters (the telegram adds) that the real reason for the resignation is that Major Canzio, General Garibaldi's son-in-law, has been informed that he must consider himself under arrest. General Garibaldi will, it is stated, leave Caprea for Genoa on Saturday. The "Daily News" correspondent at Rome says that, as usual, speculation is rife as to his intentions, and rumours of revolutionary movements are afloat. The Government has, the correspondent adds, adopted vigorous precautionary measures, and any attempt against the State institutions will be quickly repressed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the "Malta Times," Sept. 25th.)

Her Majesty's torpedo ship *Hecla* sails, on the arrival of the *Tamar*, to relieve the *Bittern* at Corfu.

Her Majesty's ships *Condor*, *Falcon*, and *Coquette* will do mail duty between Brindisi and the Albanian coast.

Her Majesty's ship *Iris*, Captain Seymour, arrived here yesterday from Gravosa. She went out this morning for gunnery practice, and returned this afternoon, and will be docked on Thursday next.

Her Majesty's ship *Vulture*, Com. Pringle, entered port from India on the 20th inst. after a run of 70 days from Muscat. She will leave on her way to Plymouth to-day to pay off.

Her Majesty's troopship *Himalaya*, Captain Harry W. Brent, arrived at Bombay on the 9th inst.

Her Majesty's troopship *Serapis* Capt. Twiss, is being completed for sea with all despatch at Portsmouth, as she is to embark troops for India on the 3rd proximo.

Her Majesty's troopship *Tamar*, Captain Royse sailed from Portsmouth on the 16th for Gibraltar and Malta, with troops. She brings for Malta Capt. E. Wood, Lieut. Heath, Thompson, Layard and Lawson, and the 17th Company of Royal Engineers; Capt. W. F. Kelley, 35th Foot to join head-quarters on appointment; Major Morgan and Lieut. Hawkins and Kerriek, Royal Artillery; Capt. Hughes-Hallett, 57th Foot; Major Smith, 20th Foot, to join the 1st Batt.; Deputy Assist. Com. General King and Bowden Smith, of the Ordnance Department; and Brigade-Surgeon Lofthouse, of the Army Medical Department; besides sundry details. The total number of troops which she will take out to the Mediterranean will number about 720. After leaving the Mediterranean, the *Tamar* will leave for Barbadoes, Jamaica, and Bermuda. She is expected here about the 28th inst.

The French ironclads *Friedland* and *Suffren* having arrived at Ragusa on the 14th inst., the International fleet now consists of 20 vessels, commanded by a Vice-Admiral and four Rear Admirals.

We understand that an amended Naval Discipline Act is being prepared, and will be brought before Parliament early next Session. We hope that the question of licences for the sale of refreshments on Naval recreation-grounds may not be lost sight of, and that the Navy may be placed on the same footing as the Army in this respect.

The preparations for the launch of the monster ironclad *Italia*, for the Italian Navy, will be completed at Castellamare by the 29th inst.

The *Rupert*, double screw ram, Capt. Pollard, which was commissioned as long ago as the 25th of March, 1876, arrived at Spithead on the 11th September, on her way to Chatham to pay off. She left on the 12th.

The P. and O. steamer *Deccan*, arrived at Southampton from Calcutta. The captain reports having been in collision with the Norwegian bark *Andolz*, on the 1st inst., forty miles south-west of Start Point. The bark sank shortly afterwards. The crew were saved by the *Deccan*.

A correspondent at Ragusa informs us that much amusement was created in the Fleet on the papers being received reporting the questioning of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre by Mr. P. A. Taylor, relative to the alleged keel-hauling of a marine at Palermo on board H. M. ship *Alexandra*. A circumstantial account of such a punishment having been inflicted, supplemented by the reported hanging on board the *Cruiser* of one of her crew for mutiny, appeared in a Sicilian journal. A youthful wag in the squadron—not improbably the mischievous author of the whole hoax—sent the paper to the honourable member for Leicester, anticipating that Mr. Taylor's well known humanitarian views would lead to some fun. Imagine, then, writes our correspondent, "the mirth of the British bluejacket when he found the bait had been swallowed, and the Secretary of the Admiralty actually interrogated on what would, to any one knowing anything of the Navy, have been so palpable a hoax?"

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP ATALANTA.—The brig General Devon reported at Plymouth, has found the figure representing the wooden head of Her Majesty's ship Atalanta which foundered some time ago. The said head bears marks which indicate that the Atalanta sank in consequence of a terrible collision.

Special Telegrams.

London, 4th Oct.

The Porte has sent an elaborated communication to the Ambassadors which contains a project for a general settlement of all pending questions. More precise details are expected.

Admiral Seymour is preparing to go to Cettigne.

Albanian merchants are ordered to quit Cettigne.

The Albanians continue to assemble at Dulcigno.

Riza Pacha has warned the inhabitants of Dulcigno to put their families in places of safety in case of bombardment.

H. M.'s torpedo storeship *Hecla* has left England for Corfu with eight torpedo boats and 150 torpedoes.

London, 6th Oct.

The Porte offers a solution of the Greek question by tracing a new frontier south Janina and Larissa, and promises to apply reforms within three months in Asia and Europe, if reforms compatible with Turkish integrity. It also promises to use all efforts to persuade the Albanians to cede Dulcigno. These propositions are subject to the naval demonstration being abandoned.

The London press consider the Turkish project an insult to Europe.

The Powers meditate a naval demonstration in the Bosphorus.

London, 5th Oct.

It is stated that England has proposed to the Powers to lay embargo on the chief Turkish ports in the Aegean Sea. The proposal was accepted and orders given accordingly, it will prevent the entry of provisions into Constantinople.

The departure of the fleet from Cattaro is imminent. Malta is mentioned as its probable destination.

Riza Pacha has withdrawn the regular troops from the district of Dulcigno, with the object, it is believed, of tempting the Montenegrin force to attack the town.

The "Daily News" foresees the possibility of the deposition of the Sultan.

London 11th Oct.

The "Daily News" announces that the Cabinet Council convoked for today has been deferred on account of information having been received that the Sultan has decided to submit to England proposition as follows: Entry of combined fleets into Gulf of Smyrna, laying embargo on commerce. Germany and Austria hesitate to accept; France has not yet given a decision; Russia and Italy have promised their co-operation.

The detached English squadron has been ordered to the Levant.

It is reported that a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan has been discovered at Constantinople. Several arrests have been made.

A great number of volunteers are arriving in Greece.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, October 11th, 1880.

We publish in another column a telegraphic *résumé* of the address delivered by H. E. the High Commissioner at Limassol, at a reception recently held at the Municipality there.

It is with pleasure we record the satisfaction with which the speech has been received in Larnaca, and we think we may say throughout the Island. The assurance which His Excellency gave that the English Government has no intention of abandoning Cyprus is sufficient in itself to account for this. The reasons for this last ground of congratulation are not far to seek. The people of the Island appreciate fully the value of liberty, and they are convinced that, whether it be sooner or later, the Government will introduce here, as far as concern us, the principles which regulate the Colonial administration of England, will initiate the necessary reforms, and thus put in motion the forces which only can lead to the future prosperity of the country. It seems impossible under the rule of England—which has been the cradle of modern liberty; the constitution of which has served for the political instruction of so large a number of countries; which has set forth to the universe an ideal Government; which makes force subservient to reason; which affords scope of power to knowledge and understanding; and which possesses, in its Parliament, the most august assembly there exists in the world,—but that these legitimate hopes should be realized. Cyprus is not able to forget the many eloquent voices that have been raised in support of her rights whenever these have been menaced or unrecognized.

We could have wished for to-day, to have added nothing to what we have said, by which it has been our intention to express how much the whole population and each of us individually are indebted to H. E. and to the Government of the Queen for this declaration, which will not fail to produce happy results and put fresh life into everybody and everything. But we have still a duty to fulfil.

An omission was made on the arrival of H. E. in Larnaca which not alone in our opinion, but in that we have heard generally expressed, was a very great pity. No such opportunity was afforded the inhabitants here, as was afforded those of Limassol, of presenting to His Excellency their respects, and expressing their loyalty to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. It is regrettable that no due notice was given to this effect on H. E.'s arrival.

We know that considerable misunderstanding exists between the authorities and Larnaca; we know that distrust of the town has been excited in official circles by persons who, wishing to occupy privileged positions here, have obstructed all communication between Government and the town, except such as was conducted through the medium of themselves. His Excellency ought not to be astonished if on arrival at or departure from this, he finds himself waited upon by one solitary personage (who, however, has no authority to represent Larnaca and its inhabitants), beyond the representatives of the executive power. The people of our town, we may frankly say—and we express a public sentiment general and without exception—are tired of the tutelage which, in spite of themselves, has been imposed upon them. They wish to see at the head of their municipal affairs a man of their own choice, whose devotion to the interests of the town and to the execution of the law, shall be equalled only by his strong loyalty to Her Majesty and her Government. We repeat that the inhabitants of Larnaca yield to those of no other town in Cyprus in point of loyalty and patriotism; and,

if what we have to say has any weight whatever, we ask the Government to give us credence in this matter. If no municipal taxes have been received since March, it is because we have been without a municipal council, and because the Chief of the Municipality, nominated to the post in all cases by Government, has not occupied himself with their collection. The non-payment of taxes, then, in no way displays a spirit of opposition to Government. There is no need at all to speak of the measures of coercion which we hear have been mentioned.

It is certain that this state of things is not able to last. Larnaca cannot afford to allow herself to be calumniated and slandered in the eyes of the Government. It is necessary in the interest of every one that these intermediate persons should be put on one side, and direct communication be opened up between the Government and the town. This is the more necessary that it may be clearly demonstrated that the Government does not intend showing any partiality, that the inhabitants of all the towns have an equal right to its solicitude, as, on the other hand, the towns have certain duties which in return they are expected to perform.

Now that the Government has proclaimed its intention not to quit the isle, it will have need of the co-operation of all the energy and life of the Island. And the fact should not be lost sight of that it will be Larnaca it will have to look to for the most intelligent and enlightened assistance, for the inhabitants of this town form the most cultivated portion of the people of Cyprus, and it is from here spring all the best suggestions which have in regard the prosperity and the destiny of the Island.

The love of practical joking which, if we may believe Capt. Marryatt, was, at one time, next to bravery, the most marked characteristic of the British midly, seems in no way to have died out, though it may perhaps have altered in kind. We learn from the *Malta Times* that the reported "keel-hauling" of a marine on board H. M. S. "Alexandra" is a hoax, perpetrated probably by a sub-officer of H. M.'s fleet. We indeed half-expected this would prove to be the case, and we therefore refrained from commenting on a paragraph respecting the matter which was relegated to our occasional notes. It appears that a circumstantial account of such a punishment having been inflicted—supplemented by the reported hanging on board the "Cruiser" of one of her crew for mutiny—appeared in a Sicilian journal. A bright spirit in the equalron—with whom as the *Malta Times* says,—the whole affair most likely originated—sent the newspaper to Mr. P. A. Taylor M. P. The honourable member for Leicester, anxious to the fact, proceeded to interrogate Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who, of course denied *in toto* that there was any truth in the report. The fact that the Secretary of the Admiralty should have been questioned in regard to what, to anyone knowing anything of the Navy, must have at once appeared a palpable hoax, has, according to the correspondent of our contemporary, occasioned the greatest diversion in the Mediterranean fleet.

SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY AT LIMASSOL.

The following appeared in a supplement to *Cyprus* issued on 5th inst. :—

LIMASSOL, 5th October.

Tuesday afternoon.

At a public meeting held here to-day, an address was presented to H. E. the High Commissioner, by the President of the Municipality, in the name of the inhabitants of Limassol, expressing their loyalty and happiness under the British Government.

In reply H. E. congratulated the meeting on the visible signs of prosperity in the town and district of Limassol. He stated that the population of the town had increased one third since the British occupation. The harvest of corn and olives had been very good; of grapes good; and although this year the crop of carobs is less than last year, yet they are

now fetching double the ordinary price, shewing that there is a great demand for them in foreign markets. Referring to the report lately spread by some persons unknown, H. E. assured the meeting that the British Government has no intention of abandoning Cyprus. The material for the iron pier for Limassol is now on the passage out from England. The pier will enable vessels to load alongside. A new Custom house will also be built. H. E. expressed it as his opinion, that the paving of the town, and building of houses cannot fail to attract visitors to the beautiful winter climate of Cyprus. He hoped good houses and a good hotel would be built to attract the wealthy travellers who annually spend their winters in the Mediterranean.

ENGLISH LEGISLATION IN CYPRUS.

(Translated from M. Saripolos' pamphlet.)

(Continued from our last.)

V.—APPEAL FROM PENAL SENTENCES.

According to Art. 35 of the Ordinance, appeal from the sentences pronounced by the substitutes or lieutenants of the High Commissioner, is permitted under the following circumstances :—

(1) In all cases which the substitutes of the High Commissioner may try without the assistance of assessors if the sentence is a term of imprisonment of more than a month or a fine exceeding ten pounds.

The condemned person is alone received as appellant. As far, then, as concerns the accuser, whether *privé* or nominated by the court, judgment is final. He has no power of appeal.

(2) Judgment passed by a substitute of the High Commissioner sitting with the assistance of assessors, may be appealed against in any of the three following cases :—

(a) If any one of the assessors has protested against either the judgment or the testimony on which judgment is grounded; (b) if the fine inflicted amounts to fifty pounds, or the imprisonment is for a year or more; (c) if the substitute of the High Commissioner has thought well to reserve a question of law, or difficult point of action, for the consideration of the judicial officer.

In each of these three cases the substitute of the High Commissioner will draw up an official report of the trial, setting forth the facts, and stating the grounds on which judgment was based, as well as the arguments adduced by the appellant; the whole to be forwarded without delay by the substitute of the High Commissioner to the judicial officer.

Appeal is *suspensif*. The condemned person may be released from custody on bail.

An appeal having reached the judicial officer, he proceeds to make himself acquainted with the contents of the various documents submitted to him. Having done this, he tries the case publicly and delivers judgment after having heard the appellant and his accuser. He may enjoin the substitute of the High Commissioner to modify or add to his decision as he (the judicial officer) may consider necessary, without, however, increase to the severity of the original sentence. Nevertheless, he is only able to repeal a judgment declarative of guilt in the four following events: (1) in cases in which the constitution if brought forward in the judgment would have had the effect of wholly changing the face of the matter; thus is to say would have caused the inferior judge to adjudicate in an altogether different way; (2) if an error has occurred in summoning the assessors; (3) if it has been shown, either before or during the trial, that legal exception may be taken to the assessors; and (4) if there has been any fault, or lack of form, in the swearing-in of the witnesses.

Here ends the penal part of the Ordinance of Sir Garnet Wolseley.

(To be continued.)

Local Notes.

The Printing Office of *Cyprus* is now removed to 19, Valsamaki Street.

It can hardly be said that the leading journal often condescends to notice matters which transpire here. We have, however, been able to exhume the following paragraph from amongst the mass of corn-crop news and advertisements on the nineteenth page of the current issue of the *Weekly Times* :—

"A correspondent states that, owing to the want of safe landing-places in the island of Cyprus, the British Government is about

to erect a large screw pile pier on the island at Limassol. The contract for this important work has been intrusted by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to Messrs. Cochrane and Co., of Woodside Ironworks, Dudley, who built the bridges over the Thames at Westminster, Charing-cross, and Cannon-street. The work is to be executed with all possible despatch."

Yes. But what about the Larnaka pier?

It is with sincere regret we record the death of Mr. E. Küss, late Manager of the branch here of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co. It will be remembered that quite recently Mr. Küss left Larnaka in order to assume a part in the administration of the chief office of the Bank at Alexandria.

The *London Gazette* of 28th ult. officially notifies the following appointments to commands in the 35th (The Royal Sussex) Regiment:—

Lieut. Frederick Herbert Yate, from the 107th Foot, to be Lieut. vice C. H. W. Café, promoted; Lieut. Charles Louis Aubrey Ramus, from the 107th Foot, to be Lieut., vice F. H. Yate, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that Professor Sayce of Oxford intends visiting the East in the course of the next winter for archaeological investigations. Among other places he will visit Cyprus.

Some patriotic Greek ladies resident in Cyprus intend, we hear, presenting the Greek army with a flag elaborately embroidered with the national arms in blue and white silk.

Some of the roads about old Larnaka have lately been repaired. The work has been performed by convicts under the guard of zaptiehs and pioneers.

Mr. C. D. Cobham, Commissioner of our district, arrived from Alexandria by the last mail, and at once resumed his official duties here. The report, that he would hold another post on the Island is therefore not confirmed.

H. E. the High Commissioner together with his family and Staff arrived from Limassol on Friday afternoon by the *Raqi*. H. E. stayed the night here and left the ensuing day at 1 o'clock for Nicosia.

The shepherds recently arrested near the slaughter-house for murder are to be tried to-day before the Temviz Court of Nicosia.

"A Trip to Cyprus" is an article from the pen of Lieut-Colonel C. B. Butler in the August and September parts of *Good Words*. It is in the writer's usual pleasant style, which is familiar to the readers of this magazine. We take the opportunity warmly to commend *Good Words*. Although its price is only sixpence, its contents are of the highest literary and artistic ability. The September number has contributions from Miss Katherine Macquoid, and Professor Veitch, and besides Lieut-Colonel Butler's paper, serial stories by Jean Ingelow and Mr. Thomas Hardy.

Limassol News.

H. M. S. *Rapid* arrived here on the morning of the 4th inst. from Beyrout.

H. M. troopship *Tamar*, arrived on the 5th inst. at 5 a. m. from Malta with the Head-Quarters and one wing of the 35th (the Royal Sussex) Regiment on board. The disembarkment took place the following morning at 10 o'clock, the troops proceeding at once to Polymedia. The 20th Regt. embarked at noon on the same day and the *Tamar* left for Malta at 7 p. m. The streets and pier were crowded with persons to witness the departure, and the spectacle presented was evidently full of attraction for everyone. All the men of the 20th Regt. looked exceedingly healthy. It is to be hoped the newly-arrived regiment will enjoy the same freedom from sickness as 20th has done, and then perhaps, it will be found out at home that Cyprus is not the hot-bed of fever it is represented to be.

Both the disembarkment and embarkation were effected in good order, principally due to the exertions of Capt. Lutman Johnson, Brigade Major, and Assist. Commy-General Leach, neither of whom left the pier for a moment while the *Tamar* remained in port. The Commissariat transport arrangements left nothing to be desired.

It is hoped by people here that when the 35th have had time to settle down, their

officers will allow the band of the regiment to play once a week in Limassol.

The newly arrived troops comprise 12 officers, 315 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 women and 31 children.

H. E. Major General Sir R. Biddulph remained at the pier during the landing and departure of the troops.

A farewell dinner to the officers of the 20th Regt., at which His Excellency together with Mr. King-Harman were present, was given at the Anglo-Greek Club on Monday night. The following gentlemen, most of whom belong to Limassol, were among those present: Mr. R. L. Mitchell, Commissioner; Mr. M. King, Asst.-Commissioner; Assist.-Com.-General Cecil F. Leach and Quarter-Master Wasp, Commissariat Staff; Lieut-Colonel Dumaresq, Lieut. Sinclair and Mr. A. Bistachi, R. E. Dept.; Dep. Asst. Com. Genl. A. Bridgman, Ordnance Staff; Lieut. A. Gilmore, L.C.M.P.; Surgeon-Majors Falwasser and Macnamara, and Surgeon H. Reays, A. M. Staff; Rev. A. Garboushian, Chaplain; Mr. Christian of the Imp. Ottoman Bank and Mr. J. W. Williamson. The chair was taken by Lieut-Col. Dumaresq. After due honour had been paid the toast of the Queen, the chairman proposed the health of the officers of the 20th Regiment, on whose behalf Major Webster warmly responded. The next toast was "the officers of the Royal Engineers" in returning thanks for which Lieut. Sinclair gave "the health of the civic authorities." His Excellency retired about 11 o'clock and the company broke up about 1.30 a. m., having had a very pleasant evening. Captain Leach and Lieut. Sinclair each sang a Greek song and were warmly applauded.

On Tuesday afternoon the High Commissioner held a reception at the municipality at which the notables of the town—Greek and Turki—were present. An address delivered by His Excellency will have before this reached you.

The Cattle Disease which has lately been restricted to two villages in this district has broken out at Agios Yannis, about ten hours' journey from Limassol.

The supposed murderers of the Greek priest whose dead body was found some time ago between Agia Phila and Palodia have been arrested. They are two brothers—Turks—from the village of Palodia and both bear a very bad character.

It is thought the crime was committed from motives of personal enmity. The men are in prison awaiting trial.

H. E. Major General Sir R. Biddulph, Lady Biddulph and the Staff left on Friday, at 10 a. m., for Larnaca, on board H. M. S. *Rapid*.

Among the late arrivals here are Major Bowlby, Captain Baker and Quarter-Master Mc Kay, who have come to say Good bye to their regiment, the 20th, they being seconded for service on the Island; Mr. Hutchinson from Larnaca; and Mr. Casolani and family per H.M.S. *Tamar* from Malta.

Kyrenia News.

Mr. Samuel Brown C. E. has been over to Kyrenia and inspected the Government works in course of construction there. During the period of his visit, he staid at the Commissioner's house.

Judge Law from Alexandria, brother of Mr. A. Law, the Assistant Commissioner, has arrived.

The climate of Kyrenia is quite perfect at present, and sea-bathing is carried on with great vigour both by the natives and the English colony.

A case has been tried before the Daavi Court which has created considerable interest. A Greek stabbed another man in the back, at the village of Kalourga. The blow was fatal, and the murderer then stabbed himself in the stomach. He is now under medical care at the Konak and when recovered will be sent to Nicosia for trial. This is the first case of murder that has happened in Kyrenia since the occupation.

THE NILE.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S LECTURE.

Sir Samuel Baker was at Simla at the date of latest Indian letters, and while there improved the occasion and the minds of a large and attentive audience by delivering a lecture on his old acquaintance, the Nile. An Indian paper gives the following summary of his discourse:

The lecturer said that in the history of this world there have been particular geographical points which, owing to their pecu-

liar position, favorable for commerce, favorable also for the mental and physical development of mankind, have become most important. In older times, the civilisation of the world was confined to the Mediterranean. The eastern portion of the Mediterranean which comprised the Tyro and Sidon and the whole of the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor with the island of Cyprus, was commercially the most important centre of the world as it was known at that period. If we look back, we shall be struck with the extremely limited knowledge of what was then called the "world".

In the numerous vicissitudes and the rise and fall of empires, some have disappeared or decayed, while others, which like Great Britain, were positively unknown, have become great. But there is one spot which has never changed—a spot of paramount interest in ancient days, and, if possible, of still greater interest at the present day. This country is Egypt, and we find that notwithstanding the series of conquests by strangers, and dissolution of successive wars, there has been a recuperative power in that wonderful river the Nile, which has re-established the prosperity of the nation.

In considering Egypt and the great Nile, which has formed it, it is first of all necessary to regard the geographical position, and we find that as a strategical military point, Egypt could be dominated by a superior maritime power, and, if in possession of that power, Egypt would be practically invulnerable bounded as it is on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by the Red Sea, and entirely protected on the west by the enormous deserts of Libya and Sahara and upon the north-east by the desert from Palestine. Practically, therefore, a power which commands the sea would always be able to hold Egypt.

But the meeting had little to do with Egypt as it is at the present moment: they must commence with the distant past. In the first place, they had to regard Egypt in a geological point of view. Its geological formation belongs to the most recent period, and the cultivable portion which is now called Egypt, "par excellence," is due for its existence entirely to the deposit of mud by the Nile which has formed the Delta. The latitude of Egypt and its climatic influences are so favourable to agriculture, that it has always been a land of great fertility, even while other countries, though rich, were suffering from periodical famines. At those times visits to Egypt of historical importance were rendered necessary in search of grain, the traders being drawn to that vast granary by the dearth in their own lands, which proved the agricultural importance of ancient Egypt.

We find that the first notice of Egypt in the bible is upon the visit paid by Abraham, 1920 B. C. Owing to the great famine in Chaldaea, Abraham and his wife steered their way towards Egypt, even at that great distance of time 1920 years before Christ! The great Chaldaean was so much appalled by the magnificence of Egypt and the luxury and civilisation to which he was entirely unaccustomed, that he thought it expedient to pass his wife off for his sister, lest he should be murdered for her sake.

From the time of Abraham that Nile has never practically changed: although every year it varies from its course to a small degree still we have evidence which no one can possibly contest, that those people who attribute the creation to 4004 B. C. must be in error. It is known that in Egypt there are at the present moment standing temples more than 4,000 years old; we see their foundations are unchanged; and we know that the Nile used to wash, or nearly washed, those foundations 4,000 years ago. So that practically the river remains as it was when they were built. At the same time we observe near these ruins dry water-courses, showing that at some more remote age there was a rainfall, and that the climate must have altered before these temples were erected. We pick up fossils in the stream-beds, and we know that these reliable leaves from nature's own history prove that organic matter existed in those early periods—which completely upsets all popular chronology. The priests of Egypt show to Herodotus, 2,300 years ago, their written history independently of their traditional accounts, and approved to that great historian's satisfaction that from upwards of 10,000 years before their time they traced their kinds in an unbroken line of descent.

The Egyptian priests were well aware that without their Nile Egypt could not exist; that river, always the great mystery, was the only stream of water, which passing through 1,800 miles of inhospitable deserts, had formed the Delta and the agricultural wealth of Egypt. A country possessing such abundant wealth, together with such favorable conditions, was an attraction to the cupidity of surrounding nations. Egypt was attacked and won by the Persians, and subsequently, by the Greeks and Romans. Whenever Egypt was afflicted by famine, the calamity was due to a deficiency in the volume of the Nile, which whether grave or slight, was invariably chronicled and became historical. After full investigation of the source of the Nile, we may be almost certain that the famine in the time of Joseph was caused by some obstruction in the river, or by a deficient rainfall in Abyssinia, which interfered with the average volume in lower Egypt.

When Herodotus was in Egypt, he had a superstitious reverence for the Nile, and in his writings, whenever he approaches the subject of Egyptian theology, he endeavours to avoid the mysterious topic. But the priests of Egypt were unanimous in attributing a supernatural mystery to that river. They had no clue to the unknown sources; they had no idea of the cause of an overflow during the summer months, when other countries suffered from drought. Hence their theology and want of geographical knowledge heightened their superstitious to such a degree that every creature which inhabited this sacred river was revered. The ibex, the goose, the

crocodile, and other creatures were all regarded as holy. The scarabæus (beetle) was also revered by the Egyptians. In the lecturer's opinion this insect was regarded as the harbinger of the Nile, as he had himself noticed that these very large beetles appeared at the commencement of the rains.

The great desire of Herodotus was to discover, if possible, some clue to the sources of the mysterious Nile, and to the great but secret cause of the rising of the waters. But the more he sought for information among the priests, the more vague their accounts became, until at last he was obliged to relinquish his inquiries. When the Romans conquered Egypt, Julius Cæsar proclaimed publicly that if he could only solve the great problem and discover the sources of the Nile, he should consider it the greatest conquest he had made. Nero sent two centuries in command of a large expedition. Sir Samuel thought he knew with tolerable certainty the neighbourhood which they reached. Seneca's description of that expedition is exceedingly graphic. There was neither open water nor land to be seen. Sir Samuel felt perfectly certain that in the time of the centuries' expedition there must have been the same vegetable obstruction which caused him so much difficulty in his last ascent of the river, where for fifty miles he was obliged to cut his way through this mass of accumulated vegetable matter exactly resembling the "paludes vastas et immanas" of Seneca. Sir Samuel had seen the water bubbling up with such enormous force from beneath the mass that it called to his recollection this exact description of the centuries.

Such was the state of the Nile when general ignorance prevailed among the priests, and it was regarded with mysterious reverence. If the Nile rose, the people feared an inundation which might sweep away half of Egypt; if the Nile decreased, they dreaded a famine. Hence all their thoughts were concentrated upon this one river, on which the actual existence of the people must depend. The exports of Egypt in 1879 were £13,000,000 against £8,000,000 for an average Nile in 1878, thus showing the enormous recuperative power of one wholesome inundation.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

The Californian newspapers contain particulars of a legal defence by a young lady of a man accused of murder. Mrs Gordon, who is the first advocate of her sex who has appeared before a San Francisco jury, was dressed in black, her sole ornament being a rose worn *au corset*. Her entrance into court created some stir, of which, however, she took no notice. In the course of her speech for the defence applause was several times testified although severely reprimanded from the bench. At the close of the trial the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal, whereupon there was an explosion of pent-up enthusiasm. It is said that Mrs. Gordon is not only young but beautiful and at the same time elegant. It is not surprising then if she is able to affect the decisions of juries, the composite parts of which are men first and jurymen afterwards.

A lawsuit will shortly be heard to establish the nationality of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett. The Baroness Burdett Coutts is determined to marry him, and should it be proved that he is an alien, she will sacrifice a considerable portion of her wealth. The Queen is said to have sent a letter remonstrating with her ladyship on the step she is about to take of marrying a gentleman so many years her junior.

The publication of a new illustrated work is announced under the title of "Picturesque Palestine, Sinai and Egypt." It is to be edited by Col. Wilson, Consul-General in Asia Minor, and formerly Engineer to the Palestine Exploration Society. Canon Tristram, Prof. Palmer, Miss M. E. Rogers, Col. Warren, Lieut. Conder, Dr. Scharf, Dr. Jessop, Mr. E. T. Rogers, the Rev. W. F. Holland, and Col. Wilson are the chief contributors. The work will be issued in forty parts.

The climate of Ragusa is a beautiful and healthy one, and no cases of serious sickness have occurred on board the combined fleet. The port of Gravosa resembles a Norwegian fiord in its general aspect. At the northern end it is partly sheltered by the island of Daxa from south-westerly gales. Her Majesty's ships Alexandria and *Téméraire*, with the gun-vessel Condor and the despatch boat Helicon, have been moored with hawsers to rocks on shore. South of them are the Russian ships Svetlana and Jemshoug. Beyond are moored in the stream the Austrian iron-clad Custoza next the Italian iron-clad Palestro, with the German corvette Victoria. Inshore in Ombla Creek is the Italian iron-clad Roma, and in the real port at Gravosa are the Austrian ships London, Prinz Eugen, and Srenyic. Three Turkish ironclads are reported to be in Corfu Channel. No visits of ceremony have taken place between the foreign admirals and Prince Nikita, but the Russian admiral, accompanied by his flag captain, has visited the Prince in plain clothes.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

October
5th S. S. "Antona" 335 tons, British, mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
8th H. M. S. "Rapid" from Limassol with H. E. and Staff.
9th S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons, British, Mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

October
5th S. S. "Antona" 335 tons British, mails, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo
2nd S. S. "Fortuna" 433 tons British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S.S. "Antona" from Beyrout Capt. Mc Dougall, Mr. F.O. Harvey, Mr. Williams, Mr. Pons, and Padre Francesco, and 17 deck passengers.

By the S.S. "Fortuna" from Alexandria and Limassol, Capt. Blair—Mr. C.D. Cobham Commisr. of Larnaca, Major Bowlby, Mr. Mc Kay, Capt. Baker, Mr. Flack, Mr. G. M. Borg, and Mr. Turner.

LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

October
2nd "Lisa" Italian brig 164 tons, from Venice, general cargo.
4th H. M. S. Rapid from Beyrout.
4th "Filantropia" 90 tons, Cypriot schooner from Larnaca, general cargo.
5th H. M.'s Troopship "Tamar" from Malta with 429 troops.
6th S. S. "Antona" 336 tons, British, from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.
8th S. S. "Fortuna" British, 433 tons, from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

Cleared Outwards.

October
3rd "Eliza S." 224 tons Italian Brig, for C. Bianco to finish loading carrobs for Trieste.
3rd "Italo" Austrian Brig 279 tons for C. Carrubiere to finish loading carrobs for Trieste.
6th S. S. "Antona" for Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.
6th "Panaghia M." Greek barque 232 tons, for C. Bianco to finish loading carrobs for Taganrog.
6th H. M. Troopship Tamar for Malta with 20th Regt. on board.
8th H. M. S. "Rapid" for Larnaca with H. E. on board.
8th S. S. "Fortuna" for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By S. S. "Antona" from Larnaca Oct. 6th Major Bowlby, Chief Commandant of Police, Capt. Baker, Qr-Master Mc Kay, Lieut. Kitchener, Mr. Turner, representative of King & Co., Mr. Flack representative of Janion & Son, Ginaropulo and family, Hutchinson, Politis, Jackoviddies and 18 deck passengers.
By S. S. "Fortuna" Oct. 8th from Alexandria 5 deck passengers.

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„ Larnaca every Tuesday at 9 p. m.

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