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# CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No 116.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 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; 5s. 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.

All letters or communications to be addressed to the Editor of "Cyprus".

### 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".)

The Marquis of Salisbury was entertained by the Taunton Conservative Association on Oct. 26, and spoke upon the policy of the Government.

Lord Northbrook, speaking at a meeting of the Winchester Liberal Working Men's Club, justified the Government measures of the past session. He is lecturing to-day on India.

Sir Stafford Northcote was present, on Oct. 27, at a meeting held at Exeter on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach spoke at Cirencester, on Oct. 27, on the Irish Question.

Mr. Chamberlain was present at Birmingham, on Oct. 26, at the unveiling of a memorial fountain to commemorate the municipal work of the right hon. gentleman.

Dulcigno has not yet been handed over to the Montenegrins, but positive instructions have been sent by the Porte to Riza Pasha to hasten the transfer.

Latest intelligence states that a still further delay of five days has been asked for.

A new Greek Ministry, with M. Comounouros as President of the Council, has been formed.

Brig.-Gen. Clarke has taken the stronghold of Lethorodi in Basutoland.

A rumour comes from St. Petersburg that the Czar has been poisoned by Nihilist agents, but that the papers have been ordered not to mention His Majesty's illness.

The Prussian Diet was opened, on Oct. 24, by Count Stolberg-Werwiegerode, Vice-President of the Ministry. The speech dealt almost exclusively with home and domestic matters.

An Austrian Red-Book, containing diplomatic correspondence on the Eastern Question has been published.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were entertained by the Lord Mayor at a Masonic banquet at the Mansion House on Oct. 25.

The Rev. G. E. Moule, D.D., has been consecrated as bishop for Mid-China; the Rev. C. P. Scott, B.A., for North China; and the Rev. E. Nuttall, D.D. for Jamaica.

Sir Alexander Taylor, K.C.B., has been appointed President of the Cooper's Hill College.

Two Land Leaguers, Mr. Healy and Mr. Walsh, have been arrested by the Government. Six of the land agitators are to be arrested.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord Sinclair; Major-Gen. E. De Lancey Lowe, C.B.; Col. T. Rattray, C.B., C.S.I.; Major G.O.H. Gavin; Major-Gen. G. W. Osborne, late H.E.I.C.S.; and Baron Ricasoli.

## EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

On Monday last Comm. de Martino, Agent and Consul General for Italy, delivered to H. H. Abbas Bey, the heir apparent to the Khedivial throne, the Grand Cordon of the order of S. Maurizio e Lazzaro, conferred on His Highness by the King of Italy.

The first meeting of what may be called the British Auxiliary Commission on the International Tribunals was held yesterday at H. M.'s Consulate under the presidency of Mr. Malet, C.B., the other members being Messrs. Cookson, Scott, Hills and Law. It will be remembered that we announced on 4th September, that H. M.'s Government had requested these gentlemen to form themselves into a commission in order that they might prepare a report to assist the British members of the International Commission.

Mr. Malet, C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary, H. M.'s Agent and Consul General, arrived at Alexandria per P. and O. S. S. 'Tanjore' on 28th inst., and left for Cairo by 2 p.m. train yesterday.

Twenty bales of tobacco which the contrabandists had carefully deposited in the Khedive's bath at Ramleh Palace, were captured by the coastguard at 5 a.m. to-day. We welcome our new confrère 'L'Egypte', which came into existence on Monday last.

Visitors to Cairo during the coming winter will miss an interesting feature of the old city. The cotton bazaar is being rapidly pulled down. It will be remembered that this was the public slave market which figures so picturesquely in paintings by Muller, Gerome and others artists. Since the abolition of public sales of slaves it has been ostensibly used for cotton, but as the amount of cotton brought to market in Cairo is very small, it was really little frequented, except by sketohers. Its fall may have been necessary. It was probably full of all kinds of unwholesomeness, with its narrow cells piled one on top of the other to a height of seven or eight, or in some places even nine storeys.

The usual winter visitors have already begun to assemble in Cairo. There are four of five at Shepherd's, half a dozen at the New, and a score, chiefly from Germany, at the Hotel du Nil.

The Boolak Museum is now in complete order, and the catalogue is anxiously expected. Most of the important objects have for the first time descriptive labels attached to them.

We learn with regret from 'L'Egypte' of yesterday that no less than twenty-six "dances" besides seven artists belonging to the Cairo Opera "troupe" are suffering from the prevailing fever. We would suggest to Mr. Larose to obtain the services of some of the "Ghewaseehs" from Kenah or Luxor, in order to fill the vacant places. The employment of native as opposed to European talent is just now much in favour and the present opportunity is too good to be missed.

The Marchioness of Ripon has engaged fourteen rooms for herself and suite at Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo. Her Ladyship is expected to arrive per S. S. 'Ceylon' due here on 11th prox.

A large French sugar refinery, with M. Lamond as director, is being started at Cairo by a group of capitalists.

A number of Indian coolies have arrived in the employ of the Daira Sanieh to assist the agriculturists in the cultivation of jute.

Signor Salvini, the actor, has arrived and will play in the Zizinia theatre.

## TURKEY.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

Two recent numbers of the chief German military journal contain papers on the present position of the Turkish army which are obviously written by a man of exceptional information, and in view of certain possible eventualities are not without interest at the present moment. The following summary includes the greater part of the information contained in both articles:—

At the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war hardly 120,000 men remained under arms of the 782,000 who had engaged in it. Some 40,000

these were in Asia and about 80,000 in Europe. Returned prisoners, convalescents, &c., swelled the standing army to about 190,000 men. Of these many had to be discharged. Thus by the beginning of 1880 the whole active force of the Turkish army had sunk to about 160,000 men. Of these 122,000 were scattered about the Balkan peninsula, the four chief divisions being at Constantinople, at Adrianople and on the Greek and Montenegrin frontiers. When Osman Pasha came back from Russia the entire reorganization of the army was entrusted to him. From the very first Osman showed himself wholly unfit for the task. A feeble attempt was made to reorganize the army on the basis of the old six corps; but external circumstances, necessitating as they did continual small movements of troops from point to point, made comprehensive changes difficult, and Osman's obstructive temper soon declared itself against any change whatever. The result was that under his administration the Turkish army took a decided step backwards.

At the beginning of this year, then, Turkey had at most 160,000 men under arms. The poverty of the Turkish Treasury enforced the dismissal last spring of the nizams who had served their time. The battalions hardly retained an average strength of 350 men, and only the regular troops in and around Constantinople were kept up to the mark. The rest of the army was sacrificed. These circumstances, combined with Osman Pasha's proved incapacity as War Minister, and the way in which he had compromised himself on all sides, led last June to his removal from the post. Then came the Greco-Turkish frontier business, and the affair of Albania and Montenegro. This political crisis, together with Hussein Husni Pasha's nomination, seemed a turning-point for the Turkish army. North, east, and west events demanded a decisive attitude on the part of the Porte, to less than a readiness on that of the army for any eventuality. The new War Minister instantly set to work to get what troops there were into working order, and to station efficient troops at important points. The "Commission for the general carrying out of a new military organization" carried out its work no less vigorously. Of troops really under arms after the discharge of reserves above referred to, and immediately before Osman Pasha's dismissal in June there were in and near Constantinople 27,000 men; in Thessaly and Epirus, 26,000 men; in and near Adrianople, 19,000 men; on the Montenegrin frontier, 16,000 men; at Salonica 12,000 men; in Asia Minor, Crete &c., 40,000 men—in all 140,000 men, of which total 106,000 men, with at most 4,500 horse, and 426 caannon, were on the Balkan peninsula. Sanitary corps and means of transport were wholly wanting. In the 151st nizam battalion the average strength was only 350 men, and of these many were old enough to have been passed on to the redifs. Of the 147 cavalry squadrons the greater part were weak cadres with a merely nominal supply of horses. The troops were stationed as follows in the month of June:—At Constantinople: 16 battalions, 36 squadrons, 18 batteries of the 1st and 5th Army Corps. At Adrianople: 27 battalions, 29 squadrons, 10 batteries of the 2nd Army Corps. At Salonica: 11 battalions, 5 squadrons, 4 batteries of the 1st and 3rd Army Corps. At Janina and Larissa: 48 battalions, 18 squadrons, 26 batteries of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Army Corps. At Pristina and Mitrowitza: 12 battalions, 8 squadrons, 4 batteries of the 3rd Army Corps. The heavy artillery was mainly at the forts of the Dardanelles, and the engineer corps were at work on the fortifications of the latter, and at the Greek frontier.

On June 24 the commander-general at Adrianople was ordered to mobilise his corps (the 2nd); some days later recruiting for the whole army was ordered (this had been wholly neglected in past years from motives of economy) and the reserves, who had been dismissed on the 1st of May, were summoned back to their battalions. A horse-conscription was ordered throughout the country. The intention was to bring up all the nizam battalions in Europe to the strength of 800 men; and by the end of July Constantinople telegrams announced that this had been done. The news was premature, and in strictness only applied to the troops at Constantinople and the Greek frontier. Ever since early in August reinforcements have been streaming out of Constantinople and Adrianople to Thessaly, Epirus and Scutari. Riza Pasha's forces in Scutari, Dulcigno, and Alessio can be put at about 8,000 men. The troops in Thessaly and Epirus have been brought up by reinforcements to about 80,000 men, divided into forty-eight battalions, and 1,600 horse divided into eighteen squadrons. The Turks believe that 80,000 volunteers can be drawn from Thessaly and Epirus, and 11,000 from the Montenegrin frontier; in fact, that the fighting power which Turkey can place on the Greek frontier is 100,000 men, and that its whole disposable force in the last eventuality may be reckoned at 800,000 men. The whole Turkish infantry is armed with Peabody-Martini rifles, of

which there is a large reserve in the arsenal. The want not only of horses but of money to buy new ones has greatly reduced the cavalry. Only fifty four squadrons can be regarded as fit for service. The troopers are armed with sabres and Winchester carbines. The artillery has a strength of 474 guns, with a reserve in the arsenal of Krupp guns and mitrailleuses. The greater part of the engineer corps has been pressed into the works of fortification going on at Arta, Larissa, and on the Dardanelles. The heavy guns in the Dardanelles forts are very good of their kind, but the men who work them are but imperfectly trained. Magazines for munitions of war and provisions exist at Larissa, Metzovo, and Janina. Each of these will feed an army of 40,000 men for two months, and arrangements are being made for the equipment of the troops.

In August the new army organization received the sanction of the Sultan. The main points in it are as follows:—The Turkish forces are divided into (1) The line (nizams); (2) The first reserve (redifs); and (3) The second reserve (redifs); (4) The militia (muhstafir). The time of reserve by land is from the age of twenty to forty; at sea, from twenty to thirty-two. The whole Turkish Empire is to be divided into seven Ordu, with headquarters at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzingan, Damascus, Bagdad, and Yemen. An active army corps will be furnished by each of the first six Ordu, and each will furnish one corps of the 1st and one of second reserve. The 7th Ordu will only supply troops for local service. The three army corps of each Ordu will form an army in time of war. In peace the existing cadres of each army corps will garrison the strong places within the Ordu. In time of war the battalion is to be 1,000 strong, the squadron 150 strong, and each battery will consist of six guns. If this were realised the Turkish army would consist of no less than 610,000 men. It is however unnecessary to say that at present such figures hardly exist even on paper.

The carrying out of this new organization of the Turkish army as it is at present sanctioned by the Sultan is the united aim of the Commission. It is a hard task and its accomplishment seems doubtful, for Turkish finances are at a low ebb, but it is something for the War Minister to have brought out a plan of organization to the fulfilment of which good-will at all events is not wanting. There will be no lack of officers to fill the new posts of the new organizations, for the infantry battalions have numbered hitherto eight companies, and their future division into four will leave a larger number of officers to be disposed of. For arms the Government is well off: there are over 350,000 Peabody-Martini, 400,000 Sniders, 20,000 Winchester revolvers, and 20,000 Remingtons in the Arsenal. The existing artillery material suffices to equip the ninety-six batteries of the active army with good guns. Hitherto the pioneer battalions have been wholly wanting in equipment. No transport material has actually existed. Sanitary arrangements for active service have never been set on foot, though the lessons taught in this respect by the last campaign have not passed unheeded by the Turkish War Minister. All these questions are now being considered. Lastly, for the training of the troops the systems of the different European armies have been drawn upon. The drill-book of the infantry will be the French, of the artillery the German, of the cavalry a combination of the Austrian and the German. These "réglements" are in course of translation, and are to be in the hands of the Turkish troops before the winter.

## Special Telegrams.

London, 3rd Nov.

The situation in Greece is very critical. Public spirit is rising to enthusiasm. The "Daily News" Athens correspondent says that unless Turkey cedes Thessaly and Epirus war is certain.

The negotiations for the surrender of Dulcigno are still pending.

It is reported that Bismark is retiring. Serious election riots have taken place in the United States. Garfield's election as President is assured.

London, 5th Nov.

General Garfield has been elected president of America.

The Republicans have a majority of 213 in the Congress.

Greece is about to negotiate another loan of four millions sterling.

There are persistent but unconfirmed rumours of Abdul Rahman's death at Cabul.

The expulsion of the religious communities continues in France.

The Albanians have prevented Riza Pasha's escort passing the Bojana.

Turkish troops withdrawn owing to orders not to use their arms.

A famine is feared in Russia, bread having risen to double its ordinary price.

London, 8th Nov.

Execution decrees against religious communities in France is completed.

General Clark has taken by assault the Molethanes retrenchments and retaken by force the village of Lethorodi.

Albanian chiefs reply to Dervish Pacha that they are resolved to defend their territory to death.

Porte presses Sultan personally to order the surrender of Dalcigno at any cost.

Kurds again advanced towards Ourmiah but have been defeated with heavy loss.

Meetings continue in Ireland to protest against prosecutions.

## "CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Monday, November 8th, 1880.

A shop-keeper with no pretence to inordinate sagacity knows very well when he enters into business that without a judicious investment of capital he need never look to the acquisition of a fortune. The same principle holds good with governments and is as applicable in Cyprus as elsewhere. It is agreed with tolerable unanimity that unless money is spent on the public works so imperatively necessary here,—unless irrigation is introduced and prolonged seasons of drought provided against,—the country will never be in other than the poverty-stricken condition in which it at present finds itself. Bearing this *prima facie* fact in mind, and having in regard the undesirability of procrastination, it would appear well that we should cast about us for the means of overcoming the difficulty, i. e. of raising money for the required expenditure. The most practical—indeed the only plan which suggests itself is that of a loan. The formation of a small Cypriot colonial debt is not a terrible thing to contemplate and there ought to be no difficulty in its execution. If we were a petty state of South America, with all the elements of discord and disruption in our midst and an adventurer at our head, we should find no difficulty in obtaining any amount we required. If we were a London parochial vestry and wanted £20,000 or £30,000 for local purposes we should only have to apply to the Metropolitan Board of Works and that enlightened body would, if it thought proper, promptly advance the sum at reasonable interest, and perhaps extend the period of payment over a term of thirty years.

We fail to see any insuperable obstacle to such a financial scheme as that we propose. The loan need not be an extravagant one. A million of pounds is not an unusual sum to find in the possession of a single individual, but judiciously expended on public works here the good it would do would be incalculable. The interest on such a sum would be no strain on the Cyprus revenue, and we feel assured—and we believe that such an authority as Mr. Hamilton Lang would feel assured—that the productive resources of the Island are such, if opened up, that the capital might be paid off during a pe-

riod of fifty years. It would be desirable no doubt that the various re-coupmments should be made in years when the harvests being plentiful, the country's exchequer would be in a correspondingly flourishing condition; but this is a matter of detail, and would form subject for after consideration.

Impressed as we are with the necessity for some action, it is interesting to turn to the procedure of more favoured—though not more aspiring—colonies when they stand in need of money for public works; and in order to this we are able to gather some particulars from a recent issue of the "Times". It is of course easy to overdo the public loan system; and it would appear that British colonies other than Cyprus have displayed prodigality in this regard.

A correspondent writing from Wellington, New Zealand, says:—

"The late Minister of Public Works, Mr. M'Andrew, has a theory that, having borrowed all we can from abroad, we should now try the credibility of the local market and borrow from ourselves, under which system we might continue a lavish expenditure for 20 years longer and provide every man with a railway to his own door, regardless of the prospect of traffic. This simply means that the Government should establish a colonial bank and issue irredeemable paper money on the security of the future prosperity of the colony. I need not say that the wild idea meets with no support; but it accounts for the recklessness with which the late Government scattered its actual means, that its Public Works Minister had in his mind a possible resource of such magnitude and so easy of attainment."

These remarks are, of course, not intended as an argument against loans; and with the criticism on Mr. M'Andrew we have nothing to do. But we cannot help thinking that just a little of the reckless enthusiasm for expenditure, with the display of which this gentleman is credited, might with advantage be introduced into Cyprus. Government will have found out ere this that, though the salaries it pays its officials are out of all proportion to the income of the Island, its expenditure on public works is by no means lavish, and will scarcely give rise to any charge of extravagance.

The next article in the journal we have mentioned is from New South Wales. We learn from its opening paragraph that a certain Mr. Saul Samuel is qualified for the post of Agent-General to which he has recently been appointed to the colony, and that one of his earliest duties will be to float a fresh loan in the London market, "because railway construction has been pushed with sufficient energy to absorb" the last one. It is further stated that six or seven millions will be the sum required. If we turn to the current number of the "Weekly Times" we find Natal Legislature also proposes to contract a debt for a like reproductive purpose.

Unless, then, something is radically wrong in the kind of Government which England exercises over "Greater Britain", these facts go to prove that "reproductive expenditure" is imperatively necessary to a state ambitious to see itself prosperous.

Cyprus seems by some persons to be regarded very much in the light of the crater of an old volcano. Those who know it best, however, are of a totally different opinion. Mr. Lang—to whose opinions we have before had occasion to refer, as being generally a good authority on the subject of the Island, thinks—as do we—that its resources only require to be opened up. But

without money this is impossible.

In Cyprus we at present lack altogether any form of elective assembly to make known either the wishes or the wants of the country. There is also no sort of body or committee to exercise the necessary control over any loan which, in the view of everybody who has considered the subject it would be a fit and proper thing to raise.

But upon these subjects, as on all the questions regarding the interests of the taxpayers we are content to leave ourselves in the hands of Government and to its wisdom and goodwill. We hope, however, that the Home Government—as soon as the Colonial Office takes possession of the Island—will cause to advance together the constitutional organization of the country and the material improvements demanded on all hands, and notably works of irrigation, without which Cyprus is, and will remain in the hands of the English Government, a rich but unproductive and lost capital.

### Local Notes.

The particulars of the legal proceedings instituted some time since between the Eastern Telegraph Co. and Messrs. V. V. Theolou will be fresh in the minds of our readers. It will be remembered that the latter had let to the Company a house on the Strand, which was intended for use as an office and place of abode. Sundry forms of judicial procedure having been gone through, the company, after due technical inspection, and with the authorization of the High Court, abandoned the premises as unsafe and dangerous to reside in. Mrs. Theolou protested and has since continued to protest against the decision of the court. But she herself has now given the best proof of its justice by commencing the considerable re-building operations necessary to render the place inhabitable.

We regret to hear that Mr. G. Houston is very ill at Kyrenia. Doctor Carletti is in constant attendance, and the medical advice of Doctors Irvine and Johnston has also been called in. Mr. Houston's kindness and liberality have greatly endeared him to his friends in Cyprus, and much concern is felt at his illness.

A meeting was held on Monday evening last at Luesley's Hotel to consider ways and means in respect of the next Larnaca Race Meeting. Mr. Commissioner Cobham presided. It was arranged that the Meeting should be held on the 8th and 10th of January, under Grand National and Jockey Club rules.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Stewards: Col. Warren, Col. Hackett, Col. Dumareq, Major Gordon, Capt. Inglis, C. A. King-Harman Esq., C. D. Cobham Esq., R. Mattei Esq., and Mehmet Ali Effendi.

A general committee has been elected as follows: Capt. Fisher, Major Johnson, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Chapman, Capt. Croker, Capt. Ireland, Lieut. Hadfield and Messrs. Watkins, Goussio, Heidenstam, N. Rossos, Rees, Amiet and Luesley.

A sub-committee especially charged with local details consisting of Capt. Fisher, Lt. Hadfield, Dr. Heidenstam and Mr. Amiet was also committed.

Capt. Fisher was nominated Secretary and Treasurer and Capt. the Hon. E. J. Chetwynd, Judge.

The subscriptions till to-day in Larnaca amount to £48.2s.

We are informed that the Rev. Josiah Spencer B. A. has been appointed as inspector of education on the Island, and is expected to return here together with his family early in December. We understand that the reverend gentleman's brother—also a clergyman of the Church of England—intends aiding in him fulfilment of his duties.

A sign of the times—and a not particularly cheerful one—is that Mr. Goussio, manager of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co. here, who since his arrival in Cyprus has received a warm welcome from all classes of society, has found it necessary from motives of economy to close the company's branch at Nikosia substituting for it an agency merely to which Mr. G. Michalides, a leading merchant of Nicosia who enjoys public respect has been appointed. Since its establishment on the Is-

land the Anglo-Egyptian Bank has certainly shown no lack of enterprise and it is to be regretted that the absence of business should have rendered the recent step a judicious one. We must endeavour, however, to console ourselves with the reflection that the measure taken by Mr. Goussio at least puts the company's expenses in accord with the very considerable amount of good it is able to render the Island; and it is also pleasing to know in the present unsatisfactory state of business that the Bank intends definitely to remain in Cyprus. On this fact we especially congratulate ourselves, for without the multiplicity of means of credit and the facilities for trade which are consequent upon them, Cyprus must always remain "the vast and howling wilderness" it is at present.

The appended changes in the 35th (the Royal Sussex) Regt. are officially notified:—  
35th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Browne Scrafe, from the 2d or South Devon Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice F. H. Yale, promoted; Second Lieut. Reginald Pepsy Wantely, from the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Second Lieut. T. H. Howe, 107th Foot, promoted; Lieut. Augustus Devereux Hordray, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice P. Malroba, transferred to the 7th Foot; Lieut. Maurice Den Keatinge, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice C. H. A. Bauns, promoted.

CASH ACCOUNT of the Ladies Committee for the poor of Larnaca, from 1st July to 30th Sept. 1880; under the Presidency of Mrs. Watkins.

To Balance end last quarter... P. 2,411. Sept. 30.

RECEIPTS through Mme. Dozon	1,193. 20
" " Mme. Stini	
Christophidi	547.
" " Mme. Z. Pierides	422.
" " Mme. Valsamachy	229.
" " Mme. Demitriou	575. 30
" " Mme. de Heidenstam	580.
" " Mme. C. Themistocles	315. 20
" " Mrs. Watkins	2,912.

Total P. 9,185. 30

1880. Sept 30.

PAYMENTS distributed amongst the poor at Larnaca P. 4,296

Distributed at the Marina. 2,838

7,134

For Coverlits P. 800 30.

Paid by Mme. Themistocles

60

Sawing

58 20.

Calico &c

499

Balance 30 Sept. 1,481 10

633 20

Total ... P. 9,185 30

The Ladies Charitable Committee desires to inform the kind persons who have come to their assistance, and the Public in General, that:

282 paupers received relief in cash during the quarter ending 30th Sept. 1880 of whom one sixth were Moslems.

Some clothing also has been given out.

The Ladies Committee, on the suggestion of Mrs. Watkins, have agreed to the following resolutions:

1st. That the number of those receiving relief be reduced, and only such as shall have been visited by one of the ladies of the Committee, and found to be in great need, shall be assisted.

2nd. That in future, unless in exceptional cases such as sickness, &c., no money shall be distributed, but provisions instead.

3rd. The provisions to be distributed monthly shall consist of Flour, Bread and Rice in proportion to the necessities of the family.

4th. Money will be distributed to those who have not the means to pay their rent.

### FAIR AT ARADIPPO.

"All the fun of the fair" is a phrase having no application in Cyprus. As a country advances in progress and riches and is opened up to locomotion and traffic these sort of gatherings have a tendency to degenerate from their original purpose, and gradually to disappear altogether. In England of late years they materially changed in form, and resolving themselves into "feasts" and orgies became regarded as a nuisance and have been mostly abolished by law. There are still many of us, however, who can remember when in our youthful days some annual village festival had for us an especial



harm. We can recall pleasantly the time when the parental back being turned—we have had the privilege of parting with our pocket money to the professor of the thimble and pea, have donned the gloves with dirty but not despicable antagonists in the tent devoted to the "noble art," and last but not least have shaken hands with the anomalous young giantess of Patagonian origin but decided Suffolk accent. In France "les foires" retain more vitality than in England, but here also they are gradually being superseded by more regular modes of business procedure. As in England, fairs for the sale of cattle and horses are still held but they have little likeness to the old institutions, and are in point of fact only market days. The village festival, however, a thing of the past in England, is observed in many parts of the French provinces, and there is no more dainty and pleasing village celebration than a Normandy *rosière*.

In Cyprus fairs retain a good deal of their primitive aspect. They are usually held in honour of some saint, the observance of a little religion with the transaction of a little business not being to the quiet Cypriot peasants suggestive of discord. Saturday week being the festival of St. Luke (old style) to whom the church of the village is dedicated, Aradippo—situate some half-hour's distance from Larnaka—was *en fête* to celebrate the occasion. From an early hour of the morning its streets which are about as rough and uneven as a mountain torrent in Germany were crowded and blocked with mules, donkeys, horses and native carts, each having brought its quota of arrivals from the surrounding country.

(To be continued.)

### Limassol News.

A very distressing accident resulting in the death of a little girl named Millie Brightman occurred at Polymedia Camp on Friday the 22nd ult. The child, who was the daughter of Mess Sergt. Brightman of the 35th Regiment, was playing with some other children near a fire when by some means the flames caught her clothes and she was so badly burned that medical aid was of no avail and to the deep grief of her parents she died the following day. The interment took place at the Greek cemetery of Ayo Nikola at Limassol on Sunday. No fewer than three children, two women and five men, all of English birth, have been buried here since the occupation.

The wet weather has now definitely set in, and for three days past we have had showers at set intervals of two hours.

A new club—the "United Service"—is about to be started here. A club-house has been acquired by the proprietors and among other things a lawn tennis ground is in course of formation.

The arrivals from your town include Messrs. Montovani, Nani and Henry.

H. M. S. *Rapid* left this port for Beyrout on 2nd inst.

News of recent disaster here has been telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of London.

Arrivals on Wednesday included Mr. and Mrs. Buck.

### SEVERE STORM AND DISASTROUS FLOODS AT LIMASSOL.

#### GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Limassol, Nov. 1st, 1880.

Our town was this morning subjected to a very violent inundation. Heavy rain commenced to fall about 9.30 a.m., and in the course of little more than ten minutes the floods descending from Agia Philo were six feet deep in Albert and Victoria Streets and were carrying away everything before them. The water effected an entrance into every house in the neighbourhood, and four fell down altogether. Happily no lives were lost in Limassol, but serious damage was done to property,—the loss altogether amounting to above £2000. The goods in some half-a-dozen grocers' shops were completely spoiled; and the caroubs in the stores down by the sea might be seen mixed up with the mud.

The conduct of the authorities and of many private gentlemen was very praiseworthy. They were everywhere to be seen exerting themselves to the utmost of their ability, and it may be affirmed that but for their behaviour many lives would have been lost; for at the outset all the women and children lost their heads fearing that their houses would fall in upon them, and

rushed out into the street to invite the danger which more than ever awaited them, there. The Royal Engineers are engaged in inspecting the houses which have been rendered dangerous and uninhabitable.

I hear of one death only having occurred, and that not in Limassol. A man was drowned at Palodia whilst endeavouring to cross the river which passes by the village.

While it has occasioned a good deal of private loss, a considerable number of persons have been rendered destitute and homeless by this calamity, and it would be a great charity if Government were to render them some assistance. I hear that the municipality will grant some small aid.

Another correspondent writes under date of the 4th inst.:

A violent storm which caused considerable destruction of property swept over this town on Monday the 1st inst. The early morning broke with a bright sky overhead, but at about 9 a.m. it came over dark and gloomy, and sudden peals of thunder with frequent and vivid flashes of lightning gave warning that rain might be expected ere long. The anticipation was speedily realized and it very soon came down in torrents. In less than an hour from the time it commenced an immense torrent of water could be seen tearing an impetuous course through the lands adjoining the Royal Engineers' depot, carrying with it trees and the carcasses of dead goats, fowls, etc., some of which had no doubt been brought a long distance. I am not aware that any lives were lost. Had, however, the calamity occurred during the night there would inevitably have been casualties, as, in many instances, women and children had to be extricated from their homes at the risk of the lives of their rescuers. Some twelve houses were totally destroyed by the incoming water, and houses, walls, etc. which in several parts of the town have been rendered dangerous will have to be altogether demolished. It is supposed that the cause of the disaster was the inability of the waters to find their way into the Garula river. The torrent on reaching Victoria Street, which is the nearest to the Royal Engineer depot, had gained in volume until it reached a height of 3 ft. 6 inches, flooding every house and putting the inhabitants in the wildest state of excitement. Chairs, tables, bedding, etc. were to be seen floating about, whilst women and children were screaming for help. By the time it had reached the point where Victoria joins Prince of Wales Street, the water had increased still more in quantity, and in the adjacent neighbourhood no less than six families had to abandon their houses and furniture and were left homeless. These buildings were completely inundated and are now a mass of ruins. It having been ascertained that some of the houses which had received damage had been rendered dangerous, the men of the 31st Company Royal Engineers, under the direction of Col. Dumaresq, C. R. E., and Lieut. Sinclair, R. E., were engaged all day on Tuesday in razing them. The task was anything but a pleasant one, the men having at times to work knee-deep in mud.

I am glad to be able to say that relief has been afforded the poor persons who have been rendered destitute, and a committee has been formed to open a subscription list, to assess the amount of damage done (roughly estimated at £2000), and to distribute the money collected. I hear that it is intended also to promote a fund for the relief of the sufferers in England. Mr. Michell, the Commissioner of the District, accompanied by Col. Dumaresq, C. R. E., Lt. Sinclair, R. E., Mr. M. King, Asst. Commissioner, Lieut. Gilmore, L.C.M.P., and the president of the Municipality have visited the different parts of the town in order to ascertain if any further demolitions are necessary. The oldest inhabitant in Limassol does not remember the town ever before to have been visited by an inundation so disastrous as that of Monday. I have just learnt that the sum of £50 has already been collected by a committee composed as follows:—

- Mr. Roland L. N. Michell, Commissioner, President.
- Mr. C. Caridi, president of the Municipality, Vice-President.
- Mr. A. Bistachi, Secretary.
- Mr. C. Christian, Treasurer.
- Lieut. H. M. Sinclair, R. E.
- Lieut. Gilmore, L.C.M.P.
- Mr. M. King, Asst. Commissioner.
- Dr. Karageorgiades, D.M.O.
- Mr. G. Lanitis,
- Mr. G. D. Cacathimi,
- and two Turkish residents.

I believe the committee have solicited the aid and assistance of the Chief Secretary and district commissioners in the Island to assist them by receiving contributions in the various districts.

One effect of the recent weather has been that the bridge constructed by the Royal Engineers at Zygos, and which was only recently completed has been swept away, notwithstanding it was the best and most substantial on the Island. It will be remembered that this is not the first time a bridge at Zygos has shared a similar fate.

### NOTES ON CYPRUS.

BY AN OBSERVER.

(Continued from our last.)

The use of narcotics by man in various countries affords a not less curious than interesting subject of study, and forms indeed a wonderful chapter in his history. Fermented liquors are the means by which, in every age and in all countries, he has endeavoured to lessen the cares of life and to banish uneasy reflections; and we cannot but remark how widely, if not even universally, this lightening of care is obtained but that the chemical substance, which secures this desired end is everywhere one and the same. Savage and civilized in every land and under every clime, the peasant as well as the citizen, have all discovered, by some common instinct, how to prepare fermented drinks and to secure the enjoyment or misery of intoxication, and whether it be the Toddy of the Palm tree, the Syrup of honey from which was formed the Mead or Methegliu of the ancient Briton, the juice of the grape or the expressed liquor of the Apple or Pear, which forms cider and perry, or the milk of the Tartar Mare, the substance called Alcohol is in all cases one and the same and forms the intoxicating ingredient of the liquor. Besides soothing his cares however, man seeks moreover to multiply his enjoyments and even for a time, to exalt them. This object is obtained by the use of Narcotics and here it is very remarkable to notice that the universal instinct has led, some how or other, to the universal supply of this want also, though every country may be said to possess its own, either indigenous or imported. The aborigines of Central America rolled up and smoked the Tobacco leaf long ages before Columbus was born. The coca leaf was chewed in far remote times as at present by the Muleteers of Peru, while the use of Opium, Hemp, the Betel nut and other substances may be traced back to the times of fabulous antiquity. While different narcotics were afforded by different plants to different races of men, so was the intoxicating liquor obtained from various plants in various parts of the world but with this remarkable difference that while in all fermented liquors the same kind of Alcohol is found, each narcotic contains its own peculiar principle and produces its own special effect, and does so in a form and with modifications which in each separate case are peculiar. Of all the narcotics in use Tobacco is consumed over the largest area of the earth's surface and among the greatest number of people. Next to Salt it is thought by some to be the article most universally employed by man, tea alone competing with it. Columbus found the chiefs of Cuba smoking cigars and Cortez met with them also when he penetrated afterwards to Mexico. In the following century it was brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh, of whom the following amusing anecdote is recorded. Soon after his return from America and before the use of Tobacco was at all known, he was sitting in his library, absorbed in study, and enjoying a pipe of the fragrant weed when his servant entered with breakfast together with the customary Tankard of *doubledub*, or as it is now called Double X. Seeing a cloud of smoke curling round his master's head, he thought that some of his clothes had caught fire and without waiting to see or ask the cause, rushed up to him and poured the contents of the tankard over the astonished smoker's head and thus most effectually put an end to the *Kief* he was enjoying. The pipe played an important part a century ago in the war councils of the North American Indians and it was not until the pipe of peace had been passed round, accepted and smoked with all due gravity by each of the assembled warriors that the terms of peace were confirmed and the tomahawk was buried. The offer of this same pipe to at hanger on approaching their wigwams was a token of friendship and ensured him of hospitality and protection as the salt of the

Arab does at the present day. On its introduction into Europe its use was most vehemently opposed and King James of England in his famous *Counterblast to Tobacco* thus speaks of it: "A custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fumes thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." Pope Urban thundered against it and in Russia the knout was threatened for a first offence and death even for a second. The Sultans and priests of Turkey and Persia both declared smoking to be a sin against their holy religion and yet both are now become the greatest smokers in the world. The tobacco smoked in China where the practice is universal, is supplied by a smaller plant than the Virginian and though its use has been thought by some to have been derived from America, the practice seems to be of great antiquity there as the very same pipes now in use may be seen represented on the very oldest sculptures. The rapidity with which the growth of Tobacco has spread and its consumption increased is indeed surprising, in England being more than 20 ounces per head per annum according to a recent calculation, while it is annually increasing in Denmark and Belgium where it is said to be as much as from 4 to 5 pounds ahead of the whole population. In some of the States of North America this proportion is greatly surpassed while here in the East this large quantity is exceeded.

(To be continued.)

### LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Nicosia, 7th November 1880.

Having acted for Mrs. Gorvin in the settlement of her affairs on leaving Cyprus, I am able to inform you that neither widow Gorvin nor anyone on her behalf asked the Government to make any kind of provision for the future either of herself or children.

The Government voluntarily placed at her disposal a sum of money sufficient to pay all the expenses of voyage in returning to her home and several officials and other members of our Colony at Nicosia who knew and respected poor Gorvin evinced substantial sympathy for widow Gorvin's bereavement. Before leaving Nicosia Mrs. Gorvin personally expressed to our Commissioner her heartfelt gratitude and thanks for all the kind consideration shown to her and it would give her great pain if anyone supposed that she left the Island with anything like a grievance. On that account I am sure you will kindly insert this in your next and permit me on her behalf to profit by the occasion of again thanking, this time publicly, all who have shown her kindness.

Your &c.

(Signed) JOHN H. HUTCHINSON.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- November
- 2nd S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, mails from Beyrout, general cargo.
- 3rd 'Cleopatra' 109 tons, Turk from Alexandria, petroleum and empties.
- 4th S. S. 'Rounmelia' 1894 from Alexandria and Beyrout.
- 6th 'Maria' 234 tons, Aust. from Limassol and Cape Carrubiers, general cargo.
- 6th S. S. 'Fortuna' 433 tons, British, mails from Alexandria, touching at Limassol, general cargo.

#### Cleared Outwards.

- November
- 2nd S. S. 'Elpitha' British, for Alexandria, via Limassol, general cargo.
- 4th S. S. 'Rounmelia' for Mersine, surf being too bad to work.
- 6th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, for Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Beyrout 23 deck passengers.  
By the S. S. 'Fortuna' from Alexandria and Limassol Lieut. Sinclair and servant, Mr. E. Collier, Mr. Raphael and M. S. March.

### LIMASSOL ARRIVALS.

- November
- 3rd S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons, British, from Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.
- 5th S. S. 'Fortuna' British, 433 tons from Alexandria, Mails and general cargo.

#### Cleared Outwards.

- November
- 3rd H. M. S. "Rapid" for a cruise.
- 3rd S. S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons, for Alexandria, mails and general cargo.
- 5th S. S. 'Fortuna' British 433 tons, for Larnaca, Mails and general cargo.

**CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH,**  
**H**AS the honour to inform the Public in general that he has on hand a large stock of Superior Gun and Cannon Powder at the Government Magazine.  
 Prices. Net Cash, FF per Barrel of 25lbs. £ 1. 5. 0  
 " " 000 Cannon per Barrel of 25 lbs. £ 1. 2. 6  
 Price in retail, 1s. per lb.  
 OFFICE, 17 WHITE STREET, LARNACA.

Ο Κος. Κάρολος Σαμμουτ Σμιθ έχει την τιμήν να γνωστοποιήσει εις τὸ Κοινὸν ἐν γένει ὅτι εἶναι κάτοχος ἰκανοῦ ποσοῦ ἀρίστης πυρίτιδος πυροβόλων καὶ τηλεβόλων ἐν τῇ ἀποθήκῃ τῆς Κυβερνήσεως.  
 Τιμὴ τελευταία FF ἑκάστον βαρέλιον 25 λιτρῶν Δ. 1.5.0  
 " " 000 τηλεβόλου » 1.2.6  
 " " λιανικῶς 1 σελίν. ἢ λίβρα.  
 Ἀπευθυντέον εἰς τὸ Γραφεῖον White Street, ἐν Λάρνακῃ, Ἀριθ. 17.

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You are invited to participate in the **chances of winning** in the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which more than **8 millions 600,000 marks** have to be drawn.

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2 Prizes of	20,000 Marks
12 Prizes of	15,000 Marks
1 Prize of	12,000 Marks
24 Prizes of	10,000 Marks
4 Prizes of	8,000 Marks
3 Prizes of	6,000 Marks
52 Prizes of	5,000 Marks
6 Prizes of	4,000 Marks
108 Prizes of	3,000 Marks
214 Prizes of	2,000 Marks
10 Prizes of	1,500 Marks
2 Prizes of	1,200 Marks
533 Prizes of	1,000 Marks
676 Prizes of	500 Marks
950 Prizes of	300 Marks
65 Prizes of	200 Marks
100 Prizes of	150 Marks
26,345 Prizes of	138 Marks
2300 Prizes of	124 Marks
70 Prizes of	100 Marks
7300 Prizes of	94 and 67 Marks
7850 Prizes of	40 and 20 Marks

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The first prize-drawing is officially fixed and the price of a whole original ticket is only shill. 6—or 6 Marks, a half original ticket is only shill. 3—or 3 Marks, a quarter original ticket is only shill. 1. 6d. —or 1½ Marks, and I will forward these original tickets guaranteed by the State (not prohibited promissory notes) even to the most distant countries in return for the amount forwarded prepaid. Every ticket holder will receive from me gratis along with the original ticket the original prospectus provided with the arms of the State and immediately after the drawing, the official list without any charge.

The payment and forwarding of the sums won to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the most absolute secrecy.

All orders can be sent by the medium of a Post Office Order.

Please address the orders before the **15th of November** on account of the approaching drawing of the prizes in all confidence to

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The late Col. Sir JAMES DENNY, of the 3rd Buffs many years ago, and on the day of his arrival in London with his gallant regiment from India, called to see Mr. Holloway and said that he considered he was indebted for his excellent health whilst there, to the use of his Pills. Col. Denny afterwards lived in Ireland, and frequently sent to Mr. Holloway for a supply of his Pills.

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**HELIOS' PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.**  
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 Larnaca, July 6th 1880.

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