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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 159.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1881.

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 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 advertisements 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 Stores of Mr. Capetanides, and also of Mr. Michel Christodides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Euthybulis, 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.

Latest News.

London, Aug. 26th,

Parliament is prorogued until Nov. 12th.

The Queen's speech deals with the adjustment of the Greek frontier, the assurances of France in regard to Tunis and Tripoli, the convention with the Transvaal, and the suspension of hostilities in Basutoland. It mentions that it would not be just to assume from the retreat of troops from Candahar, a disturbance of the peace on the frontier of India on account of the conflict between the Ameer and Ayob. Peace will be arrived at if possible by the good offices of England, while the independence of Afghanistan will be respected.

The negotiations on the subject of the Commercial treaty with France have been suspended; they will however, be continued, and the greatest efforts will be made to conclude a treaty on favourable terms.

The speech concludes with hoping that the Land act will ameliorate the condition of Ireland, thus permitting the Government to dispense with coercive measures in that country.

Mr. Gladstone cannot undertake to introduce next session a Land Bill for England. The prorogation of Parliament will be announced to-day.

The heavy rains continue.

The Queen has reviewed 40,000 Volunteers at Edinburgh.

The Bank rate is 4 0/0.

Alarming symptoms have shown themselves in the President's condition. The worst is feared.

The latest telegrams from Washington on the 27th inst announce that General Garfield is in a condition which leaves scarcely any hope of his recovery.

London, Aug 27th.

The Queen's speech says that the foreign relations of Great Britain are cordial, and that the assurances of France concerning Tunis and Tripoli are satisfactory.

Washington, Aug. 27th.

The state of President Garfield is almost hopeless.

Paris, Aug. 28th.

12,000 Arabs attacked the French near Hammamet on the 26th inst. They were repulsed with great loss.

Washington, Aug. 28th

President Garfield is slightly better.

Tunis, Aug. 29th

The Arabs have menaced Sous, a which will probably be occupied by the French.

Washington, Aug. 29th.

The health of President Garfield is improving.

The enquiry into the cause of the explosion on board H.M.S. *Doterel* indicates that it was caused by a want of ventilation in the powder magazine.

Mr. Dillon, on the occasion of a banquet given in his honour at Dublin, said that he is not able to agree with the opinion of Mr. Parnell that the Land Act should have an impartial trial; this he condemns and this is the cause of the split in the party.

A telegram posted at the Bourse at Alexandria on the 30th ult. at 1 o'clock announces that whilst the shock of earthquake was experienced at Scio, shocks accompanied by subterranean rumblings similar to rolls of thunder were felt also at the Island of Zante, the east side of the Island being enveloped in clouds. On Friday last the W.S.W. side was darkened by a shower of volcanic ashes which is attributed to the eruption of a submarine volcano. The heat is insupportable.

EGYPT.

(From the "Egyptian Gazette")

His Highness the Khedive will, according to present arrangements, bring his stay in Alexandria to a close on Thursday next the 1st Sept, when he will return to the Capital.

We understand that the newly appointed Minister of War, Daoud Pasha, has intimated that, for the future, petitions from officers or soldiers will not be received by the Minister unless they be forwarded through the General in command.

A steamer arrived this morning from Zante with a full cargo of fruit for transhipment by the P. and O. S. N. Co's. S. S. *Kashgar* for Australia.

GREECE.

Athens, Aug. 18.—Last night the police captured another brigand, belonging to the Cassandra band.

The first man who was caught turns out to be no less a personage than Nicolas Polielaios, chief of that band, notorious for its capture of Mr. Suter.

Nicolas Polielaios is a native of Tenedos.

Athens, Aug. 20th, noon.—The Government has just received official information that at half-past six, this morning, the Greek troops entered Thessaly, the Turkish troops having previously retired.

Athens, Aug. 24th.—Two offers have been made to the Government for the construction of the railway, from Larissa to Patras by way of Lamia and Athens. One of these is from a Russian source and undertakes to build the railway for 135 millions of francs. The other offer is from a French group, which undertakes to do the same work for 108 millions of francs.

The evacuation of Thessaly is progressing satisfactorily. The brigands are gradually withdrawing before the advance of the Greek

troops. Sir E. Hamley, with Captains Swaine and Vincent, will remain a few days longer at Derven and Fourka, and will then proceed to Karditza.

Repeated authentic telegrams, which have been received to-day from Thessaly, deny the reported capture of the delimitation commissioners by brigands. Here it is believed that there was no foundation whatever for the report.

TURKEY.

(From the "Levant Herald," 24th Aug.)

Yesterday the 23rd inst., the Ministry of Finance commenced the payment of salaries to the Government employes, for the month of June.

Consul-General Sir Charles Wilson and Mr. Nicolson, who returned on Sunday from Ghimlek, set out for Trebizond to-day.

Admiral Hobart Pasha has postponed his return to Constantinople until Thursday next.

Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, C.B., K.C.M.G., H.M. consul-general in Asia Minor, sets out to-morrow on a tour of inspection of the consulates Asia Minor and in Syria. Sir Charles Wilson will be accompanied by Mr. Arthur Nicolson, second secretary of H.M. Embassy, and superintendent of student interpreters in Turkey.

The rumour according to which the Ministry of Finance had concluded a loan of 200,000 Turkish liras, is incorrect. The papers which have circulated it have apparently been led into error by the conclusion of £ 33,000 loan, lately negotiated in Galata, which will serve to pay a month's salary to the Government "employes." It is stated that the payments began on Monday.

The financial commission appointed to consider the basis of the negotiations to be entered into between the Sublime Porte and the delegates of the Turkish bondholders, met on Thursday at the Ministry of Finance, under the presidency of his Excellency Server Pasha. At that meeting the subject discussed was the basis on which the negotiations were to be carried on. At the preceding meeting, the commission had under consideration, in a general way, the revenues of the Empire, the tobacco regie proposed by Mr. Baltazzi, the proportion of the funded debt which according to the Treaty of Berlin, is to be borne by Servia, Montenegro, Greece, and Roumelia, as well as the tribute due by the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. The discussion at these meetings takes place in Turkish, but the minutes are at once translated into French for the benefit of Goscher and Wetzendorf Effendis neither of whom understand Turkish.

ETHNICAL CHANGES IN ASIA MINOR.

COLONEL WILSON'S REPORT.

A remarkable ethnical movement has been quietly going on, during the last twenty-five or thirty years, on the western sea-board of Anatolia. The result of this movement, which appears to increase in intensity every year, has been in some places the partial, in others the entire displacement of the Moslem population by Greek colonists from the islands of the Archipelago.

The extent of this displacement may be judged from the following facts:—At Aivali, which was totally destroyed in 1821, and the site of which was allowed to lie waste for nearly thirty years, there is now a flourishing town, purely Greek, of from 35,000, to 40,000 inhabitants. On the adjoining Island of Muskonisi, separated from the mainland by a few hundred yards of shallow water, a town almost rivaling Aivali in importance is rapidly springing up. At Ayasmat, formerly a purely Moslem town, which took a prominent part in the destruction of Aivali, there are now only twelve or fourteen Moslem houses, the remainder being Greek. At Dikeli, where, fifteen years ago, there were only twelve wretched hovels, there are now 500 Greek houses, and a large export trade in valonia and cotton. From Edromid to Smyrna the villages are almost entirely Greek, and I only heard of one large Moslem proprietor. The villages of Burnabat, Hadjilar, Bunarbashi, Cokluja, Baja, and Seidikouli, which, fifty years ago, were almost exclusively Moslem, are now almost exclusively Greek, and Smyrna itself has a native Greek population of 32,400 and an Hellenic population of 28,000. Nor is the movement entirely confined to the sea-board, for at Manisa (Magnesia), and Akshehr (Philadelphia), in the

valley of the Hermus, and Pergamon, in the valley of the Caicus, the Greek population is steadily increasing whilst the Moslem population is as steadily decreasing.

The Greek colonists are enterprising, intelligent, industrious, naturally endowed with a quick perception, and gifted with a rare commercial instinct. They have an innate love of learning, and amongst none of the subject races of Turkey has such a determined and successful effort been made to provide gratuitous education for the rising generation. Many of the wealthier classes now send their children to Constantinople or Athens, to complete their education, and these young men return as doctors, merchants, or schoolmasters, to stimulate others by their example. They have an ardent love and yearning for liberty, a deep-rooted intolerance of foreign rule, and, if the present movement continues for another fifty years, a political question of the highest interest and importance will arise for solution.

It must be added that the colonists too often exhibit defects of race in their duplicity, their instability of character, their want of truth, their greed of gain, and in the tendency of some of their number to thieving and brigandage; and that the vice of drunkenness prevails in the towns to an extent which is hardly credible.

The town of Aivali is a good instance of the enterprising spirit of the Greek colonists. With the exception of the Turkish officials, and a detachment of Nizams, eighty strong, there is not a Moslem in the place. Aivali furnishes a revenue of £ 76,000 per annum, in return for which the Government does nothing except support a Turkish force of two cavalry and a few footmen, wretchedly clothed and armed. The Greeks have, however, been allowed considerable latitude in the management of their own affairs. They have organised a police force of sixty men to protect the olive gardens, and a night watch of fifteen men to patrol the town after dark. This force is purely Greek, and costs the town £ 12,000 per annum. There is also a fire brigade of eighty men with four small hand engines, supported at a cost of £ 1,200 per annum. A sum of £ 1,400 per annum is devoted to education, and great care is taken to secure competent masters and mistresses from Athens. There is a gymnasium, in which French, Turkish, and ancient Greek are taught, besides mathematics, history, and geography; a higher girls' school, in which French is taught; several smaller boys' and girls' schools and a "Kindergarten" on the most approved model. The town has twelve churches, a large hospital, 2,000 shops, and two hotels. Three steam and ninety hand presses are employed in the production of olive oil; there are several soap manufactories, about twenty windmills, and a fleet of more than 100 fishing boats engaged in catching octopus and fish for the Constantinople and Smyrna markets. There are also innumerable cafes and stills, in which the celebrated mastic of Aivali is made. The trade has latterly increased to such an extent that a company has contracted with M. Dussot to make a canal, 1,500 metres long, 44 metres wide at top, and 6 metres deep, so as to allow large vessels to enter the port. Greek alone is spoken, and even Government business is almost entirely transacted in Greek. The *caimakan* is a Cretan, the *caji* an Albanian from Argyrocaastro, and the members of the councils are Greek. In the courts of justice the witnesses give their evidence in Greek, and all discussions are in the same language, though the "procès verbaux" and the sentences are kept in Turkish. There is an appearance of life and activity in Aivali such as I have only seen, in Turkey, at Constantinople and Smyrna.

The Greek movement is of so much interest that a few remarks on its origin and progress will not be out of place.

One result of the Greek war of independence was increased security to life and property on the islands (Turkish) of the Archipelago, and on the western coast of Anatolia; and the Crimean war and the action of the European consuls after it, effected a still further improvement. Under these conditions the population of the islands increased to such an extent that the soil was not able to support it, and the people were obliged to emigrate. The natural outlets for this emigration were the rich coast plains and fertile valleys of Western Anatolia, and the number of emigrants who have passed into the Aidin vilayet during the last forty years has been estimated as high as 200,000.

In the struggle for existence which is openly, though quietly, going on between the Greeks and Moslems, the advantages are all on the side of the Christians. The Greek marries young, and living under more favourable conditions than the Moslem manages to raise his family. He is shrewder, better educated, and suffers less from official robbery than his neighbour, and is not liable to conscription. The Moslem, on the other hand, rarely raises a large family; this is due, amongst the town population, to the extensive practice of abortion and infanticide, and, amongst the peasantry to the hardship of the peasant life, and to the want of trained mid-wives and skilled medical attendance. It is probable that at least one-half of

the peasant children die before attaining their first year. The wear and tear of life is also greater amongst Moslems, owing to the conscription and their employment as muleteers, zaphtis, &c. The Moslem is apathetic, and want of education unfits him for his struggle with the Greek.

The process of displacement is somewhat as follows; a Greek arrives in a Moslem village, and commences life as a small tradesman. He gradually grows rich whilst the peasants become poor; eventually he is joined by friends or relatives, and the poverty of the peasants increases, until a succession of bad harvests forces them to part with their lands and move further inland. Amongst the wealthy Moslems the process is much the same; a boy who formerly took what he wanted, without payment, is now obliged to borrow money from a Greek, at 25 or 30 per cent. to marry his children and entertain his guests. The money is never repaid and the debt increases until he finds himself compelled to part with his lands. In nearly every town Moslems are now to be found, in a state of poverty, who a few years ago were comparatively wealthy men. If land is for sale anywhere it is a Greek who buys it, not a Moslem.

There is no settled plan of colonisation, the displacement of the Moslems is the result of natural causes, and the Greeks hardly seem to realise what they are doing. The Moslems are apathetic, and the Turkish officials, when their attention is called to the movement, merely say "What can we do? It is kismet." None the less a great change is taking place in the country which cannot be ignored in any consideration of the Eastern question.

CYPRUS.

ENCLOSURE I. in No 58.

COPY LETTER FROM DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION TO CHIEF SECRETARY.

CHIEF SECRETARY.

I beg to submit for his Excellency's consideration the following suggestions for a general scheme of education in Cyprus:—

They may be arranged under three heads:

- I.—Establishment of English Schools.
- II.—Teaching of English in Native Schools.
- III.—Grants in aid of Native Schools (especially in the villages.)

I.—Establishment of English Schools.

The experience gained during the time that the English school has been open at Nicosia shows the exceeding care that must be taken to prevent the real object of such institutions from being frustrated. The great difficulty is to secure the attendance of the proper class of pupils. There are, no doubt, in each of the three towns (Nicosia, Larnaca, and Limassol) many persons not bona fide inhabitants of Cyprus (chiefly in search of employment as interpreters and servants) who, merely to acquire a greater facility in speaking English, and not at all to be really educated, would be glad to avail themselves of the teaching of English masters at the expense of the Government, and though when an English school is established anywhere, it may be difficult, on any principle of fairness, to refuse admission to any who present themselves and comply with the conditions, still it cannot be right that the school should even seem to exist for the sake of such persons. What is wanted is that the most respectable and most intelligent lads on leaving the native schools should be induced to continue their studies under better auspices, and should apply themselves perseveringly to learn English in order that they may be thoroughly educated.

And it is especially desirable to encourage the attendance of promising youths, who might afterwards become teachers for the native schools throughout the country.

The English school at Nicosia has been fairly successful in attracting pupils of this class, but the majority of the 30 who attend are engaged in various occupations during the day, so that not more than 10 or 12 are present in the morning; the full number attending only in the evening, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

Perhaps it might be found possible after the present term to open the school for such pupils only in the evening, or for two hours in the early evening and to use the same premises and employ the same teachers during the intermediate hours for a day school for children.

But hitherto there has not been much indication of a readiness on the part of the inhabitants to take their children away from the native schools and send them to an English school, and unless they could be admitted without payment, and provision could be made for continuing their instruction in their own languages, I do not think that many beyond the children of the few foreigners resident in these towns would be sent.

It would require a very strong staff of teachers to combine in one establishment the entire education of children, and the instruction in many classes of adults of different nationality and speech, different degrees of proficiency, and different opportunities of attendance.

I submit that all these matters, as well as others, such as the scale of fees, the necessity for their prepayment for a whole term, the duration of terms, &c., require the test of experience, and that it would be better to wait until the expiration of the first term of this

Nicosia English school on the 8th of April next before proceeding to the establishment of other similar schools.

II.—Teaching of English in Native Schools.

That which appears to me more immediately helpful to the people, and likely to be attended with the greatest success, is the provision (wherever possible) of English teaching in existing native schools.

I think that this should be done in every case gratuitously.

It is difficult enough to find suitable persons for this duty, but for the present it is being done by the staff of the English school at Nicosia, and there are persons whom I should be glad to employ at once for the same purpose at Larnaca. When English schools are established at Larnaca and Limassol their teachers can be employed for the double duty as they are here.

Every encouragement and opportunity should be given to the masters of native schools in country places to learn English and qualify themselves for giving elementary lessons in it.

The master of the Christian school at Kyrenia has acted upon the advice which I gave him last year, and made such progress that he is now able to teach English in his school. A reward from the Government in the shape of increased pay in his case would encourage other masters to do the same.

It would be possible, I think, to send an English teacher for a short time to one country school and then on to another, in turn, where the masters are young intelligent men, and themselves eager to learn from the teacher that they may be able afterwards to carry on the teaching in their schools.

But in this, as in other matters it seems necessary that experiments should first be made and results obtained before any detailed scheme can be drawn up.

Besides, there are so few persons at present available for this duty that only one or two attempts of the kind could in the first instance be made. After a little time some of those who are now pupils in the English school at Nicosia might be induced to go out into the country in this way.

Indeed it seems to be above all things necessary that that school become as far as possible a training school for teachers, and for this purpose young men who intend to become schoolmasters might receive special encouragement to attend it, and might perhaps be exempt from fees.

III.—Grants in aid of Native Schools.

I have pointed out in the report which I presented last year to his Excellency after a preliminary inspection of the schools of a part of the island what are the chief defects in the village educational efforts, and how practical control over the teachers could be secured to the Government by granting increase of pay to those whose work is found upon inspection to be effective, and whose character is free from reproach. The committee of management of any village school would (I believe) soon get rid of a master who on account of an unworthy conduct or inefficiency should forfeit the aid that might have been received from the Government.

The position of a teacher wants to be made a more honourable one, and this can only be done by the Government taking care that wherever a teacher is worthy of his position he shall be properly and regularly paid. A tour of inspection should be commenced as soon as I can be relieved of the charge of the Nicosia English school.

There are a few places in which the native efforts to establish new schools might in the ensuing year (likely to be a prosperous one), receive special assistance, but as a rule it would be better I think to strengthen and render effective the existing schools and to bring them "en rapport" with the Government.

The inspector should have authority to state precisely on the occasion of his visit to any school the amount of assistance that can be granted to that school, and to arrange the method in which it should be conveyed. The greatest care will be necessary to prevent the Government aid being merely substituted for local contributions. No further details as to the distribution of Government grants appear to be possible at present.

Considerable liberty in apportioning them should (I think) for the first year be allowed to the Inspector, but the principles of assignment should be that adopted in England, a capitation grant according to the results of a formal examination.

(Signed) JOSIAH SPENCER
Director of Education.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, September, 3rd 1881.

We learn, on good authority, that considerable changes will shortly be

made in the administrative staff of our Island. It is indeed necessary that the Home Government should be informed on Cypriot affairs by others than those gentlemen whose contributions to the recently issued volume of despatches have given rise to so general an outcry throughout Cyprus. How should this be otherwise when the highest authority bases the information he supplies to the Colonial Office on the existence of an Armenian element in the country which has never existed; on the report of a foreign lady whose opinions are entirely indifferent to the sentiments of the Cypriot people; and on the testimony of three Turks from Nicosia whose testimony has very little weight when the political future of the Island is in question. What, too, must the world think of a tour being made of the whole Island with its 700 villages and of one address only—from the village of Lapithos—being received.

These statements go to prove—that we know to be a fact—that there never yet existed a direct understanding between the Cypriots and the higher authorities. We readily understand why in one of the despatches the accordance of a representative body and the privileges of self-government for Cyprus are opposed by H. E. the High Commissioner when the population in his eyes consists of some Armenians, a lady, the mufti and his two sectarians and that of the most backward and remote of the villages.

It is with great pain we reflect on these things. We have long urged the necessity of such changes as are now to be made and it is not our opinion alone but a very general one that it is imperatively necessary that the political system as now administered should be efficiently changed. In one of his despatches the Colonial Secretary alludes to an organization for Cyprus. He having spoken so plainly we must sorrowfully state that this is but a disorganized country, that nobody nor nothing is in his or its proper place; and that without participation of the native element in a constitutional administration of their affairs, the same complaints which are heard now will always continue. The Home Government must acquaint itself with the fact that what eastern populations above all require is legal systematization. The character of such peoples is not like that of the inhabitants of colder climes. Social passions and aspirations are rendered very ardent by a hot temperature, and it is only by the empire and power of the law that natural abilities are developed.

Then whatever is before us in the future, however short may be the English tenure, it is plainly the duty of the Home Government, not to postpone, but to give with the least possible delay to Cyprus such a constitutionally administrative organization as shall cause a cessation of complaints and enable Cypriots to follow the natural course of progress to which they legitimately aspire.

Local Notes.

FAMAGOSTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In a leading article to-day you ask, "Are we any more able to defend the road to India with Cyprus than without it?" I answer, We are.

At Famagosta, for a cost estimated by different engineers from £160,000 to £200,000, we can have a harbour larger and better sheltered than the grand harbour of Valetta—at one-fourth the distance of that depot, one-fifth that of Biserta, from Port Said; nearer by 150 miles to Port Said than any possible

harbour which would afford the same advantages (for Alexandria is not always accessible).

It is the only spot from the Gulf of Adalia to Port Said where it is possible to make a harbour for steamships at a reasonable cost. It would offer such advantages to these as to make it the *entrepôt* of trade for all the Syrian and Cilician coasts, and a considerable coal depot.

I apprehend that the maritime Power, which possesses the nearest coal depot must have the best chance in war of defending the present road to India.

Your obedient servant,
G. PHIPPS HORNBY, Admiral.
London, E. 1st, A. 15, 12.
(Times, 15th Aug.)

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult. on a vote of £73,000 for Cyprus, Mr. Arnold complained strongly of the burden cast upon British taxpayers for this island, and opposed the vote. Mr. Dawson urged that the money wasted on Cyprus would be better spent on Ireland. Mr. Courtney said the hon. member had not indicated any policy which would extricate the Government from its embarrassment in connection with Cyprus. This vote, which the Government did not propose with a light heart, was for the payment of a debt already incurred, and he was afraid that the country must bear the burden for some years to come. Mr. P. Smyth said the question was not one merely of expense, but involved the honour and credit of this country, and he urged the restoration of Cyprus to Turkey, with a view to its ultimate cession to Greece.—Mr. T. Sullivan said the acquisition of Cyprus was a disgraceful proceeding, and the sooner it was undone the better would it be for the political morality of the English nation. Mr. A. O' Connor said the taxation of Cyprus was greater now than before our acquisition of it, and it was of no benefit to this country. After a few words from M. O'Donnell, the Committee divided, when there appeared, for the vote 52
against 16
Majority —33.

The London Gazette of August 23rd announces the promotion of Quartermaster McKay Thomas (late XX Regiment, now Lancashire Fusiliers) to the honorary and relative rank of Captain in the army. We are sure our readers will heartily join us in offering our sincere congratulations to Captain McKay on his well-deserved advancement. He has been in our midst for some considerable time, and has succeeded in gaining the respect and esteem of all who have had the good fortune of meeting him.

We hear from Limassol of a proposed new journalistic venture. Messrs. Rees and Williamson, we are informed, will be the proprietors of the *Cyprus Herald*. The names of these gentlemen are sufficient guarantee that the *Herald* will be conducted on principles of honour and honesty and we augur for the new journal—what we are sure it will merit—success.

Art. 224 of the Ottoman Penal Code enacts that persons getting a living by gambling shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment from 1 to 6 months, and to a fine of from 1 to 50 Ott. liras; all moneys and gains to be forfeited. Here in Larnaca boys frequent the cafés for the purpose of gambling, and every day induce persons who can ill afford to lose money to play, with the inevitable result that much money is "dropped" to the rascally youngsters. We are astonished that the authorities have not ere this given the matter their attention; but we shall hope to hear shortly that they have taken measures to enforce the law and put a stop to this illegal practice.

Lt. Hadfield left Larnaca for Limassol by the mail steamer of 28th ult, and is succeeded in the lieutenancy of police here by Lt. Gilmore. Lt. Hadfield discharged his duties to the satisfaction of everyone and leaves behind him pleasant reminiscences of his stay amongst us. His successor brings with him an excellent repute from Limassol, where he has discharged similar duties, therefore we have good grounds for believing that under his command our local police force will not fail to perform its duties thoroughly.

Arrangements have been completed for the laying of a submarine telegraph cable between Trieste and Corfu. Cyprus will thus be placed in direct submarine communication with that important Austrian seaport, through the Eastern Telegraph Company's system via Alexandria.

Troodos News.

At an early hour on Sunday morning the 28th ult. the woods of the pretty valley of Pasha Livadia, lying in the hills opposite the Camp at Mt. Troodos were seen to be on fire. The fire extending during the forenoon, the men of the Royal Sussex Regt. immediately after their dinner were marched down armed with shovels and spades and spent the afternoon and evening in endeavouring to subdue the conflagration; but in spite of their utmost efforts and the employment of all the means at their disposal, the fire still kept spreading and at night bright flames illuminated the woodland scenery; fortunately however during the following two days it died out naturally. It is much to be regretted that owing to the carelessness of travellers and woodmen, the remnants of our forests should be wantonly destroyed, when the exercise of a little care would obviate all danger. On the same morning several fine trees in the forest above Prodromo were destroyed, a fire, *lit probably by some pilgrims from Kyko, having been left unextinguished.*

Surgeon Keays A. M. D. has been ordered to Nicosia from Troodos, the civil doctors being all laid up with serious attacks of fever which we regret to hear is very prevalent there.

The heat in the mountains during the last days of August has been very great, the thermometer registering a temperature of over 90 degrees in the shade and reaching 104 degrees in the tents; but the health of the troops and residents has we understand been unusually good.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

To relieve the monotony of life at Troodos, the officers of the various corps in garrison got up a Lawn Tennis tournament, the opening matches of which came off on Monday last. The first players who put in an appearance were Deputy Commissary Gen. Leach and Asst. Com. Gen. Bridgman who tried their fortune against a team of the Royal Sussex Regiment composed of Lieuts. Thornton and Le Marchant. The result was a foregone conclusion, as the latter scored two consecutive sets—5 games to 1 each. The play calls for little remark, but the cynosure of all eyes was Lieut. and Adj. Supte who officiated as umpire, and elevated above the surrounding crowd, with his legs wide apart and a broad brimmed hat worn well on one side, shouted in a stentorian tone 30 to 15, 40 to 15 irresistibly reminding the spectators of one of those 6 to 4 gents whose harmonious voices enliven the scene at the suburban race meetings in England. Major Patten and Lieut. Lawson R.E. next opposed their forces to Capt. Ireland and Capt. Baker, Army Pay Depart., and the sappers after a well contested game were returned the winners. We hope in our next to give the result of the final games.

Kyko Fair.

The annual Kyko fair and festival took place on the 25th and 26th of August. On our arrival there at 5 a. m. on Saturday, we discovered that we were only in time for the closing part of the service in the church, apparently a general scramble to partake of the communion rapidly and energetically administered to the applicants by an obliging papa. On the conclusion of this ceremony we took a turn round the monastery to observe the humours of the fair and the general demeanour of the varied assemblage. About fifteen hundred to two thousand people must have been present, crowding the courts and environs of the sacred pile with their mules and donkeys and rendering the process of getting about a matter of some difficulty and no little danger to the life and limbs of the passer by from the heels of the various quadrupeds. The first thing that struck a foreign eye was the orderly conduct and quiet bearing of the multitude, not the slightest disturbance of any description spoiling the harmony of the day, the general characteristics of the people being fun and good humour. The exhibition of merchandise was of the slightest and poorest kind, some gaudy coloured Manchester handkerchiefs, and other goods of that description alone met the eye of an intending purchaser and except in the case of a few vendors of whole meal cakes, a delicacy seemingly much appreciated, the amount of trade done must have been of a very insignificant kind. The hawkers of meat took a peculiar not to say disgusting mode of tempting their customers. When their wares, which were spitted in small portions on a long stick, became stale-looking and fly blown, they imbibed a mouthful of water from a neighbouring pitcher and squirted the contents of their mouth over the meat, causing it

to assume a fresher appearance;—fortunately the pilgrims, stomachs are not dainty.

Among the numerous guests to whom the monastery afforded its hospitality, we noticed several ladies and gentlemen from Limassol and Larnaca, but decidedly the most attractive feature of the meeting was the presence of some Greek families, pilgrims to Kyko from Adalia and other places on the mainland, who in the quaint and pretty national costume of Greece offered a pleasing contrast to the natives and their tawdry adornments. In the afternoon a full choral service was held in the church of the monastery and Mr. Georgiades of Larnaca with his fine voice contributed much to the impressiveness of the ceremony, in which he took a prominent part. Many thanks are due to the President and holy fathers for the hospitality and kindness shown to their visitors; and the efficiency with which the wants of their numerous guests were supplied is deserving of all praise, more especially when we consider the difficulty of obtaining supplies in that isolated mountain region.

A TRIP TO THE HOLY LAND.

(Continued from our last.)

VII.

Near to the pool of Siloam is an old mulberry tree, its gnarled trunk propped up with a heap of stones. This is known as the tree of Isaiah and tradition asserts that it marks the spot where the great prophet was sawn asunder by the wicked intervention of Manasseh.

A short walk from this decrepit old tree brings us to Bir Eyub, the "En Rogel" and "kings gardens" of scripture. In the garden is the well of Joab, one hundred and twenty five feet deep. The water is delicious, and cold as ice. The franks call it the well of Nehemiah because it is supposed the sacred fire of the temple was hidden in it during the babylonish captivity and recovered by Nehemiah on his return to Jerusalem.

A short distance to the left of the well we are shown the tomb of Huldah the prophetess (2 Kings XXII 14). En Rogel is first spoken of in the bible in connection with the formation of the borders of Judah (Joshua XV). It was here where Adonijah, fourth son of David, hatched his conspiracy against Solomon (1 Kings I. 9.). Close at hand is the "mount of offences" where Solomon worshipped the idols of his heathen wives, whereby he incurred the great displeasure and curse of God, and ultimately the loss of the throne to his sons.

Let us now ascend to the hill with a building near its summit. This is the "hill of evil counsel" where Judas plotted the betrayal of our Lord. Acedama, the field of blood, bought for thirty pieces of silver, the price Judas set on the life of Jesus. All the hill seems dismal. The surrounding mountains are bright, and a glow in the sunshine. This one is dark and drear. Here was our Lord betrayed, and here did the betrayer put an end to his own guilty existence. The building mentioned is long and vaulted and of massive masonry. In front of it is a rocky precipice and a natural cave. The interior is excavated to a depth of about twenty feet. A few dry human bones may be seen scattered over the bottom. It was the custom of the Jews to bury all "strangers" here. The bodies were thrown into the pit and destroyed with quicklime.

Descending from this hill of cursed memory we enter the valley of the son of Hinnom, afterwards called Gehenna. One side of the valley is honeycombed with ancient tombs; the walls of Jerusalem are built on the summit of the other side. The bed of the valley is fertile and abounds with olive trees of great age. Like Acedama this valley has also a terribly sad history. It was here the Israelites forsook the true God and sacrificed their children to the brazen statue of molech. "They have built the high places of Tophet, which is in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to burn their sons and their daughters in the fire; which I commanded them not, neither came it into my heart." (Jeremiah VII 31). The body of the statue of molech was in the shape of a man, but the head that of an ox. The interior was hollow and fitted with a furnace by which it was made red hot. The children to be sacrificed were placed in the outstretched arms of the statue and were slowly roasted to death. To drown the cries of the innocent victims drums were beaten by the lookers-on. These inhuman rites were first instituted by Solomon, who "built a high place for molech, a God of the ammorites on the right hand of the mount of Olives." (1 Kings XI. 7.) This worship continued there, or in the valley we are now visiting, until Josiah destroyed idolatry. (2 King;

XXIII). Ever afterwards the valley of Hinnom was considered unclean.

"The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence, "And black Gehenna, called the type of hell." (Par: lost, book I).

Continuing our ride up this valley of iniquity we arrive, anon, at the two pools of Gihon, sometimes called the serpents pools. They are formed by two large and very massive stone barriers built across the bed of the valley from side to side. The soil etc., between the barriers having been cleared out, two large reservoirs were made at a small cost and little labour. Passing up the valley of Gihon we re-enter the sacred city through the same gate by which we left thus completing the circuit of Jerusalem outside here venerable walls.

Perhaps the most interesting spot within the walls of Jerusalem is mount Moriah. It is separated from mount Zion by the Tyropean valley, across which was formerly a bridge supported by a double tier of arches, connecting the temple grounds with the "city of David." The remains of one of these arches may still be seen in the south-west corner of the temple enclosure. It is generally admitted that it was on this mount where Abraham was about to offer up his son Isaac. The threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite occupied the summit of Moriah, from which David saw the Angel of the Lord "standing between the earth and the heaven, having a drawn sword in his hand, stretched out over Jerusalem." At this dread moment how earnestly did the royal psalmist plead for his people, taking all blame of God's anger upon himself. He was told to erect an altar there upon which to offer burnt offerings and peace offerings. This he did, and "the Lord commanded the Angel and he put up his sword again into the sheath thereof." David decided to erect a noble temple on the mount for the worship of God, and collected large quantities of gold, silver, brass, iron, and other materials for this purpose; but the honour of the erection of the temple devolved upon his son and successor Solomon. This temple was finished and consecrated about 1000 B. C. and amidst great pomp and much rejoicing the ark of the covenant was set up "in the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims." Solomon's temple stood 424 years when it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. After the babylonish captivity it was rebuilt, and dedicated about 514 B. C. to be again destroyed, or partially so, at the hands of invaders and by strifes among the Jews themselves.

To atone for the slaughter of the Sanhedrim, Herod the great pulled down what remained of the ruins of the second temple, and after collecting material for two years, built a temple far surpassing in beauty and size those erected by Solomon and Jerubbabel. It was built of white marble stones of colossal size exquisitely wrought. This temple has been described by historians of Herod's time as a "mount of gold and of snow, the admiration and envy of the world." It took 46 years to build. "Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days?" Christ here figuratively referred to His resurrection, but in another place He prophesied the total destruction of the magnificent temple. "See ye not all these things? Verily I say unto you, they shall not be left here one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down." This prophecy was fulfilled literally soon after, when Titus with his roman hosts destroyed Jerusalem A.D. 70, and of the temple left not one stone upon another. This calamity to their beautiful city seems to have been the signal for the Jews to cease to exist as a nation, and they rapidly became scattered amongst "all nations and tongues" as it was prophesied of them. The mosques of Omar and El-Aksa now occupy the site of the temples and are partly built of their remains. That of Omar stands in the centre of the temple area, and El-Aksa in the south-west corner. Before entering either of the mosques the sheik in charge invites us to visit several interesting places outside. The traditions hereinafter related in reference to the places we are visiting on mount Moriah were related to us verbally by the sheik and translated by our dragoman.

(To be continued.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARD SET DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- August
- 28th S. S. 'Simita' British 233 tons from Beyrout, Mails and general cargo.
- " 'Anagnostis' Greek brig. 24 tons from Beyrout, in ballast.
- 30th 'Etra' Austrian brigantine 279 tons from

- 'Savona, in ballast.
- S. S. 'Vesta' Austrian 1316 tons, from Peiret, mails and general.
- " 'Espero' Austrian 1315 tons from Constantinople, and Limassol, mails and general cargo.
- 31st 'Prodromos' Greek 41 tons from Limassol, gun powder.
- " 'Abdy' Cyprian schooner 85 tons from Port Said, in ballast.
- " 'Constantinos' Greek brig 288 tons from Alexandria, in ballast.
- 2nd S. S. 'Aghia Sofia' British 1695 tons from Liverpool, Malta, Alexandria and Coast of Syria, general cargo.
- " S. S. 'Simita' British 293 tons from Alexandria & Limassol, mails and general cargo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Will be received at the undermentioned Office, until 12 o'clock Noon, on Wednesday the 28th day of September 1881, for a supply of Forage, viz:

**Barley
Chopped Straw
Bran**

during a period of six months, commencing on or about the 1st December 1881.

Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and any further particulars, may be obtained on application at this Office, by Letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, or in Person between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, on or after the 10th Proximo and no Tender will be entertained unless made upon the Form so obtained.

The Tenders must be properly filled up and signed, and no Tender will be noticed unless delivered at the undermentioned Office, under closed envelope, marked "Tender" on the outside, by the day and hour above named.

The Senior Commissariat Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. F. LEACH,
A. C. G.

Senior Commt. Officer.

Commissariat Office,
Limassol, Cyprus,
23rd August 1881.

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