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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 189.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1882.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

TO ADVERTISERS.

The scale of charges for 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 Store of Mr. Constantinides, and also of Mr. Michel Christofides; in Limassol at the office of Mr. Efthymoulo; 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

M. Bontoux's new company, designed to play resurrectionist to the defunct Union Générale, does not find favour. The *coulisse* brokers have, it is reported, decided to scratch out of the list of their number any one found to be transacting business in its shares. M. Bontoux will have to go elsewhere with his conjuring.

The Anglo-Universal Bank (Limited)—originally, we believe, the Anglo-Catholic Bank—an institution started with as great a flourish of trumpets as M. Bontoux's now collapsed balloon, has called a meeting of its shareholders in Paris to decide on a proposal "tending to the voluntary liquidation of the company." The meeting will be held on the 1st of April.

The tension caused in the relations of Germany and Russia by General Scobelev's speech in Paris is still a subject of much comment. A significant remark imputed to Prince Bismarck was (a *Standard* telegram says) the chief topic of conversation among the deputies of the Prussian Parliament the other day. The Chancellor is reported to have said that "he could not busy himself much at present with domestic policy. He must reserve what time and strength were left to him to protect the peace of Europe from disturbance." The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns upon "reliable information" that no

confidence is felt in Berlin in the alleged wish of the Czar to remain on friendly terms with Germany. Alexander, being of unstable will and hemmed in and dominated by Slavophiles, is stultified by the captivity in which he has been living for nearly a year at Gatchina. He has practically abdicated. The popularity of General Scobelev militates against Nihilism, but it renders diplomatic relations with Germany extremely ticklish. If report is to be believed (a Paris telegram says) General Scobelev has received no fewer than forty-three challenges from the German side of the frontier. A St. Petersburg telegram in the *Daily Telegraph* says that General Scobelev's friends do not appear at all disconcerted by the reprimand which he received from the Czar. According to a St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, at a banquet given in his honour on Tuesday by the Grenadier Regiment, General Scobelev proposed a toast to the British nation, and spoke in warm terms of the friendly relations existing between England and Russia.

The Herzegovinian insurgents in spite of the occupation of Crivoscia, are still offering resistance in scattered bodies to the Austrian troops. According to the *Narodni Listy*, a large provision train has been attacked by the insurgents near Besina, on the road between Mostar and Nevesinje. Forty-three horses with their loads were captured, and thirty drivers were taken prisoners. A telegram from Vienna says that no diplomatic steps have been taken implying any intention on the part of Austria to formally annex Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The *Politik* of Plague states that the idea of convening a Congress for the final settlement of the question is seriously engaging the attention of European diplomatists, and that an agreement exists on the subject between England and Russia, whose views meet with the concurrence of France. The *New Free Press* expresses the opinion that this statement is to be regarded as semi-official, but the *Presse* affirms that, according to information obtained from a trustworthy source, the idea of a Congress has not been raised in any quarter, and characterizes the assertions of the *Politik* as mere newspaper gossip.

The Emperor William's eighty-fifth birthday was celebrated on Wednesday the 22nd March with great rejoicings, but the popular enthusiasm was somewhat checked by the bad weather. On Tuesday a deputation of the Conservative Central Committee had an audience of the Emperor to present the congratulations of the members. In reply to the congratulatory address, which was delivered by Court Chaplain Stocker, his Ma-

esty, addressing the deputation, spoke as follows:—

"The times are very critical and serious. If in the past year we have seen on the one hand the most autocratic of sovereigns, and on the other the popularly elected Chief Magistrate of the Great American Republic succumbing to the assassin attacks of the revolution, who is there that is safe?" At the conclusion of his speech his Majesty observed: "If God should grant that my life be prolonged, I desire, nevertheless, not to overlive myself. Long life is only, then, desirable when it is combined with health and vigour. It is with trust in the Almighty that I enter upon another year."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* learns from Cairo that the speedy dethronement of the Khedive is freely spoken of as a highly probable event:—

It is said that Ourabi Bey feels himself sufficiently strong not only to defy the authority of Tewfik, but to remove him from the position he has weakly occupied since the deposition of his father, Ismail, whose agents have never relaxed in their opposition to his successor.

The same writer is also assured by a correspondent at Cairo, "who is certainly well informed," that if any European Power were to effect a landing in Egypt, the troops would meet with armed opposition, and recent events in Tunis show that it would require a very considerable force to occupy the country.

A ministerial crisis is said to be imminent in Egypt. The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandria says:—

It is considered certain that Ourabi Pasha will become President of the Council of Ministers, and that Abdelal Bey, one of the military colonels, will succeed him as Minister of War and Marine. Four hundred military officers demand promotion. Ourabi Pasha controls the Council of Ministers. He takes counsel alone with the military colonels. The position of the European Controllers-General has become a perfect farce. Sympathy for the Khedive is expressed upon all sides.

A *Daily News* telegram also speaks of the imminence of a change of Ministry, and adds that the programme of the new Cabinet will, it is expected, be more anti-European than that of the present. A Commission has been appointed to inquire into the Customs administration. No such Commission was really required, but it will serve as a pretext for hostility to the Europeans and for discrediting the existing arrangements.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* states that strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Palace with the object of obtaining

permission for Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, to reside at Constantinople, and the party in favour of the project is very hopeful of success. After the refusal of permission even to the ex-Khedive's harem to come here, such a concession will be taken as evidence of dissatisfaction with the recent progress of events in Egypt, and of a belief that Ismail Pasha may before long return to power.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales returned to Cairo on Monday the 20th March from Upper Egypt, and after exchanging visits with the Khedive went to Alexandria. They will shortly go to Syria and Palestine, and are expected about the end of the month at Athens, where Lord and Lady Dufferin will meet them.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress Elizabeth have decided to return in the course of the present spring the visit paid to Vienna by King Humbert and Queen Margaret. It is not, however, yet fixed at what date the journey shall take place.

The Sultan according to the *Novoe Vremya*, will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg this spring.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Maritzburg telegraphs that reports continue to arrive there of fighting near the western border of the Transvaal. The place at which an action is said to have recently taken place is, however, the correspondent adds, a long way outside the new frontier, and the Boers engaged are not residents in the Transvaal, and are acting in defiance of the Government.

The Queen accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drives and walks out daily during her stay at Mentone. On Wednesday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice visited Mrs. Henfrey at the Hôtel d'Italie. In the evening her Majesty received Lord Lyons at the chalet. It is stated that her Majesty and the Princess are enjoying their stay here very much, and are in good health.

Prince Leopold is confined to his room at Mentone, having had a slight fall when out walking.

CYPRUS.

Larnaca 1st April 1882.

However limited the Constitutional rights granted by the Earl of Kimberley to the people of Cyprus, they are highly valuable to our countrymen, who must call forth their best energies in order that the scheme

may be crowned with success. A rudimentary parliament, as the proposed Legislative Council will be, is the first step towards anything that makes political life under a foreign domination tolerable at all. For the condition of the people would have been a condition of dire servitude without a parliamentary franchise,—without, at least, the right to bring alleged grievances to the notice of the Government: this can be only attainable by means of a truly representative body of the people who by paying taxes is entitled to have a share, however small, in the control of their own affairs. A government must be exceedingly one-sided, to say the least of it, should it fail to recognise that the governed people have their own rights, whatever may be the way they have been dominated; and that the governors, whilst holding their own, have not only privileges to control but also rights to grant. Even Turkey acknowledged these facts in this century and granted a constitution to the island of Candia. It was only fair that England, the most constitutional of Governments should grant a Constitution to the island of Cyprus. We are now thankful that it has done so. It is henceforth our duty to show that we are fit to possess a parliamentary franchise, or, at least, that we promise to be so. Of course it is impossible to grow ripe for free institutions under a despotic government, and it is only possible to attain this end through gradual franchises. If such franchises are always withheld from a people, it will never grow ripe with them. We must certainly anticipate a great many drawbacks during the introduction of the new representative system. But once the Legislative Council be fairly constituted it will not be difficult to initiate the uninitiated members, if any, into the right course to follow in order to become worthy of constitutional rights.

The people of Cyprus cannot be too strongly warned against the danger of not making the right use of the franchise just granted to them, nor too earnestly advised to exert their utmost efforts for electing the most sincere and honest persons as their representatives. The candidates for the new Legislative Council must, before all, be distinguished at a "prima facie" examination, for their uprightness and disinterestedness, and then scrutinized as to any other respect. On such a basis, we feel confident the new Legislative Council will be a success. Let it be granted that the members are duly qualified for their task, and the most satisfactory working of the constitutional system will be to a great extent fairly attained. Now to be duly qualified as a member for a rudimentary parliament, the sole object of which is to bring forward grievances, and to discuss but partially the Budget, with a right to propose Legislative measures and amendments subject to be disallowed, whilst not entailing any heavy responsibility, does not seem to require statesmanlike abilities. The requisites then for such a qualification will be simple and unassuming. Still the persons who will be the electors must be on their guard to exclude from such an appointment of trust, persons holding any other office who may claim the post of a representative with a view to serve their own ends.

By so doing, i. e. by avoiding the notoriously selfish and one-sided, and by selecting men of position and rectitude, we may fairly expect that the new Legislative Council will sincerely represent the best interests of the country. We further hope that in such a Constitutional school as an English Colonial Government affords, or should afford, our representatives will be degrees become better qualified for a parliamentary debate and representation of the people, so that the Legislative Council instead of being one-sided, as it now is, will fully represent the people of Cyprus, and instead of proving a failure, as certain critics will have it, will be a great success in Cyprus.

The "Cyprus Herald" in a leading article entitled "The new Legislative Council" thinks it a pity that the Home Government did not leave "the question of popular representation until the island was more fitted and prepared for it," and contends that it would have been better if the judicial reforms had been first introduced. Now this seems to us preposterous! For if the popular representation is meant for anything it is principally meant to bring forward the grievances of the people, and the judicial reforms would come in a better sequel of order under discussion in the Legislative Council as it is intended to be constituted, and not as it is at present, imperfectly, to assume through the consent of the representatives of the people a more permanent and satisfactory form.

Supposing that the judicial reforms were first introduced, and the constitutional measures were allowed to wait, as the "Cyprus Herald" wishes it, the Legislative Council when later on properly constituted, would probably find fault with them and make it a subject of grievance that in a question so intimately affecting the best interests of the people, the voice of the people had not been asked, and their most sacred rights were disregarded. As to the precedence, although the subject of judicial reform urgently demands consideration, we entirely disagree with the "Cyprus Herald," in the present condition of Cyprus. Nor do we agree with the same paper that "the mass of the people take very little interest in the question" of the new Assembly, if by this expression is meant the majority of the thinking persons in Cyprus. It is, indeed, just possible that a few ignorant country peasants rather think at present of their immediate concerns and of questions pertaining to land than of their due representation in the Legislative Council, for they do not know as yet, from want of a like experience under Turkish rule, that by means of their proper representation in the proposed Council they will find a remedy for their immediate complaints. But we cannot imagine for a moment that any thoughtful persons in Cyprus, will not think of the first and paramount importance a properly representative Council having the right to request any pressing reform. The actual Legislative Council, we feel confident, has the best intentions for the welfare of the people of Cyprus but it is not sufficiently well informed as to their numerous wants and complaints, and a great deal of good is consequently left aside in its enactments. It is a matter of regret

that the *Cyprus Herald* "cannot see that there has arisen any pressing necessity for change in the constitution of the Assembly" as it actually is formed, for we think on the contrary that the change is most urgently required now, when hardly any of its members are natives, and when the judicial reforms together with others are about to be sanctioned. In such a case these reforms will be best sanctioned by the representatives of the people sitting in the Council, and it will be found afterwards that after all this measure of the formation of the new Legislative Assembly will save a great deal of trouble to the Government by preventing complaints under any other form than under the form of loyal and constitutional representation.

At the moment of going to press we have been favoured with a copy of the printed Estimates of Expenditure for 1882-83. It is an interesting document, and we may, perhaps, be able to find place for it in extenso in future issues. In the meantime we may observe that the sum which will be required is estimated at £127,037 made up of Salaries, £65,276; Allowances, £7,577; Contingencies £17,972; and Services exclusive of Establishments, including Public works, Tree planting, Tax collection, Salt collection, Census, and Miscellaneous £36,182. The net decrease in the expenditure for Establishments as compared with the year 1881-82 is £2,454 in Salaries, £258 in Allowances, and £30 in Contingencies. As will be at once seen the great decrease is in the estimate of the sum required for the Services exclusive of Establishments which is £14,943 less than in the year 1881-82.

The £36,182 wanted is made up of:—

Public Works,	£ 20,743
Tree planting,	1,120
Tax collection,	7,790
Salt collection,	2,737
Census,	200
Miscellaneous,	3,592
	£ 36,182

The figures in 1881-82 stood thus:—

Public Works,	£ 30,918
Tree planting,*	5,000
Tax collection,	7,189
Salt collection,	2,737
Census,	1,000
Miscellaneous,	4,290
	£ 51,125.

The above figures show a total net decrease in the present Budget on that of 1881-82 of £17,685.

* Tree planting reduced to £2,500 by order of the Secretary of State.

Local Notes.

We fifteen months ago urged upon the Government the necessity of using their utmost means to destroy last year as many locusts as possible. Unfortunately the measures adopted were very insufficient, and this year, when the harvest promises to be particularly abundant, the plains are covered with myriads of these all-destroying insects. That, "a stitch in time saves nine" is not very good rhyme, but it is excellent sense. Had the Government taken prompt measures during the three years of the occupation, the Island would have been saved the expenditure of more than £30,000 which the locust destruction will cost this year. We are, however, glad to observe that active measures are now in operation, and we hope that those gentlemen who have the responsibility of superintending the men employed will not spare pains in the performance of their duties. We say this because we hear it said that in some places sufficient

supervision is not exercised, and that the men, left to do pretty much as they like, display an apathy in the execution of their task which renders it necessary that measures should be taken to see that the work is performed properly. This can only be done by a vigilant superintendence of the men engaged upon it.

A continuous rain kept pouring down from yesterday afternoon till this day morning. Heavy showers fell also in the afternoon. The coach from Nicosia experienced the rainy weather throughout its journey and there is little doubt that the whole Messaria district must have been visited by rain. In such a case a good harvest will be secured for this year, and great relief must be felt by our agriculturists.

We are asked to announce in regard to the new Club to the formation of which we alluded recently, that a meeting of gentlemen was held on the evening of April 1st, when it was decided to form the "Junior Club", to be proprietary. Premises have been secured in White street, Marina, and Dining, Reading and Recreation rooms will be provided. Gentlemen desirous of joining should make application to Mr. F. Sparrow, Secretary pro tem, who will submit their names for ballot by the original members, Messrs. T. H. Brayshaw, Chairman, G. Izzo, J. Aumann, A. Sturgess, W. Page, R. Sutherland, G. Wilson, M. A. Page, G. Gillatt, F. O. Harvey, W. J. Ansel, and F. Sparrow, Secretary pro tem.

The rules and regulations will be drawn up at a general meeting. The terms of subscription have been fixed at £1. per annum payable in advance.

The concluding paragraph of the despatch from H. E. Sir Robert Kiddulph to Lord Kimberley, dated January 6th, and which encloses the Estimates of Expenditure, mentions that the Estimates of Revenue for 1882-83 would be forwarded by the following mail.

The suspension is announced to-day of Messrs. Warre Brothers, merchants, of Fenchurch street, engaged chiefly in the wine trade, and having a branch house in Cyprus, under the title of Warre, Curtis, and Co. The firm is of long standing, having been originally established in 1670, and is quite distinct from the Oporto house of Messrs. Warre and Co., with whom no partnership connection has existed for the last thirty years. The liabilities are about 120,000L., a considerable part of which is secured. Messrs. Hollams, Son, and Coward are the solicitors in the matter, and the books are in the hands of Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., of George-street, Mansion House.

The following circular has been issued:—
"116, Fenchurch-street, E.C., London,
4th March, 1882.

"Gentlemen,—We much regret to inform you that we are compelled to suspend our payments.

"Our books have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., George-street, Mansion House, with-instructions to prepare a statement of affairs and submit it to the creditors as soon as possible.

"We are, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants.

"WARRE BROTHERS."

(From the Standard 6th March.)

NICOSIA NEWS.

(1st April)

H. E. the High Commissioner left for the Messaria and Carpas on Monday, for the purpose of inspecting the works now being pushed forward for the destruction of our enemies the locusts.

The Government offices have now been removed to the Pioneer Barracks. The Departments there located are those of the

High Commissioner, the Chief Secretary, the Auditor and Accountant General, the Queen's Advocate, the Government Engineer, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Director of Survey and of the Chief Commandant of M. P.

We notice that the Nicosia fosse plantation is progressing most favourably. The various trees are already putting forth shoots and appear to be in a healthy condition. A number of young plants have also been planted in the old Turkish Cemetery and around the new Government offices. These plantations will in time prove of great benefit to Nicosia. Great praise is due to Mr. Madon our active Principal Forest Officer.

The Editor of the Greek paper "Aethia" has been summoned for libel by M. Melikdgian of Nicosia. This case which refers to the late gambling affair up here, will be heard before the Daavi Court on Monday the 3rd inst.

Complaints are frequently heard of uncleanness of certain streets in our Bazaar; Taylors Street where our Post office is situate, may be shown as an example. The stench there sometimes is unbearable. This state of matters should be looked after before the summer heat makes it worse. Surely the Municipality of the Capital of Cyprus may show a good example to the rest of the Island?

Limassol 31st March 1882.

The public offices have commenced to be removed to the new building near the pier and yesterday afternoon the band of the 1st Bn. R. S. Regt, instead of playing at the "Rosslyn Square" as usual, played in front of the building to inaugurate it.

Great praises are really due to Mr. Bulmer for the formation of the new post offices in the Nicosia District, and I believe it will be worth his consideration that such sub-post offices be formed in some of the principal villages of the Limassol District, i. e. Kilani, Omodos, Yvoni and others where owing to the large trade with Limassol, a good income is sure to be added to the Post Office revenue.

The S. S. "Elpitha" that left Alexandria on Thursday morning at past 10 o'clock arrived here to-day at noon in spite of the bad weather.

THE COST OF THE NAVY.

THAT the cost of maintaining the Royal Navy at its proper strength, having regard both to the necessities of our home, colonial, and commercial defences, as well as to the Naval developments of other Powers, tends to increase with every successive year, is the experience of the past and the present, and it seems inevitable that this demand upon the national purse will continue to increase, at least for some time to come. This may be a matter for regret, and will probably be looked upon in that light by most people, but the fact will remain as stated notwithstanding. There are many causes which tend to bring about this state of affairs. In the first place, the arts of war are progressing at a rapid rate, and each development in the sciences which contribute to our offensive and defensive resources involves a greater expenditure of money in order to apply it for the public good. This is especially the case in regard to naval warfare, which has undergone far greater and more expensive changes than have attended the progress of warfare on land. Ships are larger and built of more expensive iron and even more expensive materials than formerly. They are protected in some instances with expensive iron and even more expensive steel armour, and are armed with guns which are heavy, powerful, and costly. Whether armour-clad or not, every

ship of war is now fitted in the most expensive manner with machinery for the performance of the numerous functions to which a ship is now applied. For, whereas at one time a ship of war was required only to sail and manoeuvre well, and be able to carry and fight one or more tiers of easily-handled guns, at the present day she is called upon not only to sail and manoeuvre, to some extent at least, but also to steam swiftly and for a long time together, to ram, discharge torpedoes, shot and shell, and in sundry other ways render herself destructive to the ships of the enemy. Now every one of these newly-added functions involves expense, and, indeed, are far more costly in their performance than those which survive, in an improved condition, the sailing and fighting duties of the ship of the past. Every advancement in this respect adds to the cost both of building and maintaining the Fleet, and the only reduction which accompanies these modern improvements is that of wages, inasmuch as a great deal which was formerly done on board by manual labour is now performed by machinery.

But besides these additions to the cost of the Navy, which are due to the developments in the science of naval warfare, there are other causes which tend in the same direction. During the past ten years there have been witnessed at different ports in Europe an increasing display of energy in war-ship construction, so much so, in fact, as to arouse well-founded anxiety in this country. France has for centuries been a very formidable competitor with Great Britain on the seas. Holland and Spain were also dangerous rivals on the same element at one time, but they are now no longer in the running. Other Powers appear likely, however, to ere long take the places which Holland and Spain once occupied. France and Italy are now bidding heavily for a share at least of the naval supremacy which we have for so long maintained. With regard to the first-named of these Powers there appears to be really good reasons for fearing that the claim will not long be a doubtful one, or at all events that the excess of British over French naval strength will not be considerable. Various estimates upon this important subject have been made of late by eminent authorities in this country, and although there are discrepancies to be observed in the conclusions arrived at, the opinions common to them all are alone sufficient to create alarm in the minds of those who think seriously and anxiously regarding our national defences. It is true that France has run us very close upon previous occasions, but never closer than she is doing now: and the case is even more serious than it at first appears. Although it is a fact that when the French Fleet was on a previous occasion nearly the equal of our own in strength our Fleet managed to easily destroy it, yet it by no means follows that the same feat would be so easily achieved to-day, or that it would be achieved at all. In those days England had the great advantage of a large-sea-coast population, brought up to follow the sea for a living, and both fearless and expert in all that falls to a sailor to do. Our men were much superior to the French seamen, many of whom were pressed into their Navy from parts of the country far from the sea. The greater familiarity of British seamen with nautical duties, and the confidence which came of that familiarity, gave them such a sense of superiority over the Frenchmen as to win many a battle on the seas. That this was so is further seen by the fact that in most instances the French ships of the eighteenth century were superior in design to our own, and that in every respect except in regard to their crews they had an advantage over us. But these circumstances can no longer tell so strongly in our favour. We quite believe that British seamen are, relatively to others, what they always were; but unfortunately in modern ships and modern warfare they will not have the opportunities which their fathers and grandfathers had of exercising those superior qualities with such advantage. Superior seamanship, greater dash, and bravery will, no doubt, always have some value in a naval engagement, but not nearly so much as when we won our proud position on the seas. Behind armour-plates and opposed to 100-ton guns or exposed to the ram and torpedo what can the British seaman do more than his inferior foreign rival? He may do something more, but not much. One blow from a ram or explosion of a torpedo will settle the fate of the finest ship, manned by the bravest and most skilful of crews. Hence, in these degenerate days the comparison must be instituted between ships and their

appliances rather than between crews. The latter will be reduced to a minimum, and will be largely composed of engineers, electricians, stokers, and gunners. The proportion of officers will be great, simply because machinery has taken the place of the crew, and as machinery has neither spirit nor valour, the contest will inevitably be between skilful officers and efficient mechanical appliances.

This is not an agreeable prospect for the contemplation of Englishmen of any degree or occupation. We have to pay more dearly than ever for relatively less trustworthy defences. Our seamen we could always rely on; but we cannot say as much as one-half the gimcracks on board a ship-of-war, scarcely any of which have been fairly tried, or, indeed, can be, until put to the test of actual war service. Happily, we may comfort ourselves with the assurance that British mechanical ingenuity is not inferior to that of the foreigner, and that our work will stand comparison with that of the latter. But with all our sources of consolation, we would yet gladly, if possible, recall the conditions of the past, which enabled us to easily maintain the sovereignty of the seas without heavily burdening the country in so doing.

The so-called economists of the present day will, we fear, scarcely consent to have their attention so far diverted from their favourite hobbies to attend to these reflections. It is enough for them to discover that the naval expenditure is increasing without their going into any inquiries as to the cause of that increased expenditure. If they do anything at all in that way, it will probably be in the form of analysing dockyard expenditure, and then seek to curtail the Navy Estimates by cutting down the number of workmen and reducing their wages. Labourers, already burdened with the problem of supporting a family upon twenty-one shillings a week, are helped on in its solution by having five shillings a week taken off. This was done so recently as last year. At a less recent date an economy is said to have been effected by cutting down the rations of the Dockyard cats. And when all these modes of getting a good Navy cheaply are found to be scarcely sufficient for the purpose, then it is decided that we won't have a good Navy at all; but just spend as much as we did some years ago, and trust to Providence that all will come out right in the end. It is now counted a political heresy of the most dangerous kind to advocate an increase in our national expenditure. Notwithstanding that France has nearly overtaken us in her shipbuilding, and that Italy is building a fleet of monsters, everyone of which is the equal of our own *Inflexible*, there are yet many men in the House of Commons who consider it their duty to oppose any vote of money for the purpose of placing the Navy of Great Britain in the relative position it once did, and still should occupy; although the population and wealth of these islands are both increasing, and, with the increase the capability of maintaining an enlarged expenditure upon our national defences. Although the wealth of our colonies and commerce are increasing, and with the increase the duty to defend them, although we can and should increase our naval strength—yet there are enough men in the House of Commons to oppose such a course as to seriously harass any Government that feel it their duty to ask for larger supplies than heretofore. This is a serious and lamentable misfortune. The motives of these men are doubtless beyond reproach, but their wisdom can scarcely be discerned. Thanks to their influence over successive Governments, our shipbuilding is now a long way in arrears. Members of both the present and past Admiralty Boards confess this painful fact, and have been confessing it year after year for a long time past. The time has now come when there seems to be a prospect of wise counsels prevailing. Often of late have we addressed ourselves to this question in the *Broad Arrow*. We have done so because it appears to us to be a most important one, and because the circumstances are such as will not permit of delay. It has further been our desire to assist, so far as it is in our power, the Government of the country in giving expression to their convictions on this matter, and we sincerely trust that our efforts will not have been without avail.

(From the *Broad Arrow*).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK.
IN LARNACA.

March,			
"	28th	S. S. 'Espero' 1315 tons from Beyrout.	
"	"	S. S. 'Urano' 1319 tons from Limassol.	
"	31st	S. S. 'Elpitha' 462 tons from Limassol.	
April,			
"	1st	'Mabrouca' 44 tons Ottoman from Latakia (Wood).	
"	1st	'Mabrouca' 40 tons Ottoman from Tripoli (Soap).	
"	2nd	'Delfino' 434 tons Italian from Beyrout.	
March,			
"	28th	S.S. 'Espero' for Oos/poli General cargo.	
"	"	S. S. 'Urano' for Beyrout General cargo.	
"	29th	'Kademker' 55 tons Ottoman for Kiliudria. Barley.	
"	31st	S. S. 'Elpitha' for Beyrout.	

Passengers by the S. S. 'Elpitha' from Alexandria and Limassol.

Mr. Minotto, Mr. Kneen, Mr. Rossides, Mrs. Comerford, Mrs. Cirilli, and 20 deck passengers.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR S.S. CO.

NOTICE.

Passengers are requested to procure tickets at the Agency before embarking.

No passengers accepted on board without tickets.

NANI & MANTOVANI
Agents.

NOTICE.

Photographic Views etc. of Cyprus and Jerusalem 9d and 2s each are sold by
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LINE OF FIRST CLASS

BRITISH SCREW STEAMERS.

These first class screw steamers run regularly between Liverpool, Malta Alexandria, Larnaca and the Syrian coast; they carry a stewardess and have splendid accommodation for passengers.

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CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH
 No. 214, Saint George Street
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 DEPOT OF
GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
 Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine,
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 Richmoud Mixture, Habana and
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

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12 and 14 Valsamaki Street, Marina,
 begs to notify that he has opened an
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 where he trusts by careful attention to
 the orders with which he may be
 entrusted to receive the patronage of
 the public. The most modern styles
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ALBERT HOTEL
NICOSIA.
 Proprietor:
Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.

This Establishment is now under
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 pense. Tourists and travellers will
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 Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and
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 Charges extremely moderate. Guides
 horses and mules supplied for the con-
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 The above has just imported a use-
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 and **BLASTING POWDER** of superior
 quality.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

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THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
 invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will
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 They correct all disorders of the liver and stomach.
 In cases of weakness and debility, they are priceless.
 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.
 THE OINTMENT will cure any Old Wound, Sore,
 or Ulcer, and is famous in cases of Rheumatism.
 The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Hol-
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 nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized
 world, in Boxes and Pots, each with directions for use
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ESCALAPIUS' PHARMACY
 11, WATKINS STREET,
 and of every Chemist in the Island

THE
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BANKING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)
 Capital £ 1,600,000 paid up.
Head Office,
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PARIS AGENCY, 53 RUE ST. LAZARE.
BRANCHES:
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 Correspondents in Cyprus acting as
AGENCIES:
NICOSIA: G. Michaelidès
LIMASSOL: Ch. Haggi Pavlou et fils.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.
CORRESPONDENTS IN
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 Trieste Smyrna
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 Athens Volo, etc.
 For particulars, apply to the Bank,
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LARNACA.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CYPRUS AGENCY.
THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANKING
COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. LIASSIDES begs to inform
 his numerous customers that
 they will find at his stores a large
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 has also recently received an assort-
 ment of English goods of the best
 quality, which he is prepared to offer
 at lowest prices.

THE
LEVANT HERALD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
 THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a
 single broadsheet, of which the two external pages
 are devoted to advertisements, and the inner pages, one
 English and one French, to general news. The daily
 edition of the *Levant Herald* has the character of a ge-
 neral newspaper, and is intended for readers in the
 East.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget consists of
 sixteen to twenty-four pages. It is published every
 Wednesday in winter and every Tuesday in summer.
 It contains only Eastern matter selected from the col-
 umns of the daily issue, and is a Levant newspaper
 specially designed for readers not residing in the
 Levant.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains
 from two to four pages of Commercial information
 gleaned from the best authorities and carefully collated
 and edited. Merchants engaged in trade with the
 Levant will find the *Levant Herald* a valuable and
 trustworthy business record.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget contains
 provincial correspondence, reviews of the Turkish
 press, sketches of Eastern life, and much extractable
 matter which renders it of great utility to the Editors
 of Country papers, to whom it is confidently recom-
 mended.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget will be sent
 post free to any part of the United Kingdom on the
 following terms: Three months, 15s; Six months, 25s 6d
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 be made payable to EDGAR WATKINS, Constantinople.
 Subscriptions and advertisements are received at
 the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

BELL'S ASIA MINOR
COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES:
 From Alexandria on the arrival of the
 Brindisi Steamer (every Thurs-
 day) for Larnaca, calling at Li-
 massol.
 " Larnaca for Alexandria every
 Monday at 5 p.m.
 " Limassol every Monday at mid-
 night arriving at Alexandria on
 Wednesday at daylight.

The above Company take passengers
 to and from the above ports, and goods
 at through rates to all ports of Europe,
 Syrian Coast, Asia Minor, and Egypt.
 For particulars apply to
NANI AND MANTOVANI,
 Agents in
 Larnaca and Limassol.

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN
BANK

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.
 Capital £ 10,000,000.
 Paid up £ 5,000,000.
Head Offices
 CONSTANTINOPLE, LONDON,
 PARIS.
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Adalia	Limassol
Aidin	Nicosia
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Adrianople	Magnesia
Beyrout	Port-Said
Broussa	Salonica
Cairo	Smyrna
Damascus	Varna
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BILLS NEGOCIATED and sent for collec-
 tion.
BILLS DISCOUNTED and all Banking Busi-
 ness transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—are kept agreeable
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 rates ascertainable at the Bank.
CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit
 available in all parts of the world.
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Larnaca. Limassol. Nicosia.

REGULAR
DILIGENCE SERVICE
 BETWEEN
LARNACA & NICOSIA

Departure from Larnaca daily at 6 a.m.
 " " Nicosia " at 2 p.m.
 Tickets, 3s. 6d. each.

The proprietor, Mr. Liassides, sup-
 plies also special conveyances for
 Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagousta, Ky-
 renia and for excursions; these may
 be hired either in Nicosia or Larnaca.
 For particulars and tickets apply at
 the offices of Mr. Liassides in Nicosia,
 or at the Diligence station in Larnaca.

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East - India, Army, Civil Service, and
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 pared to open Current Accounts on the System
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 Deposit Accounts of £ 50 and upwards
 opened for fixed periods upon the following terms
 5 per cent per annum for 12 Months
 4 " " " " 6 " "
 3 " " " " 8 " "
 2 " " " " 10 " "
 Remittances to all parts of the world, Cheque Bank
 Cheques for Sums of 5s. to £; the charge is 6d.
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 Banking hours 9 to 4, Saturdays 9 to 2.

THE STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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 HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF
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DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF
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THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF STAIR, K.T
 EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.
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 is one of the largest and most successful of
 the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain
 Its Income exceeds Three Quarters of a Million
 per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested
 Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Ster-
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 assured have derived very valuable benefits from
 their connection with the Company. It has also
 acquired a marked character for liberal manage-
 ment, being the first institution which relieved
 Policies of Assurance from restrictive and unnec-
 essary conditions, and gave such contracts increas-
 ed value and stability in other ways.
 Agents H. S. King and Co. Larnaca.

H.S. KING & Co. NICOSIA Agency has a large and
 varied stock of goods on hand. The Offices and Stores
 are situated near the Post Office the premises
 lately occupied by Pace and Co.

WHISKIES.
 Dunvilles V. R. Old Irish Whisky
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 do do Thom and Cameron.

BRANDIES.
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 Boord's well Known "Old Tom"
 Plymouth Gin
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WINES.
 Ayala & Co.—Champagnes
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 H. S. King & Co. are sole Agents
 for Cyprus.
 Bouche, fils & Co. Rheims—Qts and Pts.
 Ruinart Pere and fils. Qts and Pts.
 Saumur. Ackerman Lawrence.
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WHITE WINES.
 Sauterne.—Phelps & Co.
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 St. Julien.—Lalande & Co.
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 The "Club" Sherry Smith & Co.
 Amontillado
 White seal "Lion Brand"
 Marsala in Octaves

BOTTLED & DRAUGHT ALES.
 Flower and Sons Draught Ale and Stout in
 Kilderkins
 Ind Cocpe and Co Bottled Ale
 Bottled Ale and Stout by Blood Wolf
 Guinness Stout bottled by Burke
 Canterbury Ale Pints in cases of 2 doz.
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MINERAL WATERS.
 Ross's Famed mineral waters.
 Webb and Son do do
 Newry mineral water Co Ginger ale and Le-
 monade.

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 A Stock of the above fresh from England con-
 sisting of Danish Butter, Jam, Lobsters, Salmon
 Olive Oil, Marmalade, Cheese, Haddocks, Rai-
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 in 7lb Tins,
 Peek Fressan and Co's Biscuits assorted
 Swiss Milk Avenicum Milkman Brand
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DRY GOODS.
 Anglo Russian Iron and Tin Plate Co. a consign-
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 a Various assortment of hardware a Large Assort-
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 Paints in All Colors.
 Saucepans, Jugs, Basins, soap Dishes, cups
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 A various assortment from James Collins & Co
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 Foulger and Co do do
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 Tents to hold 2 people very light and useful.
 Patent beds fitting into cases for Transport.
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 Cases.
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NOTICE.
 Purchasers of Goods will kindly understand
 that after the first day of the present year all cur-
 rent accounts must be settled at the end of each
 month. If outstanding after that date the rate
 of interest current in the Island will be charged
 until the account is paid, unless otherwise spe-
 cially arranged.
 Printed and published by the Proprietor
 N. Rossos, B. 1. at the "Cyprus Printing Office"
 10 Valsamaki Street, Larnaca.