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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 162.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE.

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of *Cyprus* will always 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 of 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. Constantinides, 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.

CYPRUS.

ENCLOSURE 2. in No. 59.

COPY of a LETTER from

C. DELAVAL COBHAM, Esq., Commissioner of

Larnaca, to the CHIEF SECRETARY.

Sir, Larnaca, January 26, 1881.

His Excellency is pleased to ask my views as to the manner in which assistance should be granted to native schools. I have considered very carefully Mr Herbert's letter to the Foreign Office of November 24, 1880.

1. With regard to the buildings, their fitness, ventilation, and general sanitary condition, I will, without delay, prepare a report on those serving as native schools in this district, and attach thereto proposals for their improvement or repair.

Those of the Turkish schools are generally in poor condition, and as they are commonly attached to a mosque, the evcal might be perhaps asked to assist in their repair.

2. The experience gained while compiling my report upon the schools of this district suggests that for the present, at least, we should not in any way interfere with the Christian schools already existing in the three larger towns. I believe that just now the trustees would decline or resent such interference, and though we may consider their management faulty, the discipline imperfect, and the education given circumscribed and superficial, their mere existence is a gain. We might offer them opportunities of purchasing at cost price books, maps, and school furniture, to be obtained, as I will presently explain, from England, and upon application from the trustees ("owil-gowos") of any town school, the services of an English teacher might be lent to that school for a fixed number of hours in each week, gratuitously or otherwise, as his Excellency may determine.

3. At Nicosia, Larnaca, and Limassol, I should

wish to see established, as soon as possible purely English schools under English masters, assisted by pupil teachers, speaking Turkish and English, and Greek and English. The charge of these must, I fear, fall on the Government. The pupils will buy their own books and writing materials, and pay between 11. and 21. yearly towards the incidental expenses.

The establishment might consist of an English head-master at 120l. (Mr. Spencer proposes 182l. 10s., and to this the pay might rise by annual increments), an English assistant at 91l. 5s., two pupil-teachers at 50l. each, rent 30l., books, maps, and sundries, 8l. 15s., bringing the annual cost of each of these schools to 350l. In the first year 20l. to 25l. would be required for furniture to be obtained locally.

English would be the chief vehicle of the teaching, which would include English grammar and history, geography and arithmetic. A great point will have been gained when the pupils know the English character, and according to a reasonable system of transliteration are able to read and write in it the words of their own languages.

4. To the Christian schools in the country I think we might at once offer direct help. We might see in each case, first, whether the salary of the master is fairly proportionate to the number of his pupils, and his success as a teacher. If it is not, it might be increased by a grant from Government, based on a fixed ratio to the contributions of parents and public bodies. Where the master's pay is sufficient, a pupil-teacher might be maintained out of the grant; 9,000 piastres (50l.) yearly seems to be the highest pay given the master of a school in Larnaca, 6,000 piastres (33l. 6s.) in the country. For the present 30l. might be taken as the standard of pay in a village school where there are not less than 25 or more than 50 scholars, and towards this Government might contribute half.

We should require a register of attendance to be carefully kept, also a list of the local subscriptions, upon the payment of which would depend the Government grant. In the first year a special grant will be required for maps and school furniture for all the village schools.

Every encouragement should be given to schools which wish to have an English teacher, and a special grant made to meet their own contributions for this object.

I shall show in schedules (attached) the money grant proposed for the five existing Christian schools of this district and for two more which I should be glad to found at Livadia and Psamatismeno, as well as for six old and three new Turkish schools.

5. In the Turkish schools, both in the towns and villages alike, I am sure our help would be welcomed, and that fact, as well as the greater poverty of the Mussulman population, would suggest that it would be given on a more liberal scale.

The pay of their teachers is simply miserable; the highest here is 1,200 piastres (6l. 18s. 6d.) per annum. Where the man is competent this should be increased directly by Government. There are in this district six Turkish schools, to each of which I would propose a grant of 12l. per annum. Maps should be given, and books (other than the Koran) procured from Smyrna and Constantinople. The grant would always carry with it the right of inspection, and a register of attendances would be strictly required.

In three other villages, Tokhni, Tatli Sen, and Hagia Theodoro, with similar assistance, new Turkish schools might be founded.

6. Nearly everything we require for the English schools can be obtained from the national society at a discount of 25 per cent. to the director of education. I am collecting from Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople catalogues of Turkish and Greek school books.

For the schools proposed above for this district we should want at once books and maps to the value of 50l., part of which would be recovered from the scholars.

7. The plan submitted above is applicable primarily to this district, but it is so framed as to be extended "mutatis mutandis," to the needs of the island generally.

Should his Excellency sanction these or similar grants I could put at once the village schools of my own district into working order, and push on the arrangements for an English school at Larnaca.

I look forward with enthusiasm to the results which I am sure will follow.

I, am & c.,

(Signed) C. DELAVAL COBHAM, Commissiener
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Nicosia.

TURKISH LAW AND TURKISH LAW COURTS.

During the last thirty years the judicial system in force throughout the Ottoman Empire has been revolutionized, and hardly a vestige now remains—at least in form—of the ancient mode of administering justice. It is thus by no means too early to estimate the results produced by such a change; and the Consular Reports on the subject recently laid before Parliament present a picture which is not without its interest, either to theorists or politicians. The experiment which has been tried during this period is that of grafting suddenly upon an Oriental community, deeply imbued with Mahomedan ideas, not only in religious but also in legal matters, a judicial system gradually elaborated and adopted by some of the most civilized nations of Western Europe. Has it succeeded or failed?—that is the main question which the reports may be expected to answer. Nobody will be much surprised to find, we suspect, that it is answered in a sense unfavourable to the Turks; but many will feel some astonishment at the statement that since these reforms were effected the course of what is called justice in Turkey has flowed in a still more uneven and perturbed stream than before. Yet such is the verdict pronounced in several districts by European critics, even when their view of the matter is not obstructed by party feeling or personal pique. Thus the Vice-Consul at Damascus says from his own experience "that justice, obtainable after some fashion under the old system, is now unobtainable." He explains that "the increased state of corruption and malpractices of to-day—than which nothing can be worse, and which is as openly acknowledged by presidents and members as complained of by the public—

"began more especially about fifteen years ago," when the new organization was introduced. Such grievances are, moreover, still becoming more apparent; and "during the last few months an increased clamour for relief from existing judicial defects has gone forth" from Syria. The Consul at Basrah also states that some of the courts have now "reached a pitch of inefficiency which renders some reform most necessary;" while the Consul at Smyrna admits that recent changes, though in principle commendable, have seldom produced good practical results, and "in some respects have had a decidedly retrograde tendency." Finally, the report of the Consul-General in Anatolia states that "there has probably never been a time in which the prestige of the courts has fallen so low, or in which the administration of justice has been so venal and corrupt." The general tenour of all the reports bears out with some few exceptions, the estimates thus formed.

To account for a result so startling, it is necessary to explain briefly the judicial system which has thus practically broken down. It is based, pretty faithfully upon the Napoleonic codes, which have been adopted, or rather adapted, for use in the courts. Up to the year 1850 lawsuits and proceedings of all kinds, except where European residents were concerned, were decided in the Courts of the Sheriat, under the authority of the cadis, who knew nothing of any law except that contained in the Koran. The jurisdiction of these tribunals is now confined to questions of religion, of personal status, and succession between Mussulmans, together with some questions connected with real property; and, speaking generally, their proceedings are of no interest to strangers. In 1850 a totally new procedure was inaugurated, and a judicial hierarchy, perfect in its own way, was grafted on to the Turkish administrative system. Thus, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, the village, or "carié," had its Council of Ancients charged with petty sessions work, and its "moukhtar," or headman, as executive magistrate. The commune, or "nahié," including several villages, had its communal council, doing something like the work of quarter sessions, and its "mudir," or mayor, as executive officer. Next in order came the "caza," or district, embracing a certain number of "nahiés" and possessing a tribunal of first instance ("Davi Medjlis"), sometimes a tribunal of commerce, also a "caimacam," or sub-governor, and a *juge d' instruction* ("mustantig") as well as a cadi for the religious court. Next there is the "saudjak," otherwise called "liya," or arrondissement—or as we should say, division of a county—having a court of appeal for civil cases, acting as assize court in criminal matters. This district is administered by a "mutessarif," or governor, and contains always a tribunal of commerce and a Sheriah Court, presided over by a cadi. A combination of three or mo-

re sandjaks makes up a "vilayet," or province, having a court of appeal and a commercial court, and administered by a Vali or Governor-General. This completes the judicial hierarchy, except that over and above all the tribunals mentioned is a single Court of Cassation, charged with reforming the errors of every sentence passed or judgment delivered below. The police duties of the country are discharged by officials called in the towns "bekdjis," and in the rural districts "couroudjis," with the assistance of the inferior executive magistrates already named, and especially of the "mustantiq," or *juge d'instruction*.

A system such as this seems good enough at first sight, and is indeed a limited on all hands to be so, if only it could be properly and effectually carried out. The mischief is that the agents necessary for doing so are not forthcoming. The Turkish officials, as at present educated, neither understand nor approve the exotic code or its application. There are, however, many other causes which interfere with its successful operation. In the first place, the judges—who are nominally elected, but really appointed by the influence of the Gadis and the Valis—are taken from an inferior class of the people, and are incapable of performing the work imposed upon them. Their pay, even when it is sufficient, which seems to be the case only in the superior courts, is generally far in arrear; and they are dependent for their comfort, and even sometimes for their livelihood, upon bribes. Secondly, the accepted principle of "baekshesh" pervades all departments of the judicial as well as other public offices; and bribery is said to be the more difficult to detect owing to the law which makes givers and takers equally criminal. The assessors and clerks are deficient in number, and conspicuous for their ignorance; and the proceedings in court are carried on in a style ludicrous to any foreigner. "In all the tribunals no orderly trial takes place. Everyone may sit where he likes; smoke and talk as much as he likes; and generally all talk at once." Another Vice-Consul says: "The president and members are continually smoking, taking snuff, and chatting together. Sometimes the proceedings are interrupted by the president retiring to a corner to say his prayers, sometimes by the advent of papers for his signature, sometimes by the entrance of blind beggars or other visitors." Another grievance is the existence of false witnesses, always ready to sell their testimony; while the expense and difficulty of obtaining a hearing for the true witnesses is becoming more heavy. The principal outcry is, however, against the police-agents and their chief. The *dekdjis* in the towns and the *couroudjis* in the provinces are petty pirates, compared with whom our worst type of area-haunting policemen are models of rectitude and incorruptibility. But the "mustantiq" is an inquisitor whose tyranny is more severely felt. He has a general authority, as the public examiner into alleged crimes, of ordering the provisional arrest of suspected persons; and it may be readily imagined how in a semi-anarchical condition of society, in a community essentially corrupt, his opportunities may be used for the purpose of extortion or the satisfaction of private grudges. The report of a native lawyer in the Salonica district vehemently denounces these abuses; and it is plain that, since their recent emancipation from the control of the Governor on the one hand, and the pre-

siding judge on the other, these functionaries have become a terror to the population and a fatal impediment to the proper working of the penal laws. There is evidence, moreover, from several provinces that the emancipation of the courts themselves from all connection with the executive authority, instead of being an advantage, as in all civilized communities, has operated distinctly to the disadvantage of suitors by opening to the judges and their subordinate officials a free field for pelucation. So different is the effect of a supposed reform when effected in two countries essentially opposed in social condition.

The upshot of all this scandal and discredit which has accompanied the revolution of judicial procedure in Turkey is to inspire different critics with very contradictory views as to what ought now to be done. One set of authorities, including the Consul-General for Asia Minor, whose report he already been quoted, thinks "the first step should be to free the laws and courts from the influence of Western forms and ideas"—thus reverting to the old system, which is "more in accordance with Eastern modes of thought and the general current of Oriental life." So reactionary a proceeding, which would confess the complete failure of the late experiment, does not commend itself to the Consuls living in the European provinces, where somewhat better results seem to have followed from the changes made since 1850. In Constantinople itself the Committee of Dragomans reports that a "real progress" has been made during the thirty years, and that the sole desideratum for making the existing system a good one is the appointment of competent men. To produce these it would plainly be necessary to give the judges and their subordinates some education in European jurisprudence, without which the codes must remain almost meaningless. It does not appear, however, that any steps with this view are at present contemplated. The financial question also reappears here, as in most Ottoman affairs. It is essential that, whether the salaries of the officials be raised or not—a point upon which consular opinion differs—they should at least be able to count upon a fixed and assured stipend. When these two requisites—the educational and the pecuniary—shall have been secured, there are not wanting signs that the system which is successful in western Europe might be applied with success in Turkey. In the meantime some of the Consuls suggest that a certain degree of supervision should be exercised over the tribunals—not by the *mufettish*, or inspector, who is now appointed in each vilayet at a high salary to travel about and inquire into the procedure in court, but by some European delegate acquainted with the Western codes; and that, either in this or some other way, the now independent court should be subjected to European control. Even with this guarantee, there are some authorities, such as the Consul at Trebizond, who believe that the present procedure is doomed to failure, as "incompatible with character, habits, and present condition in Turkey."

[From the "St. James's Gazette".]

Latest News.

England and France are favourable to Cherif Pasha.

The Hellenic troops have completed the occupation of the ceded territory.

The idea of sending a Turkish Commissioner to Egypt has been abandoned.

The "Provincial Correspondenz," a semi-official newspaper, as well as the "Journal de St. Petersburg" have published articles showing that the interviews at Gastein and at Danzig are proofs of the drawing together of the three Emperors, and are a guarantee of the maintenance of European peace.

The French camp at Zaghman is surrounded by Arabs, but their repeated attacks have been repulsed.

The insurgents have cut the aqueduct which supplies Tunis with water.

The supply of water in the town was exhausted but the aqueduct was ultimately repaired.

It is stated that the Bey contemplates abdicating.

Five thousand Turkish troops with three batteries of artillery have disembarked at Tripoli.

The monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau states that the cotton crop will reach 72 0/0.

The Convention of the Land League is closed. Among the resolutions adopted is one to affiliate the agricultural labourers to the agitation and to protect Irish manufactures against English.

Mr. Forster, in reply to a memorial from the Land League Convention, has declared that it is impossible to free the prisoners at present, on account of the want of respect for the law which continues to prevail in Ireland.

The negotiations respecting the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce have been resumed. Mr. Tirard expressed, in a speech made by him the hope that the negotiations would be crowned with success.

Sir C. Dilke has expressed himself in similar terms.

The Paris papers praise Cherif Pasha's programme. They add that the Chief of the Egyptian Cabinet inspires the European Cabinets with the greatest confidence on account of his talents, experience and uprightness.

The King of Italy in the course of a conversation with Mr. De Lesseps expressed his desire to see the Italian and French nations always united.

Exhausted by severe and repeated attacks during the last 24 hours of his life, President Garfield died at Longbranch on 19th instant at 11 p.m.

Mr. Roustan has had a conference with the Ministers at Paris.

The Arabs are very active, skirmishes are constantly occurring.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram according to which the Bey protests against the proposed occupation of Tunis.

The rumoured intention of the Bey to abdicate is contradicted.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have recommended the Porte to send without delay a Commission to Armenia.

EGYPT

(From the "Egyptian Gazette.")

Mr. Malet C.B., H. M.'s Minister plenipotentiary, arrived on Sunday last by the Russian steamer from Constantinople and left for Cairo by the afternoon train on the same day.

After three days examination the Council of Ministers approved the regulations of the Military Commission, with the exception of that relating to an increase of the troops.

It will be immediately promulgated.

The disaffected regiments are still in Cairo but will before long be sent to the interior, Damietta and Assiout are said to be the probable destination of two regiments.

The International Sanitary Council has received a telegram from Aden dated 19th instant which states that from 6 p. m. on 11th instant till 6 p. m. on 18th inst. there had been 72 cases of cholera of which 55 had proved fatal.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Saturday, September, 24th 1881

We publish in another place an excellent article from the "St. James's Gazette" on "Turkish Law and Turkish Courts." The administration of justice in Cyprus not differing from that described in the columns of our contemporary, almost all the evils and inconveniences mentioned therein exist also in our midst. It must be remembered that no exception can be made in regard of the judicial staff, for it is maintained as before the English occupation. This state of things is bitterly felt by all classes of the population, but it would seem that no-one deems it incumbent upon him to endeavour to change this deplorable condition of things.

There is near Cyprus a country which has suffered the same evils as Cyprus and has been partly enfranchised from them. We allude to Egypt, and to its reformed tribunals, the jurisdiction of which was limited to civil and commercial cases between litigants of different nationalities. It is now proposed to extend the benefits of these judicial reforms to the natives of Egypt. On this subject the *Times* has an interesting article from its correspondent at Alexandria. We quote from it the following sentiments in which we entirely concur:—

Government without law can only be an absolute Government; any attempt to form a constitutional Administration should have been preceded, or at least immediately followed, by the establishment, if not of a Constitution, at least of a system of judicature which should protect the subject against any arbitrary act of his Government, and form a means of appreciating the conduct of a Ministry. This is what Nubar Pasha has always fully recognized, and the first act of his last brief tenure of power was to seek to extend to the natives the full advantages of a pure administration of justice by an introduction to the native Courts of European Judges, named, indeed, but irremovable, by the Government, and subject to the control of the International Court of Appeal. The fall of Nubar left this project uncared for by all, except its originator, and only the recent failure of the Government to preserve order has brought it into distinct prominence. For the present crisis is not a Ministerial one, and even the dissatisfaction of the army is not unconnected with the general feeling of discontent caused by an absence of justice and protection. It is earnestly hoped that England, with or without other support, will press this matter on the Khedive, and gain for the Egyptian fellow that security for justice which the stranger to the soil already enjoys.

What Nubar Pasha has so earnestly wished to introduce into Egypt, in order to make it a model for the Ottoman Empire, has not yet been put on trial by an English Government in Cyprus. No endeavour has been made to give to Cypriots a modern system of judicial legislation and to appoint judges who have received a training qualifying them to hold such delicate positions. We have before this expressed our opinion on the Ottoman codes now enforced in Cyprus, and we have proved on the best

authority that they are undoubtedly faulty, and we may add very incomplete and failing to provide for the wants of a proper judicial administration. In introducing a legal system into Egypt the Powers have recognized these shortcomings of Ottoman legislation and special codes have been framed for Egypt. These codes—with the exception of some trifling amendments necessary to be made—are on all hands recognized to be really good and to merit consideration in legislating for Cyprus. As we see from the recent speech of the late Under Secretary for State the necessity for these judicial reforms here is well understood by the Home Government. Financial considerations at present stand in the way. However one of the best modes of ameliorating the financial condition of the Island is to inspire capitalists with confidence by giving them the security which is derived from a good and honest administration of the law. For as affairs stand now, nowhere, we believe, does litigation inspire more dread to those who are compelled to have recourse to it than in Cyprus.

Local Notes.

The Government offer a reward of ten pounds for such information as shall lead to the discovery and conviction of the persons who are believed to have set fire to the forests recently destroyed near Panaja in the Baffo district.

Captain and Mrs. Scott-Stevenson have paid our town a few days' visit. They have been the guests of the Commissioner. They left this on Friday evening on their return to Kyrenia.

The following is the decision of the inhabitants of Kyrenia in regard to the interference of the Government Educational Department in the management of the local school. "To-day, Saturday, 29th August, 1881, we, the undersigned inhabitants of Kyrenia, assembled at a general meeting held in the room of the Elementary school of this town, have chosen, by a majority of votes the following gentlemen as a board for the administration of our school:—

Messrs. Gregorio Demetriades, D.A. Michalidi, Georges Kalazi, J. Demetriades and Konstantino Andrea. We give these gentlemen full power for the election of a fit schoolmaster, for the establishment of assured resources for his regular payment, and for the proper ordering and arrangement of the school building. We feel at present that it would indicate a lack of national "amour propre" on the part of the community of Kyrenia to ask a subvention of the Government, and we request our above-named representatives not to accept any such subvention and not to allow Mr. Spencer to interfere with the affairs of our school."

A London newspaper states that a quantity of bees, the ultimate destination of which was Canada, were received the other day from Cyprus, by a London firm. They were let out near London for a fly, and afterwards repacked in small boxes and forwarded to Quebec.

The following letter of condolence has been issued from the Chief Secretary's office:—

The High Commissioner has received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of the Hon. Mr. Christodulo Ikonomides a member of the Legislative Council of Cyprus which took place in Egypt on the 28th ultimo.

Mr. Ikonomides, who belonged to an ancient and honourable family in Cyprus had for many years served as a judge of the Tomiyiz Court of Nicosia, in which capacity he had earned the respect and esteem of those with whom he came into contact.

His Excellency begs to offer his sincere

condolences to the family of the late Mr. Ikonomides by whose death Her Majesty's Government have lost a faithful servant and adviser and the High Commissioner an esteemed and valued friend.

The Government Flags at the Head Quarters of each District in Cyprus will be lowered to half mast on the day succeeding the date of this order.

This order to bear date the 21st of September 1881.

By Command,
FALK WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The following is an extract from Mr. Grant Duff's recent speech at Banff:

If you want to have an example of a Crown Colony, which no good government from home, unless aided by constant contributions from John Bull, will make even decently prosperous, you may look for a moment at that wretched Cyprus. England laughed at Cyprus all through the last election; but, alas! England did not then at all realize what a wolf she had got by the ears in that island. You know it was handed over to the Colonial office last December, so that I have had to occupy myself a good deal with its affairs, and I should just like to state one or two facts about them which are not as generally known as they ought to be. When we came to examine our new colony we found that Cyprus had for ages been as badly governed as most parts of the Turkish dominions, that its people were miserably poor, that its natural resources, though respectable were not exceptional, or, in other words, that it was pretty much like the other countries round the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean, except Egypt; that its population was unequally divided between two religions and two races, the Greeks and the Turks, that that population was for the most part gentle and easily governed, but that there was, nevertheless, a good deal of serious crime; that education was in so backward a state as to make it quite out of the question for some time to get natives to fill difficult positions in the administration; that almost every existing institution in the country required to be thoroughly overhauled, and many new ones to be created; that the machinery invented for the government of the island when this country first took it over was not suited to its permanent management; that to all questions relating to Cyprus, our abnormal tenure of the island moved, so to speak, two previous questions—Are we legally entitled to do this? Have we money to do this? I will not enlarge on the first of these previous questions, but the second is of such importance that I must detain you for a few minutes upon it. We found then, that Cyprus was not to misc matters, quite unable to make both ends meet if Parliament did not come to the rescue. You saw that the House of Commons voted the other day a large sum to help it to get along. I shall be agreeably surprised if Cyprus, after paying the gigantic tribute to the Porte which the late government bound us to pay, has much more than between £70,000 and £80,000, one year with another, to pay everything—the cost of administration, from the High Commissioner down to the humblest clerk; of all the judicial establishment, from the principal Judge to the lowest; bailiff of all the police, of all the prisons, of all the education, of the post-office, of the public works, and of everything in fact, that makes civilized society possible. If we had not to pay the crushing tribute to the Porte we would manage without asking for British aid to make a respectable colony of it—say a pretty good West India island—out of its own resources; but as it is that some out of the question, however much we may reduce establishments and control public works, as I have used the phrase "a pretty good West India island," I may mention, in passing, that Jamaica is just about the size of Cyprus, that it has about twice the population, and its revenue is about thrice the whole revenue of Cyprus including the huge slice that goes as tribute to the Turk.

Of course, the Colonial Office is doing and will do all that is possible to reduce expenditure; but no reduction will meet the case. The country would not like Cyprus governed if we are to be responsible for it on a less efficient system than that which we apply in our poorest colonies. (Cheers.) Honest administration, courts where bribery is not the rule, tolerable safety to life and property, some beginnings of elementary education, some cleaning of towns and the like are pressing necessities if our administration is to be better than that of the Turks, who neglected almost every duty of government, thereby, no doubt, obtaining a surplus; but these necessities, however

pressing, are not to be got for so large and so frightfully backward a country out of £70,000 or £80,000 a year. Perhaps, however, some may say "Raise more taxation." I do not think the colonial office will see its way to do that. Possibly, though hardly probably, the representative element which it is proposed to introduce may help it to do so; but as at present advised, I think any revision of the taxation will result in a slight diminution of our revenue, and the taxation is being revised.

Troodos News.

An extensive fire has been raging for several days in the forest near Panaja in the Baffo district. M. Mavrou and the Commissioner of Baffo hearing of the disaster hurried to the spot, and with the assistance of a large body of zaptiehs sent from Levka and Nicosia, succeeded after some considerable time in subduing the fire but not before damage to the extent of several thousand pounds had been done to the timber.

Owing to the cooler weather which has set in, the fever in Nicosia and district has greatly diminished. Sergeant Kaye A. M. D. has been ordered back to Troodos to resume duty with the troops after three weeks' arduous work in the full summer heat of the plains.

Since the shooting season commenced several serious accidents have occurred from explosions of rusty and antiquated fowling pieces. In one case a native of the village of Prodromo had his hand shattered and a finger blown off; and in another a well-to-do proprietor at Peapelle received a severe wound in the eye; his gun having burst and several small shot having lodged in the corner of the eye. This latter accident was the more lamentable from the fact of the sufferer having already lost the sight of the uninjured eye by cataract.

With so many accidents of this nature constantly occurring, it would be as well that when a gun licence is applied for, the gun itself should be examined, and if in a dangerous condition, as too many of them undoubtedly are, should be destroyed; this is necessary, not only for the safety of the owner of the gun, but also for the protection of those with whom he might be brought in contact.

Another fruitful cause of accidents of this nature is the enormous and unnecessary large charges which the ignorant sportsmen use. On several occasions we have been horrified by seeing a charge sufficient for a small cannon rammed down the muzzle of a dilapidated weapon.

The great annual fair at Omodos takes place on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. The Bishop of Baffo who has been travelling through his diocese and visiting the various Monasteries will be present, and a very large attendance is expected.

Already signs of the summer being past are visible; the exodus from Troodos has begun. Mr. King Harman and Mr. B. will have left the hills to take up their winter residence in the capital, and many others are preparing to follow. The date of departure of the troops has not as yet been fixed; though it will probably take place at the end of the month, unless the heat of the weather should still continue, when it may be indefinitely postponed.

OPEN AIR CONCERT AT TROODOS.

The last of the series of open air concerts given by Col. Hackett and officers of the 1st Batt: The Royal Sussex Regiment took place on Tuesday the 13th. A large bonfire was built in the middle of the parade ground and round this in a large circle were arranged the seats of the audience; inside the ring the Band of the Regiment, under the able conductorship of Mr. Hewitt, played the necessary accompaniments. The dancing flames and the bright glow of the fire shiving through the waving pines, made at a little distance a picture with light and shade, such as Rembrandt alone could have painted and suggesting to a distant on-looker more the appearance of a great council of Indians in the forests of the Far West than a sociable gathering 19th century christians.

H. E. the Governor and the Residents on the hill honored the assembly with their presence and all seemed to enjoy most thoroughly the varied programme provided for their entertainment.

Surgeon Major Craig as usual was well to the fore with his capital repertoire of comic songs and received many a well-merited encore; his allusion to the Regimental Canteen especially "fetching" the combatant portion of his audience. The feats on the horizontal bar of Privates Gooley Hughes, & Triggs were greatly appreciated, and the way in which Sergeant Major Drew R. E. rendered "I love the verdant fields" elicited a prolonged encore, in answer to which he gave the old favourite "Charming young Mrs. Cropp."

PROGRAMME.

- Overture, 'The Barber of Seville.' Band
- Glee, 'The Red Cross Knight.' Band
- Song 'The Village Blacksmith'. Lieut. Sinclair R. E.
- Performance, on the Horizontal Bar. Ptes Hughes, Cooley and Triggs.
- Song, 'Take it Bob' Sergt. Major Drew R. E. Cornet Solo. 'The Star of England.' Corp Butler
- Song, 'The Private Still.' Surg. Maj. Craig A.M.D.
- Song, 'Only a face at the Window' Qr. Mr. Sergt. George.
- Tumbling Feats. Pte. Hughes.
- Song, 'Paddy Hargerty's Ould Leather Breeches.' G. A. King Harman Esq.
- Dutch Sketches, 'Little Yawcob Strauss' and 'That Baby of mine' Surg. Maj. Craig A.M.D.
- Song, 'I love the verdant fields.' Sergt. Maj. Drew R.E.
- Glee 'Mynheer Vandunck' Band.

God Save the Queen

Kyrenia News.

21st September, 1881.

The Bishop of Kyrenia officiated in the Greek church on Sunday to inaugurate the completion of the new belfry.

Soon after his arrival he called on the Commissioner and dined next day at the Commissioners house; Mr. Sevasty, Hadji Savas, etc, were invited to meet him. His Eminence on leaving Kyrenia went to Bellapais, where he purposes staying a few days. Captain and Mrs. Scott-Stevenson left here for Larnaca on the 19th inst.

Mrs. Taylor, Collector of Customs, Larnaca, visited Kyrenia last Monday and returned the same day.

The price of caroubs is tolerably firm Ps. 144 and 145 is, I believe, the last quoted sale.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS INWARDS DURING THE WEEK AT LARNACA.

- 18th 'Ghal Bahar' cypriot 44 tons from Famagusta, in ballast.
- 19th 'Kazili' cypriot 40 tons from Kiliudreh, wood.
- 20th 'Mateos Krusochi' Greek brig 228 tons Alexandria, in ballast.
- " 'Mabrouki' cypriot 35 tons from Alexandria, wood.
- 21st 'Kleopatra' cypriot 109 tons from Limasol and Alexandria, petroleum.
- 22nd 'Salami' Ottoman 39 tons from Famagusta in ballast.
- 25th S.S. 'Elpitha' British 462 tons from Alexandria and Limasol, mails etc.

Cleared Outwards.

- 18th S.S. 'Elpitha' British for Limasol and Alexandria, Mails, etc.
- 20th 'St. Katello' Italian brig 247 tons for Algiers via Carpus.
- 23rd 'Salami' Ottoman 38 tons for Damiatna, caroubs.
- 24th 'Kleopatra' cypriot 139 tons for Kiliudreh in ballast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

By the S.S. 'Elpitha' Mr. A. Page, Brown-Williamson, Harvey, G. Mantovani, Dr. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Foley and two children. Poly, carpos, two Ladies and one boy and 17 deck passengers.

NOTICE.

The House in the quarter of Trypiontis, formerly the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, is to be let. For full particulars, please apply to the proprietor, HAGDI GEORGE CHRISTOFIDIS.
Nicosia, September 22nd, 1881.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Mr. Dray, Dental Surgeon, from Beirut desires to announce that he proposes making a short professional visit to Cyprus, leaving Beyrout Sept-3rd and visiting Limassol, Mt. Troodos, Nicosia and Larnaca in the order named.

CHARLES SAMMUT SMITH
No. 214, Saint George Street
LIMASSOL.
DEPOT OF
GENERAL ENGLISH GROCERY
Spirits, Woodhouse's Best Marsala Wine,
Draught Bass' Ale & Guinness' Stout
in 18 gallon Casks,
Richmond Mixture, Habana and
Virginia Cegars.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Very reasonable terms.

NICOSIA.

"Pony Express" Livery and Bait
Stables, near Larnaca Gate
NICOSIA,
Horses standing at Livery taken over
care of.
Horses trained for Racing.
Horses bought and sold on commission.
Horses to let on Hire, with English Saddles
and Bridles, by day or month.
A Sale of Horses will take place every
Friday at (12 o'clock) at the Stables.
A night Groom kept.
The Proprietor will take parties round the
Island which he knows well.
Stables will open for business on or about
9th August 1881.
Proprietor Mr. COMBELINE,
Late Pony Express.

ALBERT HOTEL
NICOSIA.

Proprietor:
Mr. JOHN SOLOMIDES.
This Establishment is now under
entirely new management and has
just been re-decorated at great ex-
pense. Tourists and travellers will
find every accommodation.
Table d'hôte daily at 12. 30 and
7. 30 p. m.
Charges extremely moderate. Guides
horses and mules supplied for the con-
veyance of travellers.

G. CARUANA.

SHIP-BROKER, SHIP-CHANDLER AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
STRAND, LARNACA.

The above has just imported a use-
ful, English-made and varied assort-
ment of CROCKERY and EARTHENWARE;
a large supply of the best PERSIAN TUM-
BEKKEE, PORTLAND CEMENT and SPORTING
and BLASTING POWDER of superior
quality.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

PALESTINE
INDEPENDENT TOURS

ALEXANDER HOWARD
PROPRIETOR of Howard's Hotel, Jaffa;
Howard's Hotel, Jerusalem and Howard's Uni-
versal Hotel, Latroun, valley of Ajalon, (half-way
to Jerusalem) has the largest and best supply of
suits and equipage for Syrian Travel. Efficient
dragomen and escorts provided. Greatest advan-
tages given to all classes of travellers visiting the
Holy Land, by direct engagement at Jaffa, or by
contract made at my Cairo branch office, in the
Kahkiah, opposite Shepherd's Hotel, during
the winter season.

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NICOSIA: G. Michaelides
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For particulars, apply to the Bank,
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LEVANT HERALD.
ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

THE LEVANT HERALD is at present published
under the title of *The Constantinople Messenger*. It is
the oldest newspaper published in Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD is published daily on a
single broad sheet, 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.
Twelve months 42s. Orders and post office orders to
be made payable to EDGAR WHITEHEAD, Constantinople.

THE LEVANT HERALD weekly budget may be or-
dered of any bookseller or News Agent in the United
Kingdom or of Messrs. George Street & Co., 30 Cornhill,
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Subscriptions and advertisements are received at
the Office of *Cyprus* for the *Levant Herald*.

HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE Troops in Cyprus will find HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
invaluable to them if taken in such doses as will
act gently on the system once or twice in the day.
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-
loway's Establishment, 53B, Oxford Street, and by
nearly all Medicine Vendors throughout the civilized
world, in Boxes and Post, each with directions for use
in almost every language. They may be procured in
LARNACA at the
SCOUAPIUS PHARMACY
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and of every Chemist in the Island.

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LARNACA & NICOSIA.

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The proprietor, Mr. Liassides sup-
plies also special conveyances for
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or at the Diligence station in Larnaca.

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his numerous customers that
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has also recently received an assort-
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The above Company take passengers
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The above firm's celebrated Mineral Waters procur-
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Recommended by the Medical Profession as being one
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