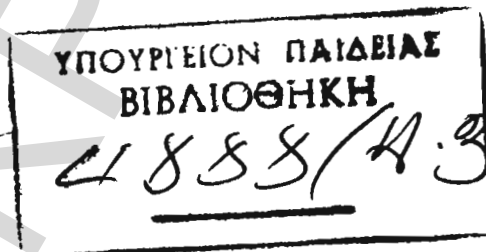


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КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.



INDEX

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КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 151 SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1885.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFTS of the following Laws which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council are published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette.

"Testamentary Succession being a continuation of the Intestate Succession Law, 1884."

"For the Preservation of Public Roads and the Regulation of Traffic thereon."

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Nicholas Rossides to be a Clerk in the Audit Office. Dated 4th July, 1884.

Mr. William Henry Griffin to be a Clerk in the Central Land Registry Office. Dated 11th August, 1884.

[No. 3.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to notify the appointment of Lieut. S. C. N. Grant, R.E., Director of Survey, as British Delegate to superintend, in conjunction with Shekernadsh Esseid Ahmed Khouloussi Effendi (the delegate named by the Board of Evkaf in Turkey) the administration of the property, funds and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus, in the place of W. R. Collyer, Esq., who has resigned the appointment.

Dated 1st January, 1885.

[No. 4.]

THE following officials being absent without leave, have been dismissed from the Public Service:

Michaeli Dimitriou,
Tithe Superintendent, Morphou.
Costi George Nicolaides,
Assistant Tithe Superintendent, Morphou.
Hadji Odyssea Hassaboglu,
Tithe Superintendent, Dagh.
Kimon Demetriades,
Assistant Tithe Superintendent, Dagh.

[No. 5.]

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State, with its enclosure, is published for general information:—

Circular.

Downing Street,
27th November, 1884.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a memorandum which I have received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and which was prepared after previous full interchange of views between His Royal Highness and myself, notifying the appoint-

ment by the Queen of a Royal Commission, and describing the proposed arrangements for the purpose of organising and carrying out an Exhibition in London, during the year 1886, of the Products, Manufactures, and Resources of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Empire.

It only remains for me to recommend this undertaking to the most favourable consideration of your Government, and I rely with confidence on your own personal efforts to secure a worthy representation of the Colony under your Government.

I cannot doubt that the Government and people of Cyprus will share my satisfaction at knowing that this important undertaking will have the advantage of the personal superintendence of the Prince of Wales, whose administrative capacity is as well known to you as the warm interest with which His Royal Highness regards all matters connected with the Colonial Empire.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Cyprus.

Memorandum relative to the COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, to be held in London, in the year 1886, for the consideration of the Government of Cyprus.

Marlborough House,
London, S.W.,
24th November, 1884.

The official Gazette of the 18th November, 1884, a copy of which is enclosed, notifies that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to nominate a Royal Commission for the purpose of organising and carrying out in London, during the year 1886, an Exhibition of the Products, Manufactures and Resources of the Colonial and Indian Empire.

In assuming the active Presidency of this Commission, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is desirous of having the opportunity of bringing prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in the various parts of the British Empire, and His Royal Highness trusts that a more intimate knowledge may thus be obtained of the vast fields for enterprise which exist throughout the British Dominions.

It has been already stated that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales intends to take the same Executive part as in the case of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, and His Royal Highness has, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, selected Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Director of the South Kensington Museum, to act as Secretary to the Royal Commission. His Royal Highness intends, in any matters of special importance, to address himself personally to the Executive Commissioners of the respective Colonies; but he would be obliged by all general correspondence being carried on with the Secretary to the Royal Commission.

As regards the method of representation to be adopted by each Colony or group of Colonies at the Exhibition, His Royal Highness specially wishes that, if possible, a single Executive Commissioner should be appointed, with whom might be associated, if necessary, not more than two or three Assistant Commissioners.

The Secretary to the Royal Commission will be prepared to act on behalf of any Colony which may not find it convenient to appoint an independent Commissioner.

An exact date cannot be fixed at this early period, but the Exhibition will probably be opened during the first fortnight in May, 1886. With the ample time which is being given to all those concerned, it is sincerely to be hoped that the work of installation may be complete at least a fortnight previous to the date of opening.

As the object of this Exhibition is to represent the progress and the development of each Colony, it has been considered impracticable to call upon the Colonial Governments to comply with any form of Classification, as has been the custom at previous Exhibitions. Each Colony is therefore at liberty to make a Classification most suitable to its own requirements.

In furtherance of this idea, His Royal Highness trusts that each Government will take an early opportunity of preparing a Catalogue of the objects intended for exhibition, which it is requested, may, for the sake of uniformity, be modelled somewhat on the principle of the enclosed specimens, more especially as regards size of page and style of type. It would considerably facilitate this object if each Government were to have its Catalogue printed in London, by Messrs. William Clowes & Sons, Limited, the Official Printers and Publishers to the Exhibition. Each Government will be at liberty to sell its own Catalogue, through the Official Publishers to the Exhibition; but it is necessary that the Royal Commission should receive, as soon as practicable, a digest of the Catalogue of each Colony in order that it may be embodied in a General Catalogue of the whole Exhibition, which will be published by the Commission.

Many points of interest will doubtless present themselves to the various Colonies; but His Royal Highness especially desires that careful statistics of each Colony, carrying the information to 1885, should be prepared in a clear and readable form so as to render this valuable information easily understood by the working classes of this country. Maps, specially prepared for the information of the public, should also, as far as possible, be prominently shown in the various Courts. It is hoped that these statistics, as well as the maps on a reduced scale, will be largely made use of in the Catalogues.

Much interest is taken in this country in the Woods of the various Colonies, and His Royal Highness would be glad to find that, where Cases are required for the display of goods, these Cases should be made from the native Woods of the Colony, in order that a complete representation of the Woods of the British Empire may be practically shown.

With reference to the building Stones and Marbles of the Colonies, it is suggested that they should be sent over in the form of Pedestals, executed in accordance with the appended sketch to scale, and thereby adding uniformity, and rendering the specimens of commercial value.

As it is possible that the various Colonial Governments participating in the Exhibition may desire, as its outcome, that a permanent Colonial Museum should be founded in London, it has been suggested that strong reasons exist for showing the adaptability of its products, generally, in as practical a manner as possible; hence it is desirable that the Raw Product should be displayed in connection with the Manufactured Article.

It has been decided that Commemorative Medals should be given to all those taking part in the Exhibition; and it is hoped to have the assistance of specialists of known repute who will commence to make, at the opening of the Exhibition, exhaustive Reports on the Resources of the various Colonies as represented in the Exhibition. These Reports, issued at an early stage, will take the place of the Jury systems of previous Exhibitions.

Before closing this Memorandum, reference may briefly be made to special features which His Royal Highness has in view for the general advantage of the Exhibiting Governments.

It is intended to form a Library and Reading Room, where all Literature relating to the Colonies and India, that it may be possible to collect, may be at hand for reference. Not only will contributions be asked for from the Colonial Governments, but also from Home publishers.

Special arrangements will be provided for the practical illustration, in one special kitchen, of all the Colonial Frozen Meat Industries, and of the Colonial Preserved Meats, Fish and Vegetables. This department will be carried out by the Royal Commission itself, in order that

the due participation of the various interests concerned may be maintained.

There will also be a Colonial Fruit and Vegetable Market, which it is hoped that each Government will make arrangements to supply by monthly shipments. This department will also be under the control of the Royal Commission.

An exhibition of Colonial Wines will be organised by the Royal Commission.

A limited space will also be set apart for the exhibition of Living Animals from the Colonies.

In assuming the control of these various departments, the Royal Commission wishes to afford to the actual Producers the advantages of a fair display in the Exhibition. The Importers, will, no doubt, hereafter benefit, but the interests of the Producers, as Exhibitors, are of the first consideration; and it may be here mentioned that in these departments, as well as generally throughout the Exhibition, only *bona fide* Colonists can, through their respective Governments, participate in the Exhibition. It will not, therefore, be possible for the Royal Commission to entertain any applications, upon any pretence whatever, from Colonial Importers or Agents in this Country.

BY ORDER.

[No. 6.]

QUARANTINE.

CHOLERA.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," and in consequence of the reappearance of Cholera in France, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to revoke the order contained in *Gazette* No. 150 of the 20th instant, in so far as it relates to vessels arriving from that country, and to direct that all arrivals from any part of France or from Algerian or Tunisian territory, shall undergo quarantine as laid down in the notice of 7th July, 1884, published in *Gazette* No. 136 of the 9th July, 1884.

Dated 30th December, 1884.

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 3rd of January, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

3rd January, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

The CYPRUS GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1885.

DRAFT OF A LAW,

“TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION, BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE INTESTATE SUCCESSION LAW, 1884.”

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITION OF WILL.

1. A will is a revocable instrument by which a man makes a disposition of his property, to take effect after his death.
2. Two or more persons cannot by the same instrument make a testamentary disposition in favour of a third person or for mutual advantage.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE CAPACITY TO MAKE A WILLS.

3. The following persons are incapable of making a will:
 - (a.) Those who have not completed the 18th year of their age.
 - (b.) Those who have been declared incapable as being of unsound mind.
 - (c.) Those who though not declared incapable have been shown to have been of unsound mind at the time of the making of the will.

The second and third of the above grounds of incapacity involve the nullity of a will only if they exist at the time of the making thereof.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE CAPACITY TO TAKE UNDER A WILL.

4. Those who are under incapacity to inherit are incapable of taking under a will.

But property may be left by will to the children, even though not yet conceived, of an ascertained person living at the death of the testator.

5. The descendants of a person under incapacity have a right to the legal share in the inheritance which such person would have taken if not under incapacity.

6. A guardian cannot take property under the will of his ward, if the will has been made before the settlement of his final account, even if the death of the ward happened after such settlement. This rule has no application where the guardian is an ancestor, descendant, brother, sister, husband or wife of the testator.

7. The husband or wife by a second or third marriage may not leave by will to his or her wife or husband a greater share than that taken by that child of a former marriage who receives the smallest share of the property.

8. Testamentary dispositions in favour of the drawer or witnesses to a published will have no force or effect. In like manner the provisions of a secret will in favour of the drawer thereof are invalid, unless confirmed by an autograph declaration on the part of the testator on the will itself, or by a verbal declaration on its delivery.

9. Any disposition declared invalid by Clauses 6 and 8 is invalid though made in the form of the payment of a pre-existing

liability, or concealed under the name of some other person, colourably inserted.

The father, the mother, the descendants, the husband or wife of the person under incapacity are considered as persons colourably inserted.

CHAPTER IV.

FORMS OF WILLS.

SECTION 1.—Of ordinary wills.

10. There are three forms of wills, holograph, public and secret.

11. A holograph will is a will written throughout dated and signed by the testator.

The date must show the day, month and year.

The signature must be placed at the end of the provisions of the will.

12. A public will is a will drawn up in the presence of a Bishop or his steward, or of a village judge, and three witnesses.

13. In making a public will the testator states his will in the presence of the persons specified in the last preceding clause, and the Bishop, steward, or village judge, reduces it to writing immediately.

The Bishop, steward or village judge reads over that which is written to the testator and the witnesses, and makes a statement in writing in the will of the fulfilment of each of the aforesaid formalities. The will is subscribed by the testator, the witnesses and the Bishop, steward or village judge.

If the testator is illiterate or unable to write, he must state the cause of his inability to write, and the Bishop, steward or village judge makes mention of this also in the will.

If the testator is ignorant of the language in which the will is drawn, the witnesses must be persons who know the language both of the testator and of the person who draws the will, and shall take an oath that they will interpret faithfully the words of the testator to the person who draws the will, and shall interpret his words accordingly; and the person who draws the will shall draw it in accordance with such interpretation.

14. A secret will may be written in the handwriting of the testator or of some other person. If written in the handwriting of the testator it must be subscribed by him at the end of the dispositions. If drawn in whole or in part in the handwriting of another it must be subscribed by the testator at the foot of each page.

15. The paper on which a secret will is written or the envelope containing it, sealed in such a manner that it cannot be opened, nor the will removed from it without breaking or injuring the seal, must be delivered to the Bishop, his steward or a village judge in the presence of four witnesses by the testator, who must declare that the contents of the packet are his will.

The making of the packet may take place in the presence of the Bishop, steward or village judge and witnesses.

Upon the sealed document or the envelope containing it, the Bishop, steward or village judge makes a record of the delivery, in which he mentions the fact of the delivery, the declarations of the testator, the number of the seals, the device upon them, and the presence of the four witnesses at the performance of all the formalities.

The record must be signed by the testator, the witnesses, by the Bishop, steward or village judge, but if the testator is unable to subscribe at the time of the delivery, mention must be made of the cause of his disability as prescribed by Clause 13.

16. Those who do not know how to read or are unable to do so, cannot make a secret will.

17. Mutes and deaf mutes may make either an holograph or a secret will.

In the case of a secret will a mute or deaf mute testator must write in the presence of the witnesses and of the Bishop, steward or village judge, in the margin or at the head of the record of delivery, that the sealed paper contains his will; and, when such will is written by a third person, must make a declaration that he has read it.

18. If any person entirely deprived of hearing wishes to make a published will, in addition to the other formalities he must read the will, and mention must be made of this in the record of delivery.

If the testator is deaf as well as unable to read, the will must be drawn up in the presence of five witnesses.

19. The witnesses to a will must be males of full age. The following persons cannot be accepted as witnesses to a will.

The heirs or legatees of the deceased or their husbands or wives, their relations and kindred in the direct line, and their collateral relations to the fourth degree of kindred inclusive. The infringement of this rule invalidates only such dispositions as concern the witnesses themselves or their relations or connections by marriage.

SECTION 2.—Irregular wills.

20. In any place where plague or any other infectious or contagious disease prevails, a will may be drawn up by a village judge, district judge, commissioner, President of a Municipal Council, police officer, officer in charge of an hospital or health officer, in the presence of two witnesses of either sex, but not less than 16 years of age.

Such will must be signed by the drawer thereof, the testator and the witnesses, but the absence of the signature of the testator and the witnesses or any of them does not invalidate the will, if mention is made therein of the reason why such signatures could not be obtained.

21. Wills made in accordance with the last preceding clause lose their force at the expiration of three months from the time when the plague or other disease shall have ceased to prevail, or from the departure of the testator to an uninfected place.

If the testator dies in the mean time, the will is deposited, as soon as practicable, in the office of the nearest village judge.

SECTION 3.—General Provisions.

22. The infringement of any of the formalities prescribed by Clauses 11 to 15 and 17 to 20 entails the nullity of the will.

A secret will, though invalid as such, retains its force as an autograph will, if it fulfils the necessary requirements.

23. A will cannot be put in force until it has been brought before the President of the District Court. When brought before the President of the District Court, the will is opened and the President makes a minute of the bringing, unsealing and condition of the will, and causes the same to be deposited with the Bishop of the Diocese or his steward, if the testator is a member of the Orthodox Greek Church, and in all other cases with the Court or such fitting person as the Court shall appoint.

Every person interested in the will shall be entitled to a copy thereof upon payment of a fee of per folio of words.

In the case of a secret will the unsealing must if possible take place in the presence of the Bishop, steward or village judge and witnesses who subscribed the record of delivery, if they are at the place and appear on being summoned.

The President endorses the will with the word "seen" adding the date and his signature.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE DISPOSABLE PORTION OF AN ESTATE.

SECTION 1.—Of the lawful portion of ascendants and descendants.

24. A man who has left children cannot dispose of more than one half of his estate by will, the other half is reserved as the lawful portion of the children.

25. The provision in the foregoing clause contained comprehends the children and their descendants. The share of such descendants devolves by stocks as provided by Clause of the Intestate Succession Law, 1884.

26. If the testator leaves no descendants but leaves ancestors he can freely dispose by will of two-thirds only of his estate.

The other third devolves as a lawful portion upon his father and mother in equal parts, or wholly upon the survivor of them.

If the testator leaves no parents the lawful portion devolves in equal parts upon the other ancestors on the father's side and those on the mother's side of equal degree, the nearer of kin in either line excluding the more remote in both.

27. The descendants and ancestors who take the lawful portion are heirs in respect of this part of the estate, and the testator cannot subject it to burdens or conditions.

28. A man who leaves neither ancestors nor descendants can dispose of his whole estate by will saving always the right of the surviving wife or husband as hereinafter defined.

29. If the testator leaves to any person a life interest or an annuity for life, the yearly income of which exceeds that of the portion which he has power to dispose of by will, the heirs in favour of whom the lawful portion is set aside, may either fulfil the trusts of the will or surrender their rights in the disposable

portion. They have the same right of election if a bequest has been made of the absolute ownership of property of greater value than the share which may lawfully be disposed of by will.

30. In estimating the value of the portion which may be disposed of by will, account must be taken of the value of the full ownership of such property as the testator may have alienated in favour of any of those having a right to the lawful share, either reserving the life interest or in exchange for some other annuity for life. And the excess over the portion which may be disposed of by will is added to the body of the inheritance.

Such account and addition as above mentioned cannot be demanded by any person who has consented to the alienation.

SECTION 2.—Concerning the rights of the surviving wife or husband in Testamentary Succession.

31. The wife or husband against whom no sentence of judicial separation has been given, if the predeceased husband or wife has left children or descendants of children, has a right to a life-interest in a share equal to that lawfully devolving on each child, the surviving wife or husband being reckoned among the sharers.

This life interest extends to a fourth part of the inherited estate, if the deceased died without descendants; and to a third part if he left neither ancestors nor descendants.

32. The share due to the wife in no way diminishes the lawful portion belonging to the descendants or ancestors, being taken out of the part of the estate which may be disposed of by will.

33. The heirs under Clauses 26 and 27 may compensate the surviving husband or wife by securing to him or her an annuity for life or by granting him or her a proportionate sum out of the income of the immoveable property or capital monies belonging to the inheritance, assessed by agreement or by a competent Court.

Until the surviving wife or husband has received such compensation as aforesaid he or she retains against the whole inherited estate the right of enjoying her life interest

34. With the reservation of the limitations laid down in the last preceding clause the surviving husband or wife have with regard to the share of life interest or ownership that belongs to them, the same securities and assurances which the other heirs enjoy with respect to their lawful shares.

But the surviving husband or wife must each bring into account, not only the legacies bequeathed to them but all the gain that has accrued to them by virtue of the marriage contract.

SECTION 3.—Abatement of legacies.

35. In case the legacies contained in any will exceed in amount the disposable portion, such legacies shall abate in such manner that the whole amount thereof shall not exceed such portion.

36. The abatement shall be calculated in the following manner:—

A statement shall be made of the whole amount of the property of which the testator died possessed, deducting the amount of debts due from him. To this amount shall be added an estimate of all the property alienated by the testator as gifts *inter vivos* the moveables being reckoned at their value at the time of the gift, and the immoveables being taken for the purposes of valuation as in the condition in which they were at the time of the gift, and at the price which they would have fetched if in such condition at the date of the testator..

This total having been calculated the lawful portion is calculated having regard to the several qualifications of those entitled to it.

37. If the value of the gifts exceeds the disposable portion or is equal to it, all the provisions of the will are set aside.

38. If the legacies exceed the disposable portion or that part of it which is left after the deduction of the amount of gifts *inter vivos*, the legacies left to the heirs and the legatees abate in equal proportion.

39. But if the testator has made a specific provision that he requires some special bequest to be fulfilled in preference to every other, the legacy so left does not abate unless the value of the rest is not sufficient to complete the lawful share of the heirs.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PROVISIONS OF A WILL.

SECTION 1.—Of testamentary settlements and bequests.

40. The directions contained in a will, in whatever words the testator may express himself, so long as his intentions can be

been gathered from them, have full force, unless they have clearly induced by force, fraud or any essential mistake.

41. If it shall be proved that any disposition in a will was induced by wilfully false representations, without which the testator would not have made such disposition, such fraud involves the nullity of the disposition.

42. A mistake shall be deemed essential when the testator is mistaken as to the identity either of the person in whose favour he makes a bequest or of the thing which he intended to bequeath.

A mistake in the name or style of persons or things does not involve the nullity of the disposition.

A mistake in the reasons mentioned in the will on account of which the testator made a certain disposition does not involve the nullity of the disposition unless it be shown that the testator would not have made such disposition if he had known that the reasons he gave did not exist.

43. Every disposition is invalid if made in favour of a person so uncertain that he cannot be ascertained.

44. Bequests made generally in favour of the poor, if no more special direction is given as to the use to which the legacy is to be applied, are to be deemed to be made in favour of the poor of the place of domicile or of the last residence of the deceased.

Such legacy shall be given to such charitable institution for the benefit of the poor as the heirs may name in that behalf, or in default of such nomination as the Court may direct.

45. Every bequest is invalid which is made in favour of an individual to be named by a third person.

But a bequest is valid if made in favour of an individual to be named by a third person from among certain specified persons, or from among persons belonging to a particular family or body or in favour of one among several specified bodies or institutions to be so named.

46. Every disposition is invalid which leaves it to an heir or to a third person to determine according to his own pleasure the amount of a legacy, except where the question is as to the amount of recompense to be given for services rendered to the testator during his last illness.

47. If among a number of persons mentioned in the will some have been made heirs to definite shares but another to an undefined share, and out of the disposable portion of the estate no residue is left for him he shall take a share equal to the smallest of the portions bequeathed to the others.

For this purpose a rateable proportion shall be deducted from each of the definite portions so as to make up the share of the legatee of the undefined portion.

In every other case in which the testator has made an evident arithmetical mistake in defining the legacies, the mistake must be rectified in a manner conformable to his intention as shown by his expressed directions with regard to the estate as a whole.

48. The bequest of a chattel belonging to another is void, unless the language of the will shows that the testator knew that the chattel was the property of another.

In case this is shown, the heir may as he thinks fit either purchase the chattel in question and give it to the legatee, or pay him its value.

But if the chattel belonged to another at the date of the will, and afterwards came into the possession of the testator, the bequest is valid.

49. A bequest is valid of a chattel belonging either to an heir or to a legatee who is able to deliver such chattel to a third person.

50. A bequest of a chattel belonging in part only to the testator, or to a legatee, or to an heir, or over which any of them has a limited right, is valid only so far as regards the part or right which belongs to such testator, heir or legatee, except in the case where in the manner specified in clause 48 it is shown by the terms of the will that it was the testator's intention to bequeath the chattel in its entirety, though in part the property of another.

51. A bequest of a chattel of a specified kind is valid, even though there was no chattel of the kind among the property of the testator at the time of the making of the will or at the death of the testator.

52. If the testator bequeath a chattel as his own, even if the kind of chattel is specified, the bequest is invalid if the chattel does not form part of the property of the testator at the time of his death.

53. The bequest of a chattel which belonged to the legatee at the time of the making of the will, is invalid.

If the legatee purchased the chattel after the making of the will from the testator or any other third person, he has a right to its market value, if the circumstances of the bequest are those mentioned in Clause 48.

But if he received the chattel as a gift from the testator the bequest is considered as null.

54. The bequest of a claim, or of the release of a debt is valid only to the extent of the sum owed at the time of the death of the testator. The heir is only bound to hand over to the legatee such documents, relating to the claim as are found in the possession of the testator.

55. If the testator, without making mention of the debt, leaves a certain sum to his creditor, the legacy is not considered as left by way of satisfaction of the debt.

56. If the testator after bequeathing by will an immoveable property, afterwards acquires an adjacent property, the latter is not included in the bequest.

But all decorations, improvements, buildings and extensions of the limits of the original property are included.

57. A bequest of maintenance includes food, clothes, lodging and the other necessities for the legatee for life, and, if the circumstances require it, the expenses of education according to the social rank of the legatee.

A bequest for the bringing up of the legatee includes the same things but comes to an end on the legatee coming of age.

SECTION 2.—Of conditional or temporary legacies.

58. The dispositions of a will may be conditional.

Unintelligible conditions are considered as not written in the will.

59. In the same way conditions are regarded as not written if they are physically impossible, or contrary to law or to morals.

60. A condition in restraint of marriage is considered as contrary to morals.

But if a life interest, user, right of dwelling, maintenance or other yearly enjoyment is left by will for such time as the legatee remains unmarried or in a state of widowhood, such legatee enjoys the legacy only during the time during which he or she remains unmarried or in a state of widowhood.

The condition of widowhood is valid where annexed to any disposition made by a husband or wife in favour of the surviving spouse.

61. In a testamentary disposition any specified date at which the status of heir is expressed to have its beginning or end is considered as not written.

62. Every testamentary disposition or legacy is void which is made or bequeathed conditionally upon a corresponding benefit being given by the will of the person in whose favour the disposition or legacy is made or bequeathed.

63. No disposition in a will conditional upon a future event shall be carried out, if the person in whose favour it is made dies before the fulfilment of the condition.

64. A condition which, according to the purpose of the testator, merely postpones the performance of the direction in the will, does not prevent the legatee from receiving the benefit of the bequest before the fulfilment of the condition, nor the devolution of such benefit upon his heirs.

65. Where an inheritance or a legacy is left to any one upon the condition that he will not do some act or not make some gift, the heir or legatee must give a bond or other security for the observance of the condition to the persons on whom it is provided that the property shall devolve in case of a breach of the condition.

66. Where a legacy is left upon a condition, or to take effect after a specified time, the person burdened with the performance of the direction of the will may be made to give a bond or other security for such performance on behalf of the legatee.

67. Where an heir is named under a condition which postpones the taking of the property, a guardian of the inheritance must be appointed to act until the condition has been fulfilled or shown to be void.

The same thing must be done if the heir or legatee does not give proper security in accordance with either of the last preceding two clauses.

68. The management of the property so left is intrusted to such co-heirs as take unconditionally, when there exists between them and the conditional heir the right of mutual increment.

But when the conditional heir has no co-heirs or there does not exist between them and him the right of mutual increment the management is given to the reputed heir ab intestato of the testator, unless the Court shall think fit to order otherwise.

69. The provisions of the two last preceding clauses are also applicable to the case when according to Clause the as yet unconceived child of a specified living person is called to the inheritance.

But if a child already *en ventre sa mère* is called to the inheritance the management of the property belongs to the father or in default of a father to the mother of such child.

70. The rights and duties of the administrator of a vacant inheritance are also those of the managers mentioned in the two last preceding clauses.

SECTION 3.—Of the effect of legacies and their discharge.

71. Every unconditional legacy gives to the legatee from the death of the testator a vested right, transmissible to his heirs, to demand the legacy.

72. The legatee must demand the legacy from the heir. He has a right to demand his interest either after a claim has been made in due form of law or after any promise has been made to him as to the delivery of the legacy.

73. The interest and income derived from a legacy become payable from the date of the death of the testator.

(1.) If the testator has expressly signified his wish to that effect

(2.) If the legacy consists of immoveable property, capital, or other property bringing in an income.

74. Where a bequest has been made of an income or pension for life, the duty of payment begins from the testator's death.

75. Where a bequest has been made of money payable at stated periods, as yearly, monthly or the like, the first period begins to run at the death of the testator and the legatee obtains a right to the whole sum due in respect of such first period, even if he does not live to the end of it.

The legacy cannot be demanded till the end of the period in respect of which it is payable except in the case of a bequest of maintenance in which case the legatee may demand payment at the beginning of the period.

76. Each of the heirs is liable for the carrying out of a bequest to an extent proportionate to his share of the inheritance, unless the testator imposed this duty upon any one of them in particular.

77. If a bequest has been made of any thing belonging to some one of the co-heirs, the others are bound, unless the testator has expressed a contrary intention, to indemnify him for the loss of the value of the thing bequeathed, by contributing for this purpose either cash or moveables belonging to the estate, each in proportion to his share in the inheritance.

78. If a bequest is made of an article of a specified kind, the choice of such article belongs to the heir, who is not bound to give it of the best possible quality, but may not give it of the worst.

This rule is also applicable when the selection is left to a third person.

79. If the third person to whom such selection is intrusted declines or is unable through death or any other hindrance to make the selection, his place shall be supplied by the Court, which shall observe the same rule.

80. In case the right of choice is given by the will to the legatee, he can choose the best among the articles of the specified kind forming part of the inheritance.

But if there are no such articles forming part of the inheritance the rule contained in Clause 78 is applicable.

81. In the case of a bequest by way of alternative the selection is considered as referred to the heir.

82. If the heir or the legatee to whom belongs the right of selection does not exercise it in his life time, this right devolves upon his heir.

A selection once made is irrevocable. If of things of the kind to which the article bequeathed belongs there is only one left among the property of the deceased, the legatee cannot demand another not forming part of the estate, unless the testator has made a special provision to this effect.

83. The article bequeathed must be handed over to the legatee with its adjuncts in the condition in which it is found at the death of the testator.

84. The expenses of carrying out a bequest are borne by the estate but must not diminish the "legal share."

85. If the thing bequeathed is liable to any payment, servitude or other burden, all such burdens are to be borne by the legatee.

But if the thing bequeathed is hypothecated for the payment of a debt due from the estate or any third person, the heir is bound to pay off the principal and interest according to the nature of the debt, unless the testator has expressed a contrary intention.

SECTION 4.—Of the right of increment between co-heirs or co-legatees under a will.

86. If one of the heirs named in a will dies before the testator, or renounces the inheritance, or is incapable of inheriting, or if the condition upon which he is to be made an heir is unfulfilled, his heritable share wherever the right of increment exists, devolves upon his co-heirs saving the exception mentioned in Clause 96.

87. The right of increment exists between co-heirs when they are called to the succession in one and the same will jointly, without apportionment of a particular share to each.

88. Apportionment of particular shares occurs in the will, where the testator has expressly directed what share belongs to each.

The phrases "share and share alike," "equally," "in equal shares," do not exclude the right of increment.

89. Those who by virtue of the right of increment succeed to the share of the co-heir who fails, become liable to the debts and burdens to which such co-heir would have been subject.

90. Whenever there exists no right of increment, the share of the heir who has failed devolves upon the heirs *ab intestato* of the deceased, who become liable to the debts and burdens to which the failing testamentary heir would have been liable.

91. If one of the legatees dies before the testator, or renounces the legacy or becomes incapable of taking the legacy, or if the condition upon which the legacy is given is not fulfilled, the right of increment exists between the remaining legatees in accordance with the rules laid down in Clauses 87 and 88.

92. If a life interest has been left to several persons in such a way that the right of increment exists between them in accordance with the foregoing articles, the share of any one of them who has failed devolves on the survivors, even if the co-legatee has failed since the receipt of the legacy.

But if the right of increment does not exist, the share of the failing legatee is merged in the ownership of the principal and devolves upon the heir.

93. If between legatees there exists no right of increment, the share of a legatee who has failed enures to the benefit of the heir or legatee specially burdened with the payment of the legacy; or to the benefit of all the heirs, in proportion to the heritable share of each, if the burden of the legacy falls upon the inheritance generally.

Those who take the share of the legatee who has failed, become subject to the liabilities to which such legatee would have been subject according to the rules laid down in Clause 4.

SECTION 5.—Of the implied revocation of the dispositions of a will.

94. The provisions of a last will, whether universal or particular, made at a time when the testator had no children or descendants, or was in ignorance of their existence, are to be considered as *ipso facto* revoked, if he either was at the time of the execution of the will or afterwards became the father of a legitimate child or descendant, even if such child should be posthumous.

Provisions of a will are revoked as aforesaid, even though the child was *en ventre sa mere* at the time of the execution of the will. Nevertheless the will remains in force if the testator has made express provision therein for the event of the existence or the birth of children or descendants.

95. The provisions of the will in like manner remain in force if the after born children or descendants die before the testator.

96. Any provision of a will is rendered invalid if the person designated is not alive at the death of the testator or is incapable of possessing the property left to him.

But the descendants of the deceased, or incapable heir or legatee succeed to his place, rights and duties, if such heir or legatee was either a descendant or a brother of the testator, the property bequeathed being divided among such heirs *per stirpes* or *per capita* in accordance with the rules laid down in clauses and .

But such succession shall not take place if the testator has provided otherwise, or if the legacy consists of a life interest or other right of a purely personal character.

97. No provision of a will has any force in regard to any person who renounces a legacy thereby bequeathed to him.

98. Any alienation either in whole or in part of a thing bequeathed, even though it be a sale with a condition for repurchase, involves the revocation of the bequest in respect of that part which has been alienated, even though the alienation be invalid or though the thing may have again come into the possession of the testator.

There is a revocation of the bequest when the testator has so changed the thing bequeathed that it has lost its original form and denomination.

99. Every bequest becomes invalid when the thing bequeathed has been destroyed either in the lifetime of the testator or after his death, if the destruction takes place without any connivance or wrongful act on the part of the heir, and this although the time has elapsed at which the heir ought to have made delivery of the thing bequeathed, if it is independently proved that such thing would have been destroyed even if it had been in the hands of the legatee.

100. Where a choice of several things is bequeathed, even if only one remains at the death of the testator, the legacy remains valid.

SECTION 6.—Of substitution.

101. For any named heir or legatee another may be substituted, in case any such heir or legatee cannot or will not accept the inheritance or legacy.

Several persons may be substituted for one, or one for several.

102. If in the substitution only one of the above cases is named, that is to say, supposing the case is mentioned, in which the heir or legatee originally designated is unable to accept the inheritance or the legacy but no mention is made of the other case in which he is unwilling to do so, or *vice versa*, the alternative case is to be deemed to be comprehended by implication, unless the will of the testator is expressed to the contrary.

103. Persons who take by substitution are bound to fulfil all the duties imposed upon those originally designated, unless it be concluded from the will of the testator that such burdens are to be borne only by the person originally designated.

Conditions of a personal nature regarding the original heir or legatee only, are not revived in respect of the person substituted, unless it is expressly so provided.

104. Where provision is made for cross-substitutions between several heirs or legatees who take unequal shares under the will, the proportion of the shares prescribed in the original bequest is to be deemed to be preserved in the substitution.

If in such substitution besides those first called (to the inheritance) an additional individual is named, any vacant share is distributed in equal shares among the substitutes.

105. Every disposition in whatever way it may be expressed, which has the object of obliging the heir or legatee to take charge of a legacy and hand it over to a third person, makes a fiduciary substitution.

Every such substitution is void.

106. The nullity of every fiduciary substitution does not invalidate the principal bequest in favour of the heir or legatee, to which the substitution was appended.

107. A disposition by which a life interest or other income is bequeathed to several persons in succession is valid only on behalf of those who are called to the succession in the first instance and immediately after the death of the testator.

108. The creation by will of a continuous or yearly income for the relief of needy persons, or for other objects of public utility is not forbidden by law, even though in the disposition mention is made of specific persons or of members of specified families.

SECTION 7.—Of executors.

109. The testator may appoint one or more executors of his will.

110. No person may be an executor of a will who has not the capacity to undertake liabilities. A person under age cannot be the executor of a will, even with the consent of his father, trustee or guardian.

111. The testator may give to the executor the immediate possession of all or a part of his moveable property. But this possession shall not last for more than one year from the death of the testator even though he has made provision to the contrary.

112. The heir may demand the cesser of the executor's possession, if he tenders to the executor a sum of money sufficient for the pay-

ment of the legacies of moveable property, or if he proves that these have been satisfied, or if he gives security for their payment at the time and in the manner specified by the testator.

113. The executors of a will must see to the imposition of seals, in case among the heirs there is an infant or a person under legal restraint, or absent, or a corporation.

They must cause to be prepared an inventory of the property, after first inviting the presumptive heir to be present.

In default of sufficient cash to pay the legacies, they must obtain the leave of the Court to sell the moveable property.

They must use all diligence that the will may be properly carried out, and in case of an administration suit taking place they may intervene in the suit to support the provisions of the will.

On the expiration of one year they must give an account of their administration.

114. The duties and rights of an executor do not descend upon his heirs.

115. In a case where several executors have accepted their nomination, it is permitted that one only should act, in default of the rest; but all are bound as mutual sureties to account for the moveable property entrusted to them, unless the testator has allotted separate functions to each, and each has confined himself to the special mandate given him.

116. The expenses incurred by the executor in respect of the inventory, the filing of the account, and otherwise in respect of the carrying out of his duties, are a charge upon the inheritance.

SECTION 8.—Of the revocation of wills.

117. No man may resign the liberty of revoking or changing the dispositions of his last will. Every clause or condition adverse to such liberty is invalid.

118. Wills may be revoked, either wholly or in part, by a later will, or by a declaration made before a village judge and duly registered, by which the testator personally declares that he revokes, either wholly or in part, the provisions of his former will.

119. A void will is not of force to revoke a former will.

120. Provisions of a will which have been revoked in the manner laid down in clause 118 cannot regain their validity except by a new will.

121. The later will by which the former wills are expressly revoked, invalidates only those dispositions which are opposed to or inconsistent with the provisions of the new will.

122. A revocation of a will effected by a later one remains in force even when the later will has been rendered ineffectual either by the person named as heir or legatee dying before the testator, or because he is incapable of succeeding or renounces the inheritance or legacy.

123. A secret will and any holograph will which may have been deposited in a public office for safe custody may at any time be withdrawn by the testator from the office in which it has been deposited.

An official certificate must be drawn up notifying such withdrawal. [In the case of a will deposited under any former law or usage in any public office, the document notifying such withdrawal must be drawn up by the principal officer of such office in the presence of two witnesses.]

Any withdrawal which has taken place must in every case be noted in the margin of the certificate of delivery or deposit.

CHAPTER VI.

RULES COMMON TO TESTAMENTARY AND INTERSTATE SUCCESSION.

SECTION 1.—Of the commencement of successions and the continuity of possession in the person of the heir.

124. Succession by inheritance takes effect from the death of the testator in the place where he last resided.

125. The possession of the property of the deceased devolves of right upon the heir even before the objects of which the property consists come into his hands.

126. If any other person claiming a right over the heritable property takes actual possession thereof, the heirs are deemed to have been rejected, having the right to bring an action to recover their share.

SECTION 2.—Of acceptance and renunciation of the inheritance.

[Sub-Section (a.) Of acceptance.]

127. Acceptance of an inheritance may be either unconditional or with benefit of inventory.

128. The acceptance of any inheritance which devolves on infants or persons under restraint is invalid, except it be with benefit of inventory in accordance with the special provisions of this law.

129. Persons of full age for whose property a receiver has been appointed may not accept an inheritance without the consent of the receiver nor without benefit of inventory.

130. Inheritances which devolve on corporations or public bodies may not be accepted without the consent of the Government, nor without benefit of inventory.

131. Acceptance of an inheritance dates back to the day from which the succession began, saving that in all cases the rights of third persons are kept in force which arise from contracts made in the mean time for valuable consideration and in good faith with the presumptive heir.

If the latter has in good faith alienated a chattel belonging to the succession, he is only bound to restore the chattel if he has received it, or if he has not yet received it, to communicate to the purchaser the fact that it is demanded back.

As regards income, the person who has received it being in good faith regarded as the heir is bound to pay it back from the date of his formal renunciation.

132. Acceptance of an inheritance may be express or implied. It is express where a person in any official or private document takes upon himself the name or character of an heir, and implied where the heir does an act which he has no right to do, except in the character of an heir, and from which his inclination to accept the inheritance is necessarily inferred.

133. Acts done merely for the purpose of preserving the property or for its protection or temporary administration do not constitute an acceptance of the inheritance, if the person performing such acts does not assume the name or character of an heir.

134. A gift, sale or cession, on the part of any heir, of his heritable rights in favour of a third person or of all his co-heirs or of any one of them, is a proof of acceptance of the inheritance.

135. The same inference is drawn from a renunciation by one of several co-heirs when made either without consideration in favour of one or more of his co-heirs, or for a consideration in favour of all the co-heirs without distinction.

Nevertheless acceptance is not inferred from a renunciation of the inheritance where it is made without consideration in favour of all the lawful or testamentary heirs, who on failure of the person renouncing would have succeeded to his share.

136. Those who accept the proper inheritance of the deceased, may nevertheless reject an inheritance devolving on him but not yet accepted by him.

On the other hand the rejection of the proper inheritance of the deceased involves the rejection of any inheritance which may chance to have devolved on him.

137. Acceptance is irrefragable unless it is the result of force or fraud. It cannot be set aside on the ground of the loss it entails.

If a will is discovered which was unknown at the time of the acceptance, the heir is not bound to satisfy the legacies bequeathed by such will in excess of the value of the inheritance, and reserves intact such lawful portion as may fall to his share.

138. The right to accept an inheritance is not barred by prescription till after the lapse of thirty years.

[Sub-Section (b.) Of renunciation.]

139. The law never implies the renunciation of an inheritance.

Renunciation is affected by means of a declaration registered in the District Court of the district in which the inheritance commenced.

140. The person who has renounced an inheritance is deemed for all intents and purposes never to have been called to the inheritance.

But renunciation does not preclude the person who has renounced from demanding the legacies which have been bequeathed to him.

141. In cases of intestate succession the share of any person renouncing the inheritance goes to increase that of his co-heirs; but if he was called alone to the inheritance it devolves upon those who are called next after him.

142. No one can inherit by succession the rights of the heir who has renounced. If the heir who has renounced was called alone to the inheritance, or if all the co-heirs have renounced, their children are called in their own right, and inherit *per capita*.

143. In the case of testamentary succession the share of one who has renounced devolves on the co-heirs appointed by the will, or on the heirs "ab intestato" in accordance with the provisions of the "Intestate Succession Law, 1884."

144. The creditors of an heir who has renounced to their detriment may by leave of the Court accept the inheritance in place of the debtor, and in his name. In such a case the renunciation is void only so far as the creditors are concerned and until payment of their respective debts.

145. So long as the right of acceptance is not barred by prescription, those who have renounced may always accept the inheritance, if the other heirs have not accepted it.

In such a case all rights are preserved which have been obtained over the property by third persons by virtue of prescription or of contracts made in a valid manner with the protector of the vacant property.

146. If an heir either testamentary or ab intestato is summoned before a Court of Law by some person having an interest in the succession to declare whether he accepts or renounces the inheritance, the Court shall appoint a period for the declaration, and if this period expires without anything being done, the person so summoned shall be held to have renounced the inheritance.

147. Nevertheless one who has in his power and control property belonging to an inheritance to which he has been called, can no longer renounce it, if after the expiration of three months from the commencement of the succession or from the time when he learnt that it had devolved upon him, he has not conformed to the rules concerning the benefit of inventory, and he is to be deemed a simple heir, even in a case in which he could urge that he held the property in some other right.

148. All persons who have abstracted or concealed chattels belonging to an inheritance lose the right of renunciation, remaining simple heirs, even if they have already renounced.

149. By no agreement, even of the nature of a marriage contract, is it lawful to renounce the inheritance of one who is still living, or to alienate any of the rights incidental to such inheritance.

[Sub-Section (c.) Concerning Benefit of Inventory.]

150. The declaration of one who accepts the character of heir with benefit of inventory must be made at the Registry of the District Court of the district in which the succession has its origin, and must be entered in the Registry of renunciations.

151. The heir may accept the inheritance with benefit of inventory even though the testator has forbidden him to do so.

152. The above mentioned declaration has no affect unless either before or after it an accurate inventory is drawn up of the property of which the inheritance consists, in due form of law, and within the periods hereinafter defined.

153. If one of several heirs desires benefit of inventory, but the others do not desire it, the inheritance is allowed to be with benefit of inventory.

In such a case it is sufficient that the declaration should be made by one only of the heirs.

154. The person who has in his power or control the property of which the inheritance consists must use diligence to draw up the inventory within three months from the commencement of the succession, or from the time when he ascertained that the inheritance had devolved on him.

If within the above period the taking of the inventory has begun but has not been finished, the heir may apply to the Court of the District in which the inheritance originated, for an enlargement of the time for another three months, or more if under special circumstances of importance an enlargement for three months appears insufficient.

155. If the inventory is not drawn up within the period prescribed by the law, or enlarged by the Court, the heir is deemed to have accepted the inheritance without benefit of inventory.

156. After the completion of the inventory any person who has not made the declaration referred to in Clause 149, has a period of forty days to elect whether he will accept or renounce the inheritance. If this period passes without any action being taken, such person is deemed to be the heir without benefit of inventory.

157. If the heir has not in his power or control the property of which the inheritance consists, and has not intermeddled with it, but actions are brought against him in respect thereof, the periods prescribed for the drawing up of the inventory and for election begin from a day to be named by the Court.

But if no action arises in respect to the inheritance, such person preserves his right of inventory, until his right of acceptance of the inheritance has become barred by prescription.

158. Infants, persons under legal restraint and those whose affairs are in the hands of a receiver lose the benefit of inventory only if

they neglect to conform to the above regulations within a year from their majority or from the dissolution of the restraint or receivership.

159. Within the periods allowed for making the inventory and for election the person who is called to the inheritance is not obliged to assume the character of an heir. He is deemed to be merely the lawful manager of the property; and as such he may be summoned before a Court of Law to represent the estate and answer claims upon it.

If in such case he does not appear, the Court may appoint a special manager to represent the inheritance in the particular suit.

160. If among the property of which the inheritance consists there are found things liable to perish, or of which the preservation is expensive, the person called to the inheritance may within the periods above named, by leave of the Court, sell them in the manner which the Court judges most convenient, and such person is not deemed on this account to have accepted the inheritance.

161. If within the above mentioned periods the heir renounces the inheritance the expenses lawfully incurred by him up to the time of renunciation are a charge upon the estate.

162. Every one who in bad faith omits to insert in the inventory any thing belonging to the inheritance loses the benefit of inventory.

163. Benefit of inventory gives to the heir the following advantages:—

(1.) He is not liable for the payment of debts and legacies, except to the extent of the assets which have come into his hands, and he is released from all liability in respect of the inheritance, if he cedes to the creditors and legatees all the heritable property.

(2.) His own property is not merged in that of the inheritance, but he preserves the right against the estate to claim any sum due to him from it.

164. The heir with benefit of inventory manages the estate, and gives to the creditors and legatees an account of his management.

He is not bound to pay out of his own property unless having been called to give an account he has not performed this duty in a proper manner.

165. After the clearing up of the accounts he cannot be forced to make any payment out of his own property except to the extent of any balance owed by him.

166. The heir with benefit of inventory is held responsible only for gross negligence in the management.

167. The creditors and legatees have a right to demand that a date should be fixed by the Court for the presentation of the account.

168. The heir who is entitled to a lawful share but has not accepted the inheritance with benefit of inventory may require the abatement of the gifts or legacies made or bequeathed in favour of his co-heirs.

169. The heir loses the benefit of inventory if he sells the immovable part of the estate without the leave of the Court, or without the forms required by law.

170. In like manner he loses the benefit of inventory if without the leave of the Court or without the forms required by law, he sells person. Before such person the interested parties clear up their accounts with each other, drawing up a schedule of the liabilities and the assets of the estate and settle the shares and the sums if any which have to be paid to make them up.

the moveable part of the estate before the lapse of five years from the time when he accepted the inheritance with benefit of inventory. But after the lapse of that period he may sell the moveable property without any formality.

171. On the demand of any person having an interest in the estate the heir must give sufficient security for the value of the moveables, the money recovered from the debtors for the estate, the income of the immoveables, and the surplus of the price of such immoveables as may be sold, remaining after payment of the creditors secured by mortgage. In default of such security, the Court may make such order as may be necessary for the protection of the interested parties.

172. In case of opposition on the part of any of those interested, the heir may not undertake any payments, except in such manner and in such order as the Court may direct. If there is no opposition, the heir after the lapse of one month from the completion of the inventory must pay the creditors and legatees so far as they present themselves, without prejudice nevertheless to the more pressing claims.

173. Creditors who have made no opposition who present themselves after the estate has been exhausted by payment to the other creditors and legatees, have merely a right of action against the legatees.

Such action is barred by prescription after the lapse of three years from the date of the last payment by the heir.

173. The expense of affixing seals, preparing the inventory, and rendering an account are a charge on the estate.

174. An heir who without reasonable cause takes in hand an action either as plaintiff or defendant must pay the costs out of his own property.

[*Sub-Section (d.) Of Vacant Inheritances.*]

175. An inheritance is deemed to be vacant when the heir is unknown or when the heirs either testamentary or ab intestato have renounced it.

176. The management and preservation of the property belonging to a vacant inheritance must be provided for by the Court of the district in which the inheritance originated, which may appoint a manager on the petition of any person interested or of its own motion.

The registrar of the Court shall cause a resumé of the judgment containing the appointment of the manager to be published in such local newspaper as the Court shall direct.

177. It is the duty of the manager to provide for the making of an inventory of the estate, to enforce its claims, to answer the demands made upon it, to manage it, to lodge in the public treasury or otherwise secure the existing assets or those which arise from the collection of income or debts and from the sale of the moveables or immoveables and to give an account of his management.

178. All the provisions hereinbefore enacted concerning the inventory, the method of management and of giving an account in cases of inheritance with benefit of inventory, apply also to the managers of an unclaimed inheritance.

SECTION 3.—Of distribution.

179. In all cases a demand may be made for the division of the inheritance even though the testator has forbidden it.

180. A division may be demanded even though one of the heirs may have made a private division of any part of the estate unless the private division had continued for a sufficient length of time to bar the action by prescription.

181. If the heirs are not willing or able to come to an agreement as to the division, the following rules are to be applied.

182. Each of the heirs has a right to demand his share of the moveables and immoveables in their existing condition. But when there are creditors, or persons in possession of the goods or opposed to the division, or when the majority of the co-heirs considers the sale of the property necessary for the payment of debts and other liabilities of the estate then the moveable property is forthwith sold by public auction.

183. If the immovable property cannot be divided easily and without loss this also is sold in the manner provided by law for sales by order of the Court.

Provided that the auction, if those interested, being of age, agree to such a course, may be carried out among the co-heirs themselves in private.

184. If those interested do not agree on the conditions of sale, the District Court may direct in what manner the sale is to take place.

185. After the valuation and sale, if any, of the moveable and immovable property the Court will appoint some person to carry out the division, if those interested do not agree in the choice of such

186. Each of the co-heirs must contribute or bring into account according to the following rules everything he has taken as a gift inter vivos and all that he owes to the estate.

187. If the contribution is not made in kind, the heirs to whom such contribution is owed take first a proportionate share from the estate. These first shares are taken as far as possible from property of the same nature and quality as the chattels liable to contribution which were not contributed in kind.

188. After the preliminary payments the remainder of the estate is divided into as many shares as there are heirs or *stirpes* entitled to a share in the inheritance.

189. In the forming of the shares the dismemberment of the immovable property must be avoided as far as possible, and care must be taken that no injury should be caused to its cultivation.

But each share must be so proportioned if possible that it may comprise an equal proportion with the others of moveables, immoveables, rights and credits of the same kind and of the same value.

190. Any inequality in the shares of immovable property must be compensated by additional income or money.

191. The shares are to be made up by some person to whom all the heirs agree to entrust this function, or by some expert appointed for the purpose by the Court.

After the shares have been made up lots must be drawn for the shares but if the heirs are not called to succeed in equal shares the Court must decide in what manner the shares shall be given to those entitled, whether by lot or by adjudication either in whole or in part.

192. Before the drawing of the lots, each of those concerned may offer objections to the manner in which the shares have been formed.

193. The above rules as to distribution are to be observed also with respect to the subdistribution among those who make up one stirps.

194. After the distribution, the documents of title belonging to the immoveable property and rights forming part of his share are given to each of the share-takers.

The documents of title belonging to immoveable property which has been divided remain in the hands of the sharer who has taken the largest share of such property, who is bound to communicate them to the other sharers on demand.

The documents which are common to the whole inheritance must be handed over to some person chosen by the heirs for that purpose, who is bound to communicate them to the share-takers at their request.

In case of difference as to the appointment of such person the Court must decide.

195. In other respects the general law of partnership applies to the sharers.

SECTION 4.—Of contribution and accounts.

196. A child or other descendant on inheriting, even with benefit of inventory, together with brothers and sisters or their descendants must bring into account with his co-heirs every thing that he has received as a gift *inter vivos* from the person from whom the inheritance was derived, unless the giver has ordered otherwise.

197. If the child or other descendant has been expressly released from the duty of bringing into account he may not keep the property given to him except so far as it does not exceed the share which may lawfully be left to him by will. The surplus must be brought into account.

198. Any person who renounces an inheritance may retain the gifts he has received *inter vivos* or demand the legacies left to him so long as they do not exceed the amount of the share which may lawfully be left to him by will. But he can neither retain nor demand any thing on account of his lawful share.

199. A gift made to the descendant of an heir is deemed to be made free from the obligation of bringing it to account. Consequently the ancestor when succeeding to the giver is not obliged to bring it into account.

200. In like manner a descendant who inherits from the giver of such a gift, not succeeding to the place of his own immediate ancestor, who has predeceased him, is not bound to bring into account the gift made *inter vivos* to such immediate ancestor although he has accepted his inheritance.

But if he represents his immediate ancestor who has predeceased him, then he must bring into account all the gifts made to such ancestor even though he has renounced his inheritance.

201. A descendant is not bound to bring into account gifts made to his or her spouse; but if the gift was made to husband and wife in common, one of them only being a descendant of the giver, the share belonging to such one is subject to be brought into account.

202. In the same manner all that the person inherited has paid by way of marriage portion or in the purchase of wedding outfit for his female descendants, or otherwise by way of advancement of a descendant or in payment of his debts, must be brought into account. If the person who gives a marriage portion pays it to the husband without taking means to secure it, the daughter in whose favour the marriage portion was given brings into account only the right of action for dower against the estate of her husband.

203. Legacies left by will on behalf of one of the co-heirs are not subject to be brought to account unless the testator has provided that they shall, except in one of the exceptional cases described in Clause 220.

204. The expenses of board, nurture, and education, the usual expenses for clothing and for the performance of marriage rite, and the customary wedding festivities are not to be brought to account.

205. In like manner the profits which the heir has made out of contracts entered into with the deceased, are not to be brought into account, unless under colour of such contracts a free gift was made.

206. In the same way no bringing into account is required in respect of a partnership formed without fraud between the person inherited and one or more of the heirs, if their relations as partners have been regulated by a document bearing a genuine date.

207. A chattel destroyed without any fault on the part of the person who has taken it as a gift is not to be brought into account.

208. The profits and interest of property subject to be brought to account, must be brought to account only from the day on which the succession began.

209. Contribution is due only from the descendant inheritor to his co-heir under Clause 196, but not to other heirs or legatees or creditors of the estate, unless the inherited testator or giver has otherwise provided, saving always the exception mentioned in Clause 220.

Consequently the recipient of a gift and the person who takes by will the disposable portion, if he is entitled to a lawful share, may ask for contribution for the purpose of completing his lawful share, but never for the purpose of completing the legacy left him out of the disposable portion.

210. Contribution is carried out either by reckoning the chattel itself, or the money value thereof, at the option of the person bringing it into account, as part of his share.

211. If a chattel given as a gift *inter-vivos* has been sold or pawned by the recipient, the contribution is accomplished by reckoning its money value as part of his share.

212. In cases of contribution by valuation, the chattel is assessed according to its value at the time of the commencement of the succession.

213. In every case a deduction is made, in favour of the recipient, of all expenses incurred by him in the improvement of such chattel as far as he has increased the value it possessed at the time of the commencement of the succession.

214. In like manner a deduction is made, on behalf of the recipient, of all expenses incurred for the purpose of preserving the chattel, even though no improvement resulted.

215. To the debit of the recipient must be reckoned all damage or deterioration of the chattel occasioned by his own acts or defaults and resulting in the diminution of the value of the chattel.

216. If the chattel has been alienated by the recipient, the improvements or the deteriorations made in it by the purchaser are to be reckoned according to the above rules.

217. If the gift, having been made to a descendant inheritor free from contribution, consists of one chattel only, and exceeds in value the disposable portion, contribution of the excess is made in kind, if the chattel can be divided without injury.

But if the excess is greater than half the value of the chattel the recipient of the gift must contribute the chattel in its entirety, receiving from the estate the value of the disposable portion. But if the disposable portion exceeds the half of the value of the chattel, the recipient may keep such chattel in its entirety, reimbursing his co-heirs with cash or otherwise.

218. The person who contributes a chattel in kind has a lien on it for all expenses due to him on account of it and for the value of his improvements.

219. Contribution of immoveable property is made by estimation of the value at the time the gift was made, which is to be settled by experts if no valuation was made at the time of the gift.

220. In the case of gifts of cash, contribution is made by diminution of the share which is due to the person contributing out of the money belonging to the estate.

But if the money is not sufficient, the contributor may free himself from the payment of cash by ceding an equivalent value in moveables, or in default of these in immoveables belonging to the estate.

221. By way of exception to the rules laid down in Clauses 202 and 208 if the recipient of a gift or legacy, being entitled to a lawful share, demands the abatement of gifts or legacies made or bequeathed in favour of a co-heir or legatee, although not a brother or descendant of a brother, on the ground that such gifts or legacies exceed the disposable portion of the estate, such recipient must reckon as part of his lawful share all the gifts and legacies given or bequeathed to him, unless he has been expressly released from this duty.

Such release takes no effect to the detriment of donees having priority over the person so released.

SECTION 5.—Of the payment of Debts.

222. The co-heirs contribute to the payment of the debts and burdens of the inheritance in proportion to their share of the property inherited, unless the testator has otherwise provided.

223. If the estate comprises immoveable property burdened, by way of mortgage, with a redeemable rent charge, each of the heirs

has the right to demand the release of the immoveable property from the mortgage debt before the shares are formed. But if the co-heirs divide the assets of the estate as they are found, the burdened property is valued like the rest, a deduction being made from its value of the capital amount corresponding to the rent charge.

The heir in whose share the immoveable property is comprised is alone liable for the payment of the rent charge, and he is responsible to his co-heirs if they pay it.

224. The heirs are liable for the debts and burdens of the inheritance individually in proportion to their share in the inheritance, but secured debts are paid exclusively out of the value of the hypothecated property.

225. An heir who on account of a mortgage has paid some common debt in excess of his own share, has a right of action against his co-heirs merely for such part of the debt as each is individually bound to contribute, notwithstanding that such heir may have succeeded by transfer to the rights of the creditor.

226. A co-heir retains the right to demand, like any other creditor, the payment of debts owed to him personally out of the estate, deduction being made of the portion of the debt which falls upon himself.

227. If one of the co-heirs becomes insolvent his share of the mortgage debt is divided proportionately among the rest.

228. The creditors of the estate and the legatees, even if they hold mortgages or other securities, may demand the separation of the property of the inherited from that of the heir in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of this chapter.

229. The legatee is not liable for the payment of the debts of the estate, but mortgage debts which incumber immoveable property bequeathed to him are paid out of such property, and a legatee who has paid off such a debt succeeds in his own right to the rights of the creditor against the heirs.

SECTION 6.—Of the effects of Distribution and of security against disturbance in the possession of the shares.

230. Every co-heir becomes in virtue of the distribution sole successor to the ownership and possession of the property which makes up his share, and of that which devolves upon him in consequence of any augmentation among the co-heirs, provided always that as regards immoveable property the rules of registration must be observed.

231. Co-heirs are bound to each other as mutual guarantors against such disturbances and evictions only as arise from some cause precedent to the distribution.

There is no liability on their part to make good the loss if the class of eviction that has taken place has been expressly excepted in the instrument of distribution, or if the evicted heir suffered eviction through his own default.

232. Every co-heir is personally bound in proportion to his share in the estate to contribute towards making good the damage caused to one of his co-heirs by eviction.

233. If any one of the co-heirs has in the mean time become insolvent, his share of the indemnification must be divided equally between the other solvent co-heirs, including the one who has suffered eviction.

234. The liability in respect of the insolvency of one who owes a yearly payment lasts only for ten years from the distribution. Such liability does not exist if the insolvency of the person from whom the yearly payment is due began after the distribution. The same rule holds good with regard to the insolvency of one who owes a debt, except that the period of prescription is five years, commencing from the distribution if the debt was payable at that time, otherwise from the time when the debt became payable.

SECTION 7.—Of the annulling and quashing of the division.

235. The division of an estate is void if accomplished by duress or fraud. The division may also be quashed if any of the co-heirs shows that he has been wronged by the division to the extent of above one-fourth of his share.

The omission of anything belonging to the estate from the division is not a ground for quashing the division but only for a supplementary division.

236. An action to quash the proceedings is allowed in the case of anything having been done to put an end to the tenancy-in-common of the co-heirs, whether such transaction passed under the name of a sale, exchange, agreement, or otherwise.

After the division or the act putting an end to the tenancy in common, an action to quash the proceedings is not admissible in

case an agreement has been entered into with regard to bona-fide differences, even of an extra judicial character, resulting from such first named division or act:

237. Such action does not lie to set aside a sale of the rights of the inheritance made without fraud to one of the heirs, and at his own risk.

238. To prove the injury caused by the division, the property must be valued according to its condition and value at the time of the division.

239. The defendant in an action to quash a division has the right to have the proceedings stayed, and prevent a new division, by offering to the plaintiff either in money or in kind the complement of his share in the estate.

240. No co-heir who has either wholly or in part alienated his share can bring an action to quash the division on the ground of duress or fraud, if the alienation took place after he became aware of the fraud or after the duress ceased.

241. Actions to quash a division on the ground of damage are barred by prescription after a lapse of five years from the completion of the division. Actions for completion of a share, on the ground of omission are subject to the ordinary term of prescription.

SECTION 8.—Of Division by Ancestors.

242. The father, mother, and other ancestors may divide and distribute their estate among their children and other descendants including in such division the portion not disposable by will.

243. Such division may be made by deed or by will in accordance with the rules laid down by law for deeds and wills.

Division by deed may only include existing property.

244. If in such division the whole of the property in the possession of the ancestor at his death has not been included, the remainder is divided according to law.

245. Every division is invalid which does not allot a portion to all the children called to the inheritance by law. In such case, both those who have been omitted and those who have received a share may call for a new division.

246. A division made by an ancestor may be set aside if by it or by other provisions made by the same ancestor any one of the descendants in whose favour the distribution was made, has suffered a diminution of his lawful share. A distribution by deed may also be quashed on the ground of damage in accordance with Clause 235 if the share of any child is less by one-fourth than the share which would have accrued to such child in case of an equal division.

SECTION 9.—Of separation of the estate of the inherited from that of the heir.

247. By the separation of the property of the inherited from that of the heir, the property of the inherited is made subject by preference to the payment of the debts and legacies to which the inheritance is liable. Until the complete payment of these, the creditors of the heir are excluded.

248. No creditor or legatee can demand the separation who by novation has accepted the heir as his debtor.

249. Separation of assets benefits those only who have taken steps to carry it out. But it does not change the order in which they, by virtue of their special title, are entitled to payment out of the property of the deceased.

250. The right of separation must be exercised within a period of three months from the date of the commencement of the succession. As regards moveable property the separation must be carried out judicially in accordance with a decision given on petition.

As regards immoveable property, it must be carried out by the registration of the debt or legacy against each of the immoveable properties of the estate, such registration being effected in the register of mortgages of the place where such properties are respectively found.

Such registration shall contain an express notification of the required separation of assets.

Proof of the title of the person making the registration is not necessary.

251. If the moveables have already been sold, separation of assets gives a claim upon the unpaid purchase-money.

As regards immoveables, mortgages registered against these by the creditors of the heir, and alienations already registered, do not prejudice the rights of creditors and legatees who within the prescribed three months have registered the notification of separation of assets.

252. Acceptance of an inheritance with benefit of inventory does not render superfluous the fulfilment of the conditions rehearsed in the foregoing articles for creditors and legatees who seek the advantages of separation of assets.

253. The heir can avert or annul the separation by paying the creditors and legatees, and giving security for the payment of doubtful or conditional debts or debts payable at a future time.

Price 10 Piastres

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 152

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE PRISON DISCIPLINE ORDINANCE, 1879.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL No. 51.

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1879," and by and with the advice of His Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the following Regulations shall be added to those hitherto in force for the government of prisons.

These Regulations shall be numbered as shewn :—

83. No Minister of Religion shall be admitted to visit a person confined in prison without the written sanction of the Governor of the Prison. Ministers applying for admission must, unless they are personally known to the Commissioner or Governor of the Prison to be fit persons, provide themselves with a certificate from a Village Judge certifying that they are proper persons to be granted admission to see prisoners.

84. The Governor of the Prison shall depute a person to be present at all interviews between a minister of religion and a prisoner, unless special permission is given for a private interview for confessional purposes in cases where that confession is one of the ceremonies of the religion to which the prisoner belongs.

The Regulations hitherto numbered from 83 upwards shall bear consecutive numbers from 85 upwards.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 12th day of January, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Lieut., R.E.,
Clerk of the Council.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFTS of the following Laws which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council are published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette.

"For the compulsory registration of titles to immoveable property."

"For giving out public works by contract to the lowest bidder."

[No. 3.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Hadji Yanco Solomides to be a Forest Officer, vice Mr. Nicholas Michalides. Dated 1st April, 1884.

Andrea Pagonetis to be an Apprentice in the Government Printing Office. Dated 4th November, 1884.
Ibrahim Hassan Shefki to be an Apprentice in the Government Printing Office. Dated 26th November, 1884.

[No. 4.]

QUARANTINE.

CHOLERA.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to reduce the Quarantine imposed on arrivals from the undermentioned localities to five days :—

Locality	Date of Order imposing quarantine.
The Mediterranean Shore of Spain.....	{ Order of 13th October, 1884, published in <i>Gazette</i> No. 144 of 18th October, 1884.
France	{ Order of 30th December, 1884, published in <i>Gazette</i> No. 151 of 3rd January, 1885.

Dated 9th January, 1885.

[No. 5.]

THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that copies of the report of the Forest Delimitation Commission describing the limits of the undermentioned State Forest situated in the Nicosia and Limassol Districts have been deposited with the Commissioners of those Districts.

Any persons objecting to the delimitation stated in the said report to have been made must carry in their objections thereto within six months from this date.

The Kykko Range.

Dated 17th January, 1885.

[No. 6.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 17th of January, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	{ Alexandretta	" "
	{ Mersina	" "
	{ Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe }	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

17th January, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

[No. 7.]

REVENUE SURVEY.

UNDER the powers vested in him by "The Revenue Survey Ordinance, 1880," His Excellency the

High Commissioner hereby directs a survey to be made of the villages of Mora, Ornithi, Ayia, Pyroi, Potamia, Dali, Ayia Varvara, Mathiati, Nisou, Petrophani, Pera Khorio, Alambra, Louroujina, Lymbia, Kotchati and Sha, in the District of Nicosia.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The

CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17TH, 1885.

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED LAW,

“FOR THE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF TITLES
TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.”

1. For the purposes of this Law “unregistered owners” shall mean any person in possession of any immoveable property of which he claims to be the owner, and which is not registered in his name in the office of the Land Registry.

Definitions.

“Principal officer of Land Registration” shall mean Principal officer of the Land Registry office and the Commissioners of Districts within their respective districts.

2. For the purpose of compelling any person whom the principal officer of Land Registration may believe to be an unregistered owner to cause any immoveable property to be registered in his name it shall be lawful for such officer to serve or cause to be served upon such person a notice in writing in English, Turkish, or Greek, as the case may require, calling upon him within ninety days from the date of such service to cause such property to be registered in the name of such person or to shew cause why such registration should not be made.

Notice to un-
registered owner
to register.

3. In case any person whom the Principal officer of Land Registration may believe to be the unregistered owner of any immoveable property is an infant or of unsound mind, or resident abroad, such notice as in the preceding clause mentioned may be served upon the guardian or trustee or duly authorised agent of such person as the case may require.

Notice may be
served on trustee,
&c., of owner
under incapacity.

4. In the case of any property belonging to any Church or Monastery such notice as mentioned in Clause 2 hereof may be served upon the Manager of such Church or Monastery resident in Cyprus.

Or on Manager
of Church or
Monastery.

5. In case the person on whom notice is served shall fail to cause the property comprised in such notice to be registered in accordance therewith, and shall not within the time specified shew some good cause why such registration should not be made, it shall be lawful for the Principal officer of Land Registration to institute an action against him in the District Court of the district in which such property is situate, claiming thereby that an order may be made against such person to cause such property to be duly registered and to do all things required by law for that purpose.

If notice not
complied with,
action may be
brought.

6. On the hearing of such action, and upon the plaintiff shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the person in whose name the plaintiff requires the property to be registered is the person in whose name the land ought to be registered, the Court shall give judgment according to the plaintiff's claim.

Judgment.

7. If on the hearing of any action instituted under this Law the plaintiff shall show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the person in whose name he required the property to be registered was the person in whose name the property ought to be registered, and shall prove that ninety days at least prior to the institution of such action he served or caused to be served upon the defendant a notice according to the provisions of this Law, and that the defendant at the time of the institution of the action had not caused the property described in such notice to be registered in accordance with such notice, and had not stated to him verbally or in writing any reasonable ground for not causing such registration to be made in such case, whether the judgment of the Court shall be for the plaintiff or for the defendant,

Special provision
as to costs.

Judgment, how enforced.	and whether or not the defendant shall subsequently to the institution of the action have complied with the notice, and whether or not he shall have stated, subsequently to the institution of the action, any reasonable ground for his neglect to comply therewith, the Court shall direct that the defendant do pay all costs incurred by the plaintiff in and in relation to such action by reason or in consequence of such neglect.
Appeals.	8. The judgment of any Court in an action instituted under this Law may be enforced under the provisions of Section 39 of the "Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882."
Registration not a bar to legal rights.	9. The judgment of any District Court in any action instituted under this Law shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.
Registration of Church property held ab antiquo	10. No registration effected under the provisions of this Law shall operate as a bar to the legal rights of any person in respect of the property registered.
Registration of Church property other than "ab antiquo."	11. All immoveable property belonging "ab antiquo" to any Church or Monastery shall be registered in the central office of Land Registration at Nicosia. No title deeds shall be issued in respect of such lands nor fees taken in respect of such registration.
	12. All immoveable property other than that held "ab antiquo" by any Church or Monastery which shall have passed by any lawful means into the possession of any Church or Monastery shall be registered in the name of some person as trustee for such Church or Monastery. Such trustee shall be appointed by the Manager of such Church or Monastery and upon the death of any such trustee the property shall not devolve upon his heirs but shall be registered in the name of a new trustee to be appointed as hereinbefore mentioned. No property so registered shall revert to the State by reason of the death of any trustee without heirs.
Reduction of succession fees.	13. From and after the date of this Law coming into operation the amount of fees to be taken in respect of the transfer of any Arazie Miriè property by inheritance shall be an amount equal to two-and-a-half per cent. upon the value of such property as registered in the books of the Land Registry Office for the payment of Verghis instead of five per cent. on such value as heretofore.
Service of notices.	14. Service of any notice under this Law shall be effected by handing the same to the person to be served therewith, or tendering it to him and informing him that it is a notice from the Land Registry Office affecting him, or by leaving it at his usual place of residence.
Short title and date of operation	15. This Law may be cited as "The Titles Registration Law, 1885," and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1885.

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED LAW,

(PROPOSED BY THE HON. D. L. NICOLAIDES.)

"FOR GIVING OUT PUBLIC WORKS BY CONTRACT TO THE LOWEST BIDDER."

1. From and after the 1st/13th March, in the year 1885, all public works shall be offered to contract to the lowest bidder and shall be adjudged to such lowest bidder.

2. The Government Engineer shall make an approximate estimate of the work to be undertaken, so that he and the Government may know the expenditure required in each case, but in case no contractor should appear the work shall be carried out by the Government Engineer according to his estimated expenditure.

3. Every public work shall be offered to contract for at least 60 days by proclamation in all the chief towns of districts written in English, Greek and Turkish. They shall also be published in the newspapers and shall be adjudged to the lowest bidder if the lowest offer does not exceed the estimate of the Government Engineer.

4. The person to whom the contract is adjudged shall be required to provide a surety or sureties for the due performance of the duties undertaken by him by agreement.

5. This Law may be cited as "The Law for giving out public works by contract to the lowest bidder."

Price 1 Piastre.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE

EXTRAORDINARY.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 153

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

By the HIGH COMMISSIONER, A PROCLAMATION.

IN exercise of the powers vested in me by the Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing date the 30th day of November, 1882, I, Robert Biddulph, High Commissioner of Cyprus, do hereby proclaim and appoint that the next Session of the Legislative Council, as constituted by the said Order of Her Majesty in Council, shall be holden at Nicosia, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Given at Nicosia this 20th day of January, 1885.

GOD save the QUEEN.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE draft of the following Law which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette* :—

“To regulate the duties of Municipal Councils.”

[No. 3.]

MOVEABLE HOLIDAYS, 1885.

THE following are the dates of the moveable holidays for 1885 :—

Western Churches.

Good Friday 3rd April (n.s.)
Easter Monday 6th April (n.s.)

Eastern Churches.

Good Friday 3rd April (n.s.)
Easter Monday 6th April (n.s.)

Mahometans.

The Ramazan Bairam ... about 13th July (n.s.)
The Courban Bairam ... about 19th September (n.s.)

The date for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday will be notified hereafter.

[No. 4.]

MURDER.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS a Warrant has been issued by the Magisterial Court of Limassol for the apprehension of Osman Karanfil, of Alektora, charged

with the Murder of Mahmoud Hussein of the same village on the 28th of December, 1884.

Now this is to give Notice that the above Reward of £10 will be given to any person or persons who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give the said Osman Karanfil into the custody of the Police, or who shall give such information as shall lead to his apprehension.

The following is the description of the said Osman Karanfil :—Age, 25 years, complexion fair, slight moustache, of average height, and strongly marked with small pox.

Nicosia, 20th January, 1885.

[No. 5.]

MURDER.

£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of the 12th instant one Ali Khandjali, of Sarama in the Nahieh of Khrysochou, in the District of Papho, was murdered at a mill near that village by some person or persons unknown.

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of £20 will be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

23rd January, 1885.

[No. 6.]

NOTICE OF SALE OF BOAT.

FOR Sale a Boat 30ft. long by 8ft. 9in. beam, fitted as a Life-boat with air-tight cases and all other fittings.

Is built of teak, ash timbers, copper fastened throughout.

Is well found with oars, masts, sails, anchor and chain, awning, boat cover, &c.

Is fitted to pull 12 oars, sails well, and is a very handy and safe craft under sail.

Is in good condition and has been very little used

Also for sale an iron life-boat carriage for the above.

For further particulars apply to the Commissioner, Limassol, or the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca.

Tenders for the purchase of the Boat above described will be received by the Chief Collector of Customs, Larnaca, and the Commissioner of Limassol, not later than 12 noon, on the 15th of March, 1885.

20th January, 1885.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1885.

DRAFT OF A LAW,
"TO REGULATE THE DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS."

CHAPTER I.

DUTIES OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Law it shall be the duty of every Municipal Council—

Duties of Municipal Councils.

To keep all roads, streets, squares and public places within the Municipal limits clean and in good repair, and sufficiently drained, lighted, and clear of obstructions.

To provide for the removal of all night soil and refuse from every house within the Municipal limits.

To provide that all drains, urinals, privies, and cesspits within the Municipal limits shall be so constructed and kept as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

To prevent any trade or business from being carried on within the Municipal limits in such a manner as to be injurious to public health, or a source of public danger.

To prevent the accumulation in any public or private place within the Municipal limits, of any filth or refuse so as to be dangerous to the public health, and to take measures for the abatement of any public nuisance arising from any public or private cesspool or drain, or otherwise.

To provide a good and sufficient supply of water for the use of persons dwelling within the Municipal limits, and to keep cleansed and in good repair all public fountains, drains and aqueducts, and to preserve the same from contamination.

To provide slaughter-houses and to regulate the slaughter of animals within the Municipal limits.

To provide for the inspection of all flesh, fish, vegetables and other provisions exposed for sale within the Municipal limits, and to seize and destroy all such provisions as are unfit for human food.

Generally to do such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town, and preservation of the public health therein.

Powers of Municipal Councils.

2. It shall be lawful for every Municipal Council with the consent of the High Commissioner in Council to undertake all or any of the following things :

The paving, widening or improvement of any street or public place within the Municipal limits.

The building of public buildings, quays, piers, docks, or other public works within the said limits.

The establishment and regulation of markets.

The allotment of special places within the Municipal limits for the carrying on of particular trades dealing in perishable goods.

The establishment, maintenance and regulation of hospitals, dispensaries, and poor-houses.

The construction and maintenance of public urinals and privies, ashpits and receptacles for the temporary collection and deposit of rubbish.

The fixing of the weights by which household bread is to be sold within Municipal limits, and providing that it shall not be sold otherwise than by weight.

Power to make
bye-laws.

Generally the doing of anything which may tend to promote the comfort and convenience of the people residing within the Municipal limits.

3. Every Municipal Council shall have power to make bye-laws for the carrying out of all or any of the objects hereinbefore mentioned, and for the fixing and regulation of the following rates and fees to be received by the Corporation.

The fees to be taken for the slaughtering of animals at any Municipal slaughter-house.

The rates to be paid for stallage and pickage in the Municipal markets.

The rates to be taken in respect of trades and professions carried on within the Municipal limits, hitherto known as trade rates.

All such bye-laws shall be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, and shall not come into force until they shall have been approved by him and published in the official *Gazette*, and they shall have the force of law from the date of such publication.

CHAPTER II.

Nuisances.

Nuisances.

4. For the purposes of this Law, the following shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Law:—

(1). Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(2). Any pool, ditch, gutter, water-course, privy, urinal, cess-pool, drain or ashpit, so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(3). Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(4). Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health.

(5). Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates.

(6). Any factory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated so as to render harmless as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein, which are a nuisance or injurious to health, or any such premises so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein.

(7). Any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

Inspection of
nuisances.

Provided that a penalty shall not be imposed on any person in respect of any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on any business or manufacture if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the accumulation or deposit has not been kept longer than is necessary for the purposes of the business or manufacture, and that the best available means have been taken for preventing injury to the public health.

Notice to abate
nuisance.

5. It shall be the duty of every Municipal Council from time to time to cause inspection to be made of all places within the Municipal boundaries with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist which call for abatement, and to enforce the provisions of this Law in order to abate the same.

6. On the receipt of any information respecting the existence of a nuisance, the Municipal Council shall if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose.

Provided that where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act, default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the Municipal Council may themselves abate the same without further order.

On non-compliance with
notice legal proceedings to be
taken.

7. If the person on whom a notice to abate a nuisance has been served makes default in complying with any of the requisitions thereof within the time specified, or if the nuisance is in the opinion of the Municipal Council likely to recur on the same premises, the Municipal Council shall thereupon commence an action or other suitable proceeding in any competent Court for obtaining an order compelling the person on whom the notice was served to abate the nuisance.

8. If the Court is satisfied that the alleged nuisance exists, or that although abated it is likely to recur on the same premises, the Court shall make an order on such person requiring him to comply with all or any of the requisitions of the notice, or otherwise to abate the nuisance within a time specified in the order and to do any works necessary for that purpose; or an order prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance and directing the execution of any works necessary to prevent the recurrence; or an order both requiring abatement and prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance.

Power of Court to make order dealing with nuisance.

The Court may by its order impose a penalty not exceeding £5 on the person on whom the order is made, and shall also give directions as to the payment of all costs incurred up to the time of the hearing or making the order for abatement or prohibition of the nuisance.

9. Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render a house or building in the judgment of the Court unfit for human habitation, the Court may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose until such house or building is to the satisfaction of the Court rendered fit for that purpose.

Order of prohibition in case of house unfit for human habitation.

10. Any person who wilfully or negligently fails to obey an order to comply with the requisitions of the Municipal Council, or otherwise to abate a nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings per day during his default, and any person knowingly acting contrary to an order of prohibition shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings per day during such contrary action, and the Municipal Council may enter the premises to which any order relates, and abate the nuisance and do whatever may be necessary for the execution of such order, and recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them from the person on whom the order is made.

Penalty on contravention of order of Court.

11. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the person by whose act or default the nuisance arises, or the owner or occupier of the premises is not known or cannot be found, then the order of the Court may be addressed to and executed by the Municipal Council.

In certain cases order may be addressed to Municipal Council.

12. Where an appeal would ordinarily lie from the order of any Court, and such Court shall have ordered any person to comply with all or any of the requisitions contained in any notice from the Municipal Council to abate a nuisance, or otherwise to abate such nuisance, or to do any works necessary for that purpose, no such appeal shall lie except the person appealing from such order shall undertake forthwith to execute all such works and do all such things as in the judgment of the Court may be absolutely necessary to obviate danger or injury to health pending the hearing of the appeal, nor unless and until such person shall have to the satisfaction of the Court executed all such works and done all such things as aforesaid within such time as shall be specified by the Court.

No appeal unless person appealing first executes necessary works.

13. The Municipal Council or any of their officers shall be admitted into any premises for the purpose of examining into the existence of any nuisance thereon at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset, or in the case of a nuisance arising in respect of any business, at any hour when such business is usually carried on.

Power of Municipal Council to enter.

Where under this Law an order of abatement or prohibition of nuisance has been made, the Municipal Council or any of their officers shall be admitted from time to time into the premises at such hours as aforesaid until the nuisance is abated or the works ordered to be done are completed.

Where any such order as aforesaid has not been complied with or has been disobeyed, the Municipal Council or any of their officers shall be admitted at such hours as aforesaid into the premises where the nuisance exists in order to abate the same.

If admission to premises for any of the purposes of this clause is refused, any magisterial Court may by order authorise the Municipal Council or any of their officers to enter such premises during the hours aforesaid until the nuisance for the abatement of which, or the work for which the entry was necessary, has been abated or done. If no person having custody of the premises can be found, the Court shall on oath made before it of that fact, by order authorise the Municipal Council or any of their officers to enter such premises during the hours aforesaid.

14. Any person refusing to obey an order under the last preceding clause, for admission of the Municipal Council or any of their officers on any premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Penalty for disobedience of order.

Costs and expenses of execution of provisions relating to nuisances.

15. All reasonable costs and expenses incurred in making a complaint or giving notice, or in obtaining any order of any Court of Justice in relation to a nuisance under this Law, or in carrying the same into effect, shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of the person on whom the order is made; or if the order is made on the Municipal Council, or if no order is made, but the nuisance is proved to have existed when the complaint was made or the notice given, then for the use and at the request of the person by whose act or default the nuisance was caused, and in case of nuisances caused by the act or default of the owner of such premises, such costs and expenses may be recovered from any person who is for the time being owner of such premises.

Such costs and expenses, and any penalties incurred in relation to any such nuisance, may be recovered in the same manner as an ordinary debt.

Power of Officer of Police to proceed in certain cases.

16. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner in Council that a Municipal Council have made default in doing their duty in relation to nuisances under this Law the High Commissioner may authorise any officer of police to institute any proceeding which such Municipal Council might institute with respect to such nuisances, and such officer may recover from the defaulting Municipal Council in any Court of competent jurisdiction any expenses incurred by him and not paid by the person proceeded against.

CHAPTER III.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Restriction of establishment of offensive trades.

17. Any person who after the passing of the Law establishes within the limits of any Municipality without the consent in writing of the Municipal Council thereof any noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £ in respect of the establishment thereof, and any person carrying on a business so established shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding shillings for every day on which the offence is continued, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof.

Duty of Municipal Council to complain of nuisance arising from offensive trade.

18. Where any manufactory, building or place used for any trade, business, process or manufacture causing effluvia is certified to any Municipal Council by the Medical officer of the Municipality, or by any two legally qualified medical practitioners, or by any twenty inhabitants of the Municipality, to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of the Municipality, such Municipal Council shall cause proceedings to be taken in any Court of competent jurisdiction against any person by or on whose behalf the trade so complained of is carried on in respect of the matter alleged in such certificate.

The Court shall enquire into the complaint, and if it appears to the Court that the business carried on by the person complained of is a nuisance, or causes any effluvia which is a nuisance or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the locality, and unless it be shown that such person has used the best practicable means for abating such nuisance, or preventing or counteracting such effluvia, the person so offending being the owner or occupier of such premises, or being a foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 nor less than five shillings, and on a second or any subsequent conviction to a penalty double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction, but the highest amount of such penalty shall not in any case exceed the sum of £200.

Removal of offensive trades.

19. Where any offensive trade, business or manufacture has been carried on on any premises within the Municipal limits before the passing of this Law, and the same shall have continued to be carried on upon the same premises without the written license of the Municipal Council after the passing hereof, then upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of the Municipal Council, or of any two legally qualified medical practitioners that such business so carried on is injurious to health and that it cannot by any reasonable means be rendered otherwise, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council to give the person causing such nuisance (being the owner or occupier of such premises or any foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier) three months' notice in writing to cease to carry on such offensive trade, business or manufacture as aforesaid. If after the expiration of such notice as aforesaid the person to whom such notice has been given continues to carry on such offensive trade, business or manufacture upon such premises, it shall be lawful

for the Municipal Council to take proceedings in any competent Court claiming a perpetual injunction prohibiting the carrying on of such offensive trade, business or manufacture upon such premises, and the Court may thereupon grant such injunction upon such terms as to compensation or the provision by the Municipal Council of other premises for the carrying on of such trade, business or manufacture as to the Court shall seem just.

CHAPTER IV.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

20. Every Municipal Council may make bye-laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say:—

Power to make bye-laws with respect to new streets and buildings.

(1). With respect to the level, width and construction of new streets, and the provisions for the drainage thereof.

(2). With respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings for securing stability, the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health.

(3). With respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and with respect to the ventilation of buildings.

(4). With respect to the drainage of buildings, to earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools in connection with buildings kept for human habitation, and to prohibition of their use for such habitation.

And they may further provide for the observance of such bye-laws by enacting therein such provisions as they think necessary as to the giving of notices, as to the deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out roads or to construct buildings, as to inspection by the Municipal Council, and as to the power of the Municipal Council subject to the provisions of this Law to remove, alter or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such bye-laws. Provided that no bye-law made under this section shall affect any building erected before such bye-law is made.

21. The Municipal Council may from time to time make bye-laws to regulate the carrying on of any offensive trade, business or manufacture established with their consent either before or after the passing of this Law.

Bye-laws as to offensive trade.

22. If any building or wall or anything affixed thereon within the Municipal district be deemed by the Municipal Council to be in a ruinous state and dangerous to passengers or to the occupiers of the neighbouring buildings, the Municipal Council shall immediately cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner of such building or wall, if he be known and resident within the said district, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof, if any, requesting such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure or repair such building, wall, or other thing as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down or secure such building, wall or other thing, within the space of three days after any such notice has been so given or put up as aforesaid, and complete such repairs or taking down or securing, as speedily as the nature of the case will admit, the Municipal Council may make a complaint thereof to the Commissioner, and with his sanction may cause all or so much of such building, wall or other thing as shall be in a ruinous condition and dangerous as aforesaid, to be taken down, repaired, rebuilt or otherwise secured in such manner as shall be requisite, and all the expenses of putting up every such fence, and of taking down, repairing, rebuilding or securing such building, wall or other thing, shall be paid by the owner thereof and may be recovered by the Municipal Council in the same manner as any penalty under this Law.

Ruinous buildings to be taken down.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES.

23. Every person who in any street or public place, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40 shillings for each offence, or in the discretion of the Court before whom he is convicted may be committed to prison there to remain for a period not exceeding 14 days.

Penalties for certain offences.

Every person who rides or drives furiously any horse or carriage, or who drives furiously any cattle.

Every person who by means of any cart, carriage, truck or barrow, or any animal or other means, wilfully causes any ob-

struction in any public footpath or any other public thoroughfare.

Every person who causes any tree, timber or iron beam to be drawn in or upon any carriage without having efficient means of safely guiding the same.

Every person who places or leaves any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket or bucket, or places or uses any standing place, stool, bench, stall, showboard or other thing on any road or footway, or who places any blind, shade, covering or other projection over or along any such road or footway, unless such blind or other projection is ten feet in height at least in every part thereof from the ground.

Every person who places, hangs up or otherwise exposes for sale any goods, wares, merchandise or thing whatsoever so that the same project into or over any road or footway, or beyond the line of any house, shop or building at which the same are so exposed, so as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person along such road or footway.

Every person who rolls or carries any cask, tub, hoop or wheel or any ladder, plank, pole, timber or log of wood upon any footway except for the purpose of loading or unloading any cart or carriage, or of crossing the footway.

Every person who places any line, cord or pole across any street, or hangs or places any clothes or other things to dry thereon.

Every common prostitute who loiters and importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution.

Every person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person.

Every person who publicly offers for sale or distribution, or exhibits to public view any profane, indecent or obscene book, paper, print, drawing, painting or representation, or who sings any profane or obscene song, or uses any profane or obscene language.

Every person who wilfully and unlawfully extinguishes the light of any lamp.

Every person who throws from the roof or any part of a house or other building any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, water or other thing.

Every person who leaves open any vault or cellar, or the entrance from any street to any cellar or room underground without a sufficient fence or hand-rail, or leaves defective the door, windows or other covering of any vault or cellar, or who does not sufficiently fence any area, pit or sewer left open, or who leaves such open area, pit or sewer without a sufficient light after sunset to warn and prevent persons from falling thereinto.

Every person who is the owner of any cattle found at large at any time in any street within the Municipal district without any person having the charge thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

DEFAULTS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

24. Where a complaint is made to the High Commissioner that a Municipal Council has made default in the performance of any of the duties mentioned in Clause 1 of this Law, or in enforcing any of the provisions of this Law which it is their duty to enforce, the High Commissioner in Council, if satisfied after due enquiry that the Municipal Council has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint.

If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be removed into the Supreme Court and enforced as if the same had been an order of such Court, or the High Commissioner may appoint a board consisting of three or more persons to perform such duty, and shall by order direct that the expenses of performing the same shall be paid by the Municipal Council in default, and any order made for the payment of such expenses may be removed into the Supreme Court and enforced as if the same were an order of such Court.

Any Board appointed under this clause to perform the duty of a defaulting Municipal Council shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such Municipal Council, and the High Commissioner may from time to time by order change any person so appointed.

25. Any sum specified in an order of the High Commissioner for payment of the expenses of performing the duty of a defaulting Municipal Council shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by such Municipal Council and to be a debt due from such Municipal Council and payable out of any moneys in the hands of such Municipal Council or its officers, or out of any rate

Remedy in case of default in performance of any duty by a Municipal Council.

Recovery of sums spent by Board.

applicable to the payment of any expenses properly incurred by such Municipal Council.

26. Any Board appointed under the provisions of Clause 24 hereof shall have the same powers of levying rates and requiring all officers of the defaulting Municipal Council to pay over any moneys in their hands, as the defaulting Municipal Council would have in the case of expenses legally payable out of the Municipal fund or rates to be raised by such Municipal Council, and the said Board after repaying all moneys due in respect of the order shall pay the surplus if any to or to the order of the defaulting Municipal Council.

Power to Board to levy rates.

27. From and after the passing this Law whenever in any town the affairs of which are by law entrusted to a Municipal Council it shall appear to the High Commissioner that there is no Municipal Council duly qualified to act according to law, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner by writing under his hand to appoint a Commission consisting of not less than three persons to exercise and perform the powers and duties of a Municipal Council for such town.

Failing a Municipal Council High Commissioner may appoint Municipal Commission.

Such Commission shall be called the Municipal Commission, and the High Commissioner shall nominate one of the members of such Commission to be president thereof.

Every such Commission shall have and exercise all the powers of a Municipal Council in as full and the like manner as if they were a Municipal Council duly elected according to law.

28. At any time after the appointment of such Municipal Commission as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council upon the petition of any or all of the inhabitant householders of the town for which such Municipal Commission was appointed to order that an election of a Municipal Council for such town shall be held at a time to be mentioned in such order.

Municipal Council may be re-established on petition.

Such election shall be held as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of the "Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and the persons to be elected shall take office subject to such modifications of the provisions of the said Ordinance relative to the tenure of office by Councillors and the order of their retirement therefrom as may appear to the High Commissioner in Council to be necessary for making such provisions applicable under the special circumstances of the case, and the High Commissioner is hereby authorised and empowered to make all such modifications as aforesaid.

29. A Municipal Council shall be deemed to be not duly qualified to act according to law if there shall not be at least two-thirds of the entire number of Councillors constituting the Council duly elected and holding office.

Qualifications of Council.

30. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council to direct that any reasonable sum (not exceeding in the whole £15 per month) shall be paid by way of salary out of the Municipal funds and rates (if any) to the members of any Municipal Commission.

Salaries of Commission.

Provided that no such payment shall be made to any person who is actually employed in the service of the Government of the Island and in receipt of a salary of more than £100 per year. Provided also that it shall not be lawful for the members of the Commission to vote any salary to their President.

31. This Law may be cited as "The Municipal Councils Law, 1885."

Short Title.

Price 4 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(EXTRAORDINARY.)

(Published by Authority.)

Number 154

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFTS of the following Laws which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council are published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette* :

“To remove doubts as to the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in certain cases.”

“To make it lawful for lenders, with certain exceptions, to demand and obtain from the Court the right to seize, sequester and for the purpose of safe custody retain immovable property.”

“To provide for the production of the official title-deeds at public sales of immovable property.”

“To make provision with reference to the repair, alteration, completion and maintenance of roads.”

[No. 2.]

DAY FOR HOLDING THE ASSIZES AT KYRENIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next sitting of the Assize Court of Kyrenia will commence on April 13th, 1885, instead of on March 13th, 1885, as notified in *Gazette* No. 146 November 1st, 1884.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 155

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE DRAFT MUNICIPAL LAW, 1885.

THE following alterations in the Draft Law to "Regulate the Duties of Municipal Councils," which was published in the Supplement to *Gazette* No. 153 of the 24th January, 1885, will be made in the Bill to be laid before the Legislative Council.

The last paragraph of clause 3 will be made a new clause, numbered 4, and in the place of "All such bye-laws" there will be read "Every bye-law made by any Municipal Council."

Clause 21 will be inserted at the end of Chapter III.

In Clause 23 after the words "14 days," at the end of the first paragraph, there will be inserted the words "that is to say." The words "slate, brick" in the last paragraph but two of this clause will be replaced by the words "earth, tile." The words "is the owner of any cattle found" in the first line of the last paragraph of this clause will be replaced by the words "suffers any horse, mule, ass or cattle to be." There will be added to this clause a further paragraph as follows:—

"Every person who acts in contravention of any Municipal bye-law."

The following new clause will be added to Chapter V.:

25. "All offences under this Law and all penalties, costs and expenses under this Law or under any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may be prosecuted and recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction."

The clauses of the Bill will be renumbered to suit the above alterations.

The Greek and Turkish translations of this Bill will be issued with the above alterations.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE DRAFT TITLES REGISTRATION LAW, 1885.

THE following amendment will be proposed in the draft Titles Registration Law, 1885, when under consideration of the Legislative Council.

To add to Clause 13 the following words:—

"And no unregistered owner shall be liable to pay fees in respect of any devolution of such property by inheritance prior to the immediate devolution thereof on him."

[No. 3.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFTS of the following Laws which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council are published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette*:

"To consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of the Courts in civil actions and to the execution of judgments in such actions."

"To amend the Law relating to the Wharfage Dues payable at the Ports of Cyprus."

"For taking a fixed sum in commutation of the tithe on fruit trees, figs, pomegranates and olives, and for taking the tithe on cotton and flax on exportation only."

"To make allowance in fixing the tithe price of cereals and caroubs and the excise on wine and spirits for the cost of transport incurred in bringing these articles to market, and to determine certain other matters respecting the excise on wine."

[No. 4.]

THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that six months having elapsed since the deposit with the Commissioners of Nicosia and Larnaca of the Reports of the Delimitations of the forests hereinafter mentioned, the said Delimitations, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, have become binding and conclusive on all persons.

The Machera Forest.

The Adoo Mutee Forest.

Dated 25th January, 1885.

[No. 5.]

QUARANTINE.

CHOLERA.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to reduce the quarantine on arrivals from the Mediterranean shore of Spain to three clear days.

Dated 7th February, 1885.

[No. 6.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 7th of February, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

7th February, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

[No. 7]

LARNACA MUNICIPALITY.

Larnaca 25th December, 1884.

Translation.

Sir,
Having been appointed Auditors for the examination of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884, we have the honour to attach hereto the balance sheet for the above-mentioned period during which, according to the Books of the Municipality, the receipts amount to £667 16 8½ c.p. and the expenses to £647 10 3 c.p. There is consequently a surplus of £20 6 5½ c.p. adding to which the surplus of the last half-year, viz., £2 11 8½ c.p. the total Balance amounts to £22 18 5 c.p.

We have, &c.,

C. DELAVAL COBHAM, Esq.,
Commissioner, Larnaca.

(Signed) CLEOB. L. CRAMBY.
STINI CHRISTOPHIDES.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Larnaca for the Half-year ended June 30th, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Slaughter-house Fees	..	316	15 4½	Pensions and Poor	..	10	7 3½
Visé on Passports	..	1	17 0	Repairs of Streets	..	99	4 7½
Legalizing Contracts	..	3	18 3	Construction of Footpath ..	..	19	3 4½
Roosoomat	..	338	1 4	Salaries—President and Clerks ..	..	207	9 4½
Public Criers	..	4	0 0	Cleaning of Town	..	120	19 6
Fines and Court Expenses ..	..	0	10 4½	Lighting	..	55	7 8½
Quay during the Fair	..	1	13 6½	Offices	..	1	8 4½
Sale of Stones of rebuilt Footpath ..	..	0	5 0	Rents	..	23	17 4½
Tin Boxes of Petroleum	..	0	15 4	Plantation of Trees	..	7	13 3½
				Watering do.	..	4	18 7
				Court Dues	..	1	11 4½
				Cost of Collecting Roosoomat Tax ..	..	70	8 8
				Maintaining exposed Child	..	1	5 8½
				Purchase of two wheels and axle for a Carriage ..	..	1	10 0
				Interest to I. O. Bank 1st Jan. to 30th April, 1884 ..	..	1	7 2½
				Miscellaneous	..	20	5 6½
						647	10 3
				Balance Credit	..	20	6 5½
						667	16 8½
		667	16 8½				
Surplus 1st January, 1884 ..	..	2	11 8½	Debt of President of Water Trust ..	..	17	8 4½
„ of above account	..	20	6 5½	„ Imperial Ottoman Bank	..	3	5 2
				Cash in hand	..	2	4 7½
		£22	18 5			£22	18 5

(Signed) CLEOB. L. CRAMBY } Auditors.
STINI CHRISTOPHIDES }

[No. 8.]

LIMASSOL MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Limassol for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Slaughter-house	..	215	10 0	Balance on the 30th June, 1884 ..	..	2,652	13 0½
Roosoomat	..	425	10 8½	Salaries	..	242	18 4½
Rent	..	189	15 6½	Roosoomat Collection	..	91	4 4½
Khan	..	90	14 7½	Christian Schools	..	30	0 0
Footpaths	..	124	0 0	Turkish do.	..	16	0 0
Sale of Water	..	132	0 0	Contributions for Poor	..	47	12 3½
Water Tax	..	56	13 0½	Midwife	..	12	10 0
Fines	..	13	11 6	Cleaning the Town	..	111	11 8½
Contracts	..	1	17 6½	Lighting do.	..	54	10 6½
Trade Rates	..	61	3 6½	Hospital and Poor-house	..	72	15 1½
Carts	..	8	0 0	Repairing Streets, &c.	..	80	1 6½
Dispensary	..	9	8 1	Waterworks	..	51	4 6
Sundry Receipts	..	19	7 1½	Rents	..	52	11 0½
				Office Expenses, &c.	..	9	5 5½
				Municipal Pharmacy	..	87	12 2½
				Uniforms to Guards	..	3	16 0
				Petty Expenses	..	16	15 7
Balance on the 31st December, 1884 ..	..	1,347	12 8½				
		2,285	13 4				
		£3,633	6 3½			£3,633	6 3½

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Limassol for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

(Signed) NEARKOS J. ROSSIDES, } Auditors.
HAGI MEHMET EFF. GAZNEVI, }

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1885.

DRAFT OF A LAW,

“TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE POWERS OF THE COURTS IN CIVIL ACTIONS, AND TO THE EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS IN SUCH ACTIONS.”

PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In this Law the following expressions shall have the following meaning :—

Expressions defined.

“Judgment creditor” shall mean a person in whose favour a judgment ordering the payment of money is made ;

“Judgment debtor” shall mean a person against whom any such judgment as last aforesaid is made ;

“Judgment debt” shall mean the money by any such judgment ordered to be paid ;

“The Court” shall mean the Court before which the action in which any application or order is made or any writ is issued has been instituted or the Supreme Court or any judge thereof respectively.

PART II.

POWERS OF THE COURT.

2. It shall be lawful for the Court to order that a writ of summons may be served out of Cyprus whenever it shall appear to the Court that the cause of action has arisen on any breach or alleged breach in Cyprus of any contract wherever made or in respect of any property subject to the laws of Cyprus or that the cause of action has arisen in Cyprus and that, in any of the cases aforesaid, the action is one which cannot be tried elsewhere than in Cyprus or can be more conveniently tried in Cyprus than elsewhere.

Service of writ of summons out of jurisdiction.

3. It shall be lawful for the Court at any time during the pendency of any action therein to make in such action any order for the sequestration, preservation, custody, sale, detention or inspection of any property, being the subject of the action in which the order is made or any order for preventing any loss, damage or prejudice which but for the making of such order might be occasioned to any person or property pending a final judgment on some question affecting such person or property or pending execution of such final judgment.

Court may make order of sequestration &c.

4. An order of sequestration shall mean an order appointing some person or persons to enter upon any immoveable property, specified in the order, which is in the occupation of the person against whom the order is made and to collect, take, and get into his or their hands the rents and profits thereof and also the goods and moveable property of such person and to keep the same in their hands for a time to be specified in the order or until the further order of the Court.

Sequestration defined.

5. No order of sequestration shall hereafter be made except under the provisions of this Law or of “The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882.”

Orders to be made under existing laws.

6. An order of sequestration confers upon the person or persons thereby appointed full power and authority for doing everything which by the order is directed to be done and all acts and things subsidiary thereto and from the time when notice of the order is given to the person against whom it is made it deprives him of

Effect of order of sequestration.

Court may restrain Defendant from dealing with immovable property.

every such power and authority subject only to his right to occupy the immovable property sequestered and to carry on his business thereon and to use the moveable property which may be thereon for the purposes of such occupation and the carrying on of his business.

7. It shall be lawful for any Court in which an action for debt or damages is pending at any time after the institution of the action by its order to direct that the Defendant be restrained from parting with so much of the immovable property standing registered in his name or of which he has by law a right to be registered as the owner, as in the opinion of the Court shall be sufficient to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim together with his costs of action. Provided that no such order shall be made unless it shall appear to the Court that the Plaintiff has a good cause of action and that by the sale or transfer to any third person of the immovable property of the Defendant it is probable that the Plaintiff may be hindered in obtaining satisfaction of the judgment of the Court if given in his favour.

Every order made under this clause shall specify so far as practicable the situation, boundaries, extent and nature of the property affected by it.

Restraining order may be deposited at Land Registry Office.

8. Where any order shall have been made under clause 7 of this law the person on whose application such order shall have been made may deposit at the Land Registry Office of the District, within which any property affected by such order is situate, an office copy thereof together with a memorandum in writing addressed to the Chief Officer of Land Registry within such district requesting that the property affected by the order may not be transferred into the name of any person other than the person against whom such order is made.

Effect of deposit.

Every such order and memorandum when so deposited shall be open to inspection in the office where the same are deposited, and any subsequent transfer of the property affected by the order which may be made while the order shall continue in effect shall be null and void and the remedy of any person into whose name such property may be so transferred shall be in damages only against the person by whom the property was granted or assigned to him whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise.

Orders made on insufficient grounds.

9. Any order under clauses 4 or 7 of this Law shall be subject to the provisions of clause 36 of "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882."

Commission to take evidence.

10. On the application of any party to an action the Court may where it shall appear necessary for the purposes of justice and subject to such terms, if any, as the Court may direct make any order for the examination upon oath or affirmation before any person or persons, and at any place within or without the jurisdiction of the Court of any witness or person and may give directions as to any matters connected with such examination as may appear reasonable and just and may empower any party to any such cause or matter to give such deposition in evidence therein.

Powers of Commissioners.

11. Any person directed to take any examination of any witness or person may administer the prescribed oath or affirmation to any such person.

The person taking the examination of a witness or person under the provisions of this Law may make a special report to the Court touching such examination and of the conduct or absence of any witness or person thereon and the Court may direct such proceedings and make such order as may seem just.

Orders without notice.

12. Any order which the Court has power to make may upon proof of urgency or other peculiar circumstances be made on the application of any party to the action without notice to the other party.

Before making any such order without notice as aforesaid the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

No such order made without notice shall remain in force for a longer period than shall be necessary for service of notice thereof on all persons affected thereby and enabling them to appear before the Court and object thereto and every such order shall at the end of that period cease to be in force unless the Court upon hearing the parties or any of them shall otherwise direct and every such order shall be dealt with in the action as the Court thinks just.

Nothing in this clause contained shall be construed to affect or apply to the powers of the Court to issue writs of execution.

PART III.

MAKING JUDGMENT A CHARGE ON LAND.

Notice of judgment at Land Registry Office to bind lands.

13. A judgment creditor may charge any property in which the judgment debtor is beneficially interested with the payment of the

judgment debt by leaving at the Land Registry Office of the District, within which such immoveable property is situated, a copy of the judgment together with a memorandum dated and signed by the judgment creditor or by his duly appointed agent describing the nature, situation, and extent of such immoveable property and stating what interest the judgment debtor has therein and requesting that no transfer of such property may be made. From the date of the receipt of any such notice such judgment shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, render the immoveable property of the judgment debtor mentioned in such memorandum answerable for the payment of the judgment debt to the extent of the beneficial interest of the judgment debtor in such property.

14. The memorandum so deposited shall from the time when it is deposited be open to inspection in the office where the same has been deposited and notwithstanding any transfer of the property therein described which may thereafter be made into the name of any person other than the judgment debtor, such property may be sold by order of a Court in satisfaction of the amount due under the judgment, and in such case the remedy of any person into whose name the same may have been transferred shall be in damages only against the person by whom the property was granted or assigned to him whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise.

15. Whenever a copy of any judgment together with a memorandum as specified in clause 13 of this law shall have been deposited at the Land Registry Office and the judgment creditor shall subsequently receive in full the amount due under his judgment he shall within 7 days of such receipt leave at the office where such memorandum was deposited a notice in writing signed by him or his agent as aforesaid stating that he has no further claim on the property described in the memorandum. Such notice shall contain a statement of the name of the judgment debtor, of the nature, situation, and extent of the immoveable property mentioned in the memorandum and of the date of the memorandum and the name or names of the person or persons by whom it was signed and if any judgment creditor shall neglect or fail to leave such notice as aforesaid, he shall be liable to make good to the judgment debtor any damages that may be sustained by him by reason of such failure or neglect.

16. Notice of a judgment given to the Land Registry Office shall continue in force until the judgment creditor shall give notice at such office that he has no further claim on the immoveable property of the judgment debtor or until the judgment debtor shall have deposited at the same office a copy of an order of the Court directing that he be at liberty to deal with his immoveable property in the same way as though no notice of the judgment had been given.

17. Where there shall be two or more judgments against the same debtor in favour of separate creditors and two or more of such judgment creditors shall give notice to the same Land Registry Office of their respective judgments it shall be lawful for the Court to direct that any judgment creditor whose notice shall be prior in date to that of any other judgment creditor shall proceed to execute his judgment or be postponed to all or any judgment creditors whose notices are subsequent in date to his and who may seek to execute their respective judgments.

PART IV.

EXECUTION GENERALLY.

18. Where a judgment is against any persons jointly execution may issue either against any property belonging to such persons jointly or against any property belonging to any of them separately.

19. The party enforcing a judgment shall be entitled to recover the costs of execution unless the Court shall otherwise order.

20. All moneys payable under a judgment which shall have been raised by execution or otherwise, under the process of the Court, shall be paid into Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Payment into Court shall be effected by payment into the Treasury or into any bank or to some person or persons as may be directed by Rules of Court, the moneys so paid in being placed to the credit of and subject to the order of the Court.

21. Any judgment or order of a Court directing payment of money may subject to the provisions of this Law be carried into execution by all or any of the following writs, viz. :—

- (a.) A writ of seizure and sale of moveable property.
- (b.) A writ of sale of immoveable property.
- (c.) A writ of sequestration of immoveable property.
- (d.) A writ of attachment of debts due to or of any money, goods, or other moveable property belonging to the judgment debtor which may be in the hands of a third party, or,
- (e.) By the imprisonment of the judgment debtor.

Lands bound by judgment when in the hands of subsequent purchaser.

Judgment creditor who has given notice of his judgment to give notice when the same is satisfied.

Lands bound by judgment to be dealt with on order of Court.

Execution of subsequent judgments.

Execution against joint property.

Costs of execution.

Disposal of money raised by execution.

Methods of execution.

Writ of sale of
immoveable
property when to
be issued.

22. No writ of execution by sale of immoveable property shall issue except by the consent of the judgment debtor unless a writ of sale of the moveable property of the judgment debtor issued out of the Court and addressed to the Sheriff of the District within which such Court is situate shall have been returned into the Court unsatisfied or unless it shall appear that the judgment debtor has no moveable property actually in his possession.

When a writ of sale of immoveable property shall have been issued the Court on the application of the judgment debtor and on his proving to the satisfaction of the Court that he is possessed of immoveable property and that the amount due under the judgment with all interest and costs payable and to become payable thereunder can be satisfied by sequestration of such property for a period not exceeding 3 years may direct a sequestration of such property and may thereupon stay execution by way of sale.

Writ of attachment.

23. A writ of attachment of debts due to, or of property belonging to a judgment debtor which may be in the hands of a third party may be issued at any time after judgment.

Application for
imprisonment of
judgment debtor.

24. No application for execution by imprisonment of a judgment debtor shall be entertained unless it shall appear to the Court that the judgment creditor has been unable to obtain satisfaction of his judgment by sale of the moveable and immoveable property of the judgment debtor or by attachment of property in the hands of some third party.

PART V.

EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Examination of
judgment debtor.

25. Where a judgment for the payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a writ of execution has issued or not) the judgment creditor may apply that the judgment debtor be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed.

Power of Court
to compel attend-
ance of judg-
ment debtor,

26. The Court shall have the same powers to compel the attendance of a judgment debtor for examination as aforesaid as it has to compel the attendance of a witness in a civil action.

Examination on
appearance.

27. On the appearance of the judgment debtor before the Court, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the judgment creditor, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property and he shall be bound to produce on oath, or otherwise, all books, papers and documents in his possession or power relating to property applicable to such payment.

Production of
books &c.

Court may
examine other
persons.

28. Whether the judgment debtor appears or not, the judgment creditor, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath, or otherwise, respecting the matters aforesaid.

Adjournment
proceedings on

29. The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time, and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may order that he be detained in custody.

Court may direct
payment by
instalments.

30. The Court may if it shall think fit upon or at any time after any such investigation direct that the sum due under the judgment shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as it may think proper.

PART VI.

EXECUTION BY SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

What goods not
liable to execu-
tion.

31. The necessary wearing apparel and the bedding of the judgment debtor and that of his family and the tools and implements of his trade to the value of £3 (Three Pounds) shall not be liable to be taken in execution.

Time within
which writ to be
executed.

32. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding clause every writ of seizure and sale of moveable property shall be executed after sunrise and before sunset and the officer executing the writ shall if practicable seize and take so much of the money, securities for money, goods and moveable property of the judgment debtor as he may consider necessary for the satisfaction of the judgment debt.

Sale not to take
place for three
days.

33. The goods and moveable property which shall be taken in execution as aforesaid shall be sold but not until the expiration of three days at least next following the day on which the same shall have been so taken, unless they be of a perishable nature, or upon the request in writing of the party whose goods and moveable property shall have been taken; and until such sale, such goods and moveable property shall be deposited in some fit place or they may remain in the custody of some fit person.

34. Any securities for money seized and taken in execution shall be held by the officer executing the writ as a security for the amount directed to be raised and paid by such execution and shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court on the application of any party shall direct.

Securities for money to be subject to the order of the Court.

35. The money secured by any of such securities may when the time of payment thereof shall have arrived be recovered in an action instituted by the judgment creditor in the name of the judgment debtor or in the name of any person in whose name the judgment debtor might have instituted an action for the recovery thereof.

Securities enforceable by action in name of judgment debtor.

36. Where any moveable property of any kind shall be seized in execution under any judgment or order which is claimed by any person other than the judgment debtor such claimant or the person to whom the writ of execution is addressed may apply to a Court to determine the right to such property. The Court after notice to all necessary parties to appear before it shall either summarily determine the rights of the parties or make such order for the trial and determination of their rights as it shall think expedient, and for the custody in the meanwhile of the property in dispute and in either case the Court shall direct by whom the costs incurred by reason of any such claim shall be paid.

Proceedings where property seized is claimed by third party.

Where some third person claims to be entitled to any property so seized as aforesaid by way of security for a debt the Court may order a sale of the whole or part thereof upon such terms as to payment of the whole or part of the secured debt or otherwise as it shall think fit and may direct the proceeds of such sale to be applied in such manner and upon such terms as to such Court may seem just.

Sales of goods to be by auction.

37. All sales of goods and moveable property in execution of judgments shall unless the Court shall otherwise order be made by public auction subject to such directions, if any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned; provided that the Court may direct the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

PART VII.

EXECUTION BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

38. Where the judgment debtor is beneficially interested in any moneys, securities for money, goods or other moveable property whatsoever in the custody or under the control of any other person in Cyprus, or where such other person is indebted to the judgment debtor a writ of attachment calling on such other person to appear before the Court and be examined touching the property in his hands which is mentioned in the writ and directing him not to part with the custody thereof in the meantime may be issued on the application of the judgment creditor. Such writ shall render the property of the judgment debtor which is in the hands of such other person answerable as hereinafter mentioned for the satisfaction of the judgment debt.

Writ of attachment.

39. The writ shall be served on the person thereby directed to appear before the Court and from the time of the service thereof upon him all money, securities for money, goods, and moveable property whatsoever to which the judgment debtor is beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which at the time of the service of the writ, or at any time before the same shall be dissolved are or shall be in the custody or under the control of the person so directed to appear and all debts due or accruing due by him to the judgment debtor at or during such time as aforesaid shall, to the extent of the judgment debtor's interest therein and subject to any bonâ fide prior title thereto or lien or charge thereon become respectively securities in his hands for the satisfaction of the claim of the judgment creditor.

Service and effect of writ of attachment

40. Any person served with a writ of attachment under this Law who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ, and before the attachment shall be dissolved knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of Cyprus, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the judgment debtor, except only to or to the use of the judgment creditor shall be deemed to have disobeyed and shall be liable to the same process as though he had disobeyed an order of the Court.

Disobedience of writ.

41. At any time after service of the writ the Court may make any order for the safe custody of any property mentioned in the writ.

Securing property

42. Property in the hands or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a judgment with the consent of the Queen's Advocate and property under the control of any Court shall be liable to attachment by order of the Court.

Property under control of Public Officer or Court.

Disposal of property attached.

43. The Court may, after hearing all persons whom it may consider to be interested or after notice to them to attend order that any part of the property attached which shall consist of money and bank notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the judgment creditor, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the judgment, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be applied in satisfaction of the judgment, and that the writ be dissolved; or it may order that the writ be dissolved or may make such other order as may seem just, and shall make such order as to the costs occasioned by the issue of the writ as it shall think proper.

Execution against third party.

44. If any person served with a writ of attachment under this Law fails to comply with any order the Court may make under such writ the Court may order execution to issue against him for the amount of the property attached in his hands or for such part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and all costs of the proceedings, and execution may issue accordingly.

Indemnity to third party.

45. Satisfaction of the order of the Court made on a person who has been served with a writ of attachment under this Law shall be a valid discharge to him as against all claimants of the debts or property which he may have applied or disposed of in accordance with such order although the attachment may have been set aside or the judgment reversed.

Stay of proceedings against third party.

46. The Court may stay proceedings in any action commenced against a person who has been served with a writ of attachment under this Law in respect of property attached in his hands upon such terms as it shall think fit.

PART VIII.

EXECUTION BY SALE OF IMMOVEABLES.

Judgment creditor to apply.

47. Whenever a judgment creditor shall be desirous of enforcing his judgment by sale of immoveable property of the judgment debtor he shall apply to the Court for a writ directing such sale.

Immoveable property liable to execution.

48. The immoveable property of a judgment debtor which may be sold in execution shall include all property standing registered in his name in the books of the Land Registry Office and all other immoveable property in respect of which it shall be proved that he has by law a right to be registered as the owner.

When writ to be issued.

49. When a judgment creditor shall apply for a sale of any immoveable property or of any interest therein in execution of his judgment he shall specify so far as possible the nature, situation, boundaries and extent of such property.

The Court shall not direct the issue of such writ unless or until sufficient information concerning such property to enable it to be identified shall have been given to the Court and unless and until it has been established to the satisfaction of the Court either that the judgment debtor is registered or entitled to be registered as the actual owner of such property or of such interest therein or that the Court has power to order a sale of the land under the provisions of clauses 50 and 51 of this Law.

Where property is not registered in name of debtor.

50. Where a judgment debtor shall claim to be the absolute owner of any immoveable property which shall have been purchased by him but shall not have been registered in or transferred into his name in the books of the Land Registry Office, if such judgment debtor shall be entitled to be so registered absolutely or if any person who is actually registered or entitled to be registered as the owner thereof can recover possession of such property from the judgment debtor only on payment of the purchase-money or of the value of any other consideration given by the judgment debtor on the purchase thereof, the Court may subject to the provisions of of clause 51 of this Law and on the application of the judgment creditor direct that such property be sold in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

Proceedings to be taken.

51. Before ordering a sale under the provisions of the last preceding clause the Court shall direct notice to attend to be served upon all persons whom it may consider to be interested and shall hear all of such persons as may attend and also all evidence that may be adduced as to the title of the judgment debtor to the property for the sale of which application is made, and may examine the judgment debtor thereon. If it shall appear to the Court that any person registered or entitled to be registered as the owner of such immoveable property can recover possession thereof from the judgment debtor only on payment of the purchase-money or of the value of any consideration given by the judgment debtor on the purchase thereof the Court may direct that such person be served with notice that on payment by him within a time to be fixed by the Court to

the judgment creditor or to such other person as may be named in that behalf by the Court, of the purchase-money or of the value of any other consideration that may have been given by the judgment debtor for the purchase of the property he is at liberty to retake possession of such property and that if within the time to be so fixed he shall neglect or fail to make such payment as aforesaid, his rights over the property will be barred and that the property will be sold by order of the Court.

The rights of any such person who shall so neglect or fail to make such payment as aforesaid shall be barred on the expiration of the time so to be fixed by the Court as aforesaid and the property may after the expiration of that time be sold by order of the Court free from all claims of any such person as last aforesaid.

52. The Court shall have the same powers in relation to the examination of a judgment debtor under the last preceding clauses as it has under clauses 25 to 30 (both inclusive) of this Law.

53. Where the immoveable property of a judgment debtor is subject to a mortgage—

(a.) the judgment creditor may at any time after the mortgage debt shall have become payable, pay to the mortgagee on behalf of the judgment debtor all moneys secured by the mortgage and may add the moneys so paid by him to the amount of his judgment debt and the Court upon being satisfied that the moneys secured by the mortgage have been paid may direct a sale of the property.

(b.) If upon tender by the judgment creditor to the mortgagee of the moneys secured by the mortgage the mortgagee shall refuse to accept the same the Court on the application of the judgment creditor and upon being satisfied that such tender has been made may direct the property to be sold upon such terms as to the payment into Court by the judgment creditor or as to his otherwise securing the payment of the mortgage debt as to the Court shall seem fit.

(c.) The judgment creditor may instead of paying or tendering to the mortgagee the moneys secured by the mortgage give notice to the mortgagee of his intention to apply to the Court for a writ of sale and upon such application and upon the judgment creditor furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Court for the expenses to be incurred in and in connection with the sale a writ may be issued directing the property to be sold subject to a reserved bidding to be fixed by the Court for securing the moneys due and to become due under the mortgage, and if upon any sale so ordered by the Court there shall be no bidding of as high a value as the amount fixed by the reserved bidding the property shall not be sold.

54. The moneys realised by any sale under clause 53 subs (c) of this Law shall so far as the same extend be applied first in payment of the money due under the mortgage secondly in payment of the expenses of the sale, thirdly in payment of the judgment debt, and the balance, if any, after making all such payments shall belong to the judgment debtor.

55. If the moneys so realized as last aforesaid shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of the moneys due under the mortgage and the expenses of the sale the judgment creditor shall be answerable for the deficiency but may where the Court shall think fit so to order add the amount of such deficiency to the amount of his judgment debt as costs of execution.

56. It shall be lawful for the sheriff or for any person executing a writ of sale of immoveable property to apply to the Court for directions for disposing of any question arising or likely to arise in the course of such sale and the Court may thereupon give such directions as it shall think necessary or advisable.

57. Any writ of execution by sale of immoveable property shall be sufficient authority for the proper officer of the Land Registry Office to make all such alterations, if any, in the books of his office as may be necessary for transferring such property into the name of the judgment debtor subject to the payment by the judgment creditor of all fees and charges ordinarily payable on such transfers. And all fees so paid by the judgment creditor shall be deemed to be costs of execution.

58. It shall be lawful for any person who claims to be interested in any immoveable property for the sale of which a writ has been issued to apply to the Court to stay such sale, and the Court may after hearing all necessary parties make such order thereon as shall seem just.

59. Every sale of immoveable property in satisfaction of a judgment shall be made by public auction at a time and place of which public notice shall have been given.

60. Every such notice shall be posted at the town or village within which the property to be sold is situate; at the town or

Compelling attendance of debtor.

Property subject to mortgage.

Payment of mortgage debt.

Tender of moneys due under mortgage.

Sale without payment or tender.

Application of purchase money of mortgaged property.

Creditor liable for costs of sale.

Questions arising pending sale.

Amendment of register on issue of writ.

Stay of sale on application of third party.

Immoveable property to be sold by auction

Notice of sale where to be posted.

Contents of
notice.

village at which the sale is to be held, at the court-house of the Court out of which the sale is issued, and at such other place or places as may be directed by the Court or by Rules of Sale made under the authority of this Law.

61. Every such notice of a sale of immoveable property shall specify the name or names and place or places of business of the person or persons appointed to conduct the sale and of the person or persons, if any, to whom biddings may be made pending the time appointed for the sale.

Every such notice shall be a notice of at least 15 days but need not in any case exceed 90 days; and every such notice shall be issued for such time prior to the sale and shall be given in such manner as shall be provided by any Rules of Sale made under the authority of this Law or in default of any such rules in such manner as the Court may direct.

Written bid-
dings.

62. After the publication of any such notice and until the time appointed for the sale, biddings in writing may be made to any person named in that behalf in the notice of sale provided that they be made in conformity with Rules of Sale or in default thereof that they be signed by the person bidding in the presence of some person named to receive written biddings.

Close of sale.

63. At the time and place appointed for the sale the person appointed to conduct the same or his substitute shall receive all biddings which shall then be made orally to him and shall close the sale in conformity with the provisions of Rules of Sale or in default thereof when he shall consider from the time which has elapsed since the last previous bidding that no further biddings are forthcoming.

Highest bidder
to be declared.

64. After the close of the sale the person having the conduct thereof shall declare the name of the highest bidder.

Liability of
bidder.

65. Every person who shall make a bidding whether in writing or orally, shall, unless or until a higher bidding shall be made, thereby render himself responsible for the amount bid by him and that he will complete the purchase and pay all fees necessary for duly transferring the property into his name in the books of the Land Registry Office, and if the highest bidder shall on the demand of the person having the conduct of the sale neglect or refuse to pay the money bid by him, or such portion thereof as may be prescribed by Rules of Sale, the biddings shall be re-opened and the property shall again be put up for sale. If on such subsequent sale the highest bidding realised shall be less than the amount of the highest bid at the former sale the highest bidder at such former sale shall be responsible for such amount as will make good the deficiency.

Enforcing pay-
ment of bidding.

66. If the amount realized at such subsequent sale shall not be sufficient to satisfy the amount due under the judgment in execution of which the sale is made, the amount, if any, for which the highest bidder at the former sale shall have rendered himself responsible shall be recoverable in an action instituted by the judgment creditor, or by leave of the Court by the judgment debtor, in the contrary case such amount shall be recoverable in an action instituted by the judgment debtor.

Sale with closed
doors.

67. At the time appointed for any sale by auction the doors of any room in which such sale takes place may in the discretion of the person appointed to conduct the sale or his substitute be closed so that any person present at the commencement of the sale may not leave such room until the person conducting the sale shall have closed the sale and called upon the highest bidder to pay the purchase-money or so much thereof as may then be payable.

Rules of sale.

68. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner with the advice and assistance of the Chief Justice and of the Principal Officer of the Land Registry Office from time to time to make rules (in this Law referred to as Rules of Sale) for regulating the conduct of sales of immoveable property according to the value thereof, the appointment of persons to conduct sales, the fees to be paid to the Land Registry Office and to other persons on any sale and the conditions under which the property is to be sold.

Such rules shall be in conformity with the provisions hereinbefore contained as to sales of land by auction and may reserve power to the Chief Officer of the Land Registry Office to give any special directions as to the manner and conditions of sale of any property where in his opinion it shall be advisable so to do, so that he shall not by such power be authorised to direct any sale to be carried out in a manner inconsistent with this Law.

Such Rules of Sale shall be published in the *Official Gazette* and shall take effect at such time as shall be specified in that behalf by order of the High Commissioner published as aforesaid.

Rules of Sale may repeal, alter or amend the provisions of any previous Rules of Sale.

69. If it shall be made to appear to any Court out of which a writ of sale of immoveable property has issued that there has been any omission or irregularity at the sale whereby any person has been actually damaged or prejudiced it shall be lawful for such Court to set aside the sale and to order a new sale upon such terms as to the Court shall seem just.

Issue and enforcement of writs of village judge.

70. If for any reason any immoveable property directed to be sold shall not be sold on the day fixed for the sale thereof it shall be lawful for the Court to give such directions as to the sale thereof and as to advertisements and notices of such sale as to the Court may seem just.

Directions on failure of sale.

PART IX.

EXECUTION BY IMPRISONMENT.

71. Where upon any investigation by the Court respecting the ability of a judgment debtor to pay the amount due under a judgment or order it appears to the Court.

Imprisonment of debtor.

(a.) That he then has or since the making of the judgment or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him and that he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the judgment or order, or

(b.) That with intent to defraud his creditors or any of them, he has made or suffered to be made any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property or charged, removed or concealed any property, or

(c.) That the debt or liability in question was contracted or incurred by him, by or by reason of fraud, or false pretence, or breach of trust, committed by him, or

(d.) That forbearance to enforce payment thereof was obtained by fraud or false pretence, or

(e.) That the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it,

The Court may on the application of the judgment creditor commit the judgment debtor to prison for any term not exceeding 12 calendar months or until the payment of the sum due subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, but may at any subsequent time order the release of the judgment debtor on the request of the judgment creditor.

72. The judgment creditor shall pay in advance for the subsistence of the judgment debtor such sum to such person and in such manner as is or may be directed by Prison Regulations and in default thereof the judgment debtor shall be released.

Subsistence of debtor.

73. Sums disbursed by a judgment creditor for the subsistence of the judgment debtor in prison shall be added to the costs of the judgment and shall be recoverable by execution against the property of the judgment debtor; but the judgment debtor shall not be detained in custody or arrested on account of any sums so disbursed.

Expenses of debtors subsistence to be added to debt.

74. A judgment debtor once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same judgment or order, but his property shall continue liable to execution until the judgment or order shall be fully satisfied.

Effect of imprisonment.

PART X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

75. Where a judgment settles any question of title to immoveable property, service of a copy of the judgment at the Land Registry Office shall be sufficient authority for the proper officer of the Land Registry Office to make all necessary registrations consequent on such judgment.

When Officers of Land Registry may act upon judgments.

76. Where a judgment directs partition of immoveable property a writ of partition may issue directing that a partition of the property may be made by any officer of Land Registry or any other person whom the Court may think fit to appoint for that purpose.

Writ of partition.

The Court before issuing any such writ may require the person applying for the issue thereof to deposit such sum as the Court shall consider necessary for the costs of making the partition.

Any such writ shall be sufficient authority for the officer or person to whom it is addressed to make the partition ordered at any time after the receipt thereof by him whether the persons amongst whom such property is to be partitioned shall be present at the time of making the partition or not.

77. Every village judge shall for the purposes of executing any judgment given by him have power to issue such writs of sale of moveable property of the judgment debtor and such writs of sale of his immoveable property actually registered in his name and not subject to mortgage as may be necessary for satisfaction of the judgment. Provided that no such writ issued by a village judge

Writs to be issued by village judge.

Setting aside
sale.

Further execu-
tion of judg-
ments of village
judge.

Execution of
judgments of
Sherie Court.

Appeal from
order of a single
judge.

Saving powers of
Court.

Commencement
of Law.

Short title.

shall be enforced against any property which is not situate or which is not found within the judicial division of such judge.

78. Every writ of execution issued by a village judge shall be issued and enforced on the same conditions and subject to the same provisions and restrictions as a writ of a like nature issued out of a Court under the provisions of this Law.

79. Where the judgment of a village judge remains wholly or in part unsatisfied and no property of the judgment debtor sufficient to satisfy such judgment is found within the judicial division of such judge the judgment creditor may apply to a District Court for execution of the judgment and such Court may issue all such and the same writs and orders as though such judgment had been actually given by it and may stay every such execution in the same manner as it may stay execution of its own judgment and shall have all such powers in relation to any such judgment as are specified in Part V. of this Law.

80. For the purpose of executing the judgment of a Judge of the Mekheme-i-Sherie ordering the payment of money or the performance of any other act or thing it shall be lawful for a District Court on the application of any person in whose favour such judgment is made to issue all such and the same writs and orders as though such judgment had been actually given by such District Court and such District Court may stay every such execution in the same manner as it may stay execution of its own judgment, and shall have all such powers in relation to any such judgment as are specified in Part V. of this Law.

81. Any order made by a single judge of a District Court may by consent of all parties affected thereby be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, although no appeal has been made to the full Court.

82. Nothing in this Law contained shall be held to annul or abridge the right of any Court to enforce obedience to any judgment or order by the means in that behalf provided in The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882.

83. This Law shall come into operation on and from a day to be fixed by proclamation of the High Commissioner.

84. This Law may be cited as "The Civil Procedure Amendment Law, 1885."

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED LAW,

"TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE WHARF-AGE DUES PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF CYPRUS."

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the wharfage dues payable at the Ports in Cyprus.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Wharfage dues
to be taken at
Ports in Cyprus
under order of
High Commis-
sioner in Council

1. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council from time to time to order that any dues not greater than those respectively set forth in Schedules A and B of the "Wharfage Dues Amendment Ordinance, 1882," shall be levied and paid upon goods, animals and things landed or shipped at any port in Cyprus and from time to time to alter the amount of any such dues and to exempt any class of goods, animals or things from the payment of such dues, and to reimpose the same; and also from time to time to fix special rates for goods not specifically mentioned in such Schedules or either of them, provided that such special rates shall in no case exceed the general rate laid down in the said Schedules for goods not specifically mentioned therein.

Order to have
the force of Law

2. Every order made under the provisions of this Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall have the force of Law from the date of such publication.

Exemption of
ships of war and
yachts.

3. Stores and equipment for vessels of war and yachts used solely for the purposes of pleasure shall be exempt from the payment of wharfage dues.

Short Title.

4. This Law may be cited as "The Wharfage Dues Amendment Law, 1885."

DRAFT OF A LAW,

PROPOSED BY THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF KITIUM.

1. From and after the 1st/18th March, the taking of tithe by estimation on fruit trees, figs, pomegranates and olives, shall be discontinued.

2. A committee or committees elected by the Legislative Council shall determine from the books of the tithe officials and

from the Island Treasury the *net* produce of this tax on the basis of the last six years payments and more particularly what each person possessing such trees paid yearly on an average.

3. These committees having determined what amount each person should pay as tithe for each kind of the before-mentioned trees, shall fix a just price for each kind and shall debit each owner on this for his equivalent and he shall then be obliged to pay this amount from henceforth,

4. The taking of tithe by estimation on cotton and flax shall also be discontinued. But in future the tithe on these two articles shall be taken at the Custom Houses on the exported cotton and flax, on the basis of a price to be fixed by the Administrative Councils in the same manner as in the case of caroubs.

5. The village judges and in case of appeal the Administrative Councils, shall have power to decide any difficulty that may happen to arise in the application of this Law between land-owners and lessees concerning the last period of six years.

Larnaca, 5th/17th January, 1885.

DRAFT OF A LAW,

PROPOSED BY THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF KITIUM.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. From and after the 1st/13th March, 1885, the Administrative Councils shall make allowance, in fixing the price of tithe on cereals and caroubs and of the excise on wine and spirits, for the cost of transport incurred in bringing these articles to the markets of the respective towns.

2. In the month of May in each year makers of wine shall have the right to report to the proper Custom-house Officers the amount of their wine that has become sour. If the Custom-house Officer does not believe them such Officer shall have the right to send out a clerk to ascertain the truth. The wine that shall be proved to have become sour shall be deducted from the amount which any wine-maker owes as excise on the produce of the last preceding year.

3. In making the measurement of wine the proper official shall not calculate the dregs of the cask to the prejudice of the wine-maker, and shall inscribe separately the three classes into which the wine of Cyprus is divided, *i.e.*, commandaria, black wine and red wine. And the Administrative Councils shall determine a separate price for each class, as was the lawful and just custom before the English occupation.

Larnaca, 5th/17th January, 1885.

Price 6 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(EXTRAORDINARY.)

(Published by Authority.)

Number 156

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SPEECH of His Excellency the High Commissioner, delivered to the Legislative Council at the opening of its Third Session on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1885.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I have the satisfaction of being able to congratulate you upon the generally prosperous state of the Island during the past year.

It is a matter for thankfulness that the Cholera did not reappear in our near neighbour, Egypt, and that although it inflicted ravages in other countries it did not approach our shores. I cannot too strongly advise that every possible care should be taken to enforce cleanliness in the chief towns.

The cessation of the weekly mail service with Egypt has been a source of inconvenience. I have already caused the correspondence relating to it to be published, and I have not failed to transmit to Her Majesty's Government the Memorials which I have received on the subject. Although I cannot expect that Her Majesty's Government will revoke their decision so far as to re-establish a grant which is not made to Colonies in similar positions, yet I feel sure that they will not be unwilling to assist in any scheme for expediting the Mail Service which would not impose an undue burden on the Island Treasury.

GENTLEMEN,—The Estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year have received the approval of Her Majesty's Government and will be laid before you.

During your last Session a Law was passed to provide for the inheritance of the property of Christians who may die intestate, and in continuation of that legislation a draft Law will be submitted to you providing for inheritance by will. This subject requires very careful consideration before it passes into Law, and I recommend that the draft Law shall not be hastily adopted, but that sufficient time be taken to consider it in all its bearings. It is so little the habit of the people of Cyprus to devise their property by will that no serious harm will occur from a short delay, and it will be preferable to incur such delay in carrying the Law into effect rather than to pass it in a shape which might lead to grave inconvenience.

A Law relating to the registration of titles to land was introduced during last session with your unanimous approval, but it subsequently failed to pass. At the request of some of your Members the Bill will be again introduced. I am fully alive to the great benefit that will accrue to the people through a thorough system of land registration which will tend

to render indefeasible the titles secured by such registration, and with a view to further encourage the registration of land Her Majesty has authorized me to recommend the reduction of the Succession duty by one-half, and otherwise to lighten the charges on the registration of land that is not yet registered.

The inhabitants of the villages interested in the Limassol Roads Bill which was introduced last session and which failed to become Law, having urgently requested its re-introduction, a Bill to fulfil the required object will be submitted to you.

Measures will be submitted to you for the establishment of Field Watchmen; for Regulating the powers and duties of the Municipal Councils; for facilitating the execution of judgments; for the preservation of public roads; and for enforcing contracts for the sale of immoveable property.

I recommend these and such other measures as may come before you to your careful consideration.

ADDRESS of the Legislative Council in reply to the Speech of His Excellency the High Commissioner presented on the 7th day of February, 1885.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Members of the Legislative Council have great pleasure in meeting your Excellency at the beginning of another Session, and thank you for the Speech with which you have favoured them.

The past year has been unquestionably one of the productive years for this Island which is notably agricultural. But, sir, the general prosperity of the Island depends on the passing of wise and appropriate measures, which the council considers indispensable for the removal of many obstacles which the country meets with in her forward course.

We consider it a blessing that the Cholera has not scourged our neighbour, Egypt, during the past year, and our joy on this account is increased by the fact that our Island was not visited by this destructive disease. On this occasion we feel it our duty to applaud the wise measures which were adopted in time by the Island Government as also those taken to check the progress of the Small-pox.

The general cleanliness which is undoubtedly necessary, among other measures, as a preventive for the future, we consider can only be insured by the reconstruction of the Municipal Law on a fuller and more fitting basis.

It is much to be regretted that there has been an interruption of the regular weekly Mail communication between this Island and other countries, and if permitted to do so, we should take the liberty of entreating Her Majesty's Government to be pleased to allow, instead of the £6,000 formerly granted for this service,

some smaller subsidy to assist the Island Government to secure a more frequent and regular communication with the outer world than is afforded by the present fortnightly mail.

The Estimates to be laid before us will receive our most careful consideration, and we hope that this year the Estimates will be supplemented by an approximate estimate of the revenue being placed before the Council, as well as the Estimates of Expenditure.

The forthcoming debates regarding the Titles Registration Bill and the Limassol Roads Bill we hope will have the desirable result of removing all the doubts which arose last year both on the part of the Elected and of the Official Members of the Council, and in general your Excellency may be assured that every measure brought before us will receive our most earnest attention.

GOD save the QUEEN.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE draft of the following Law which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette*:

"To appropriate a sum not exceeding £94,849 to the service of the twelve months ending the 31st day of March, 1886."

[No. 3.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICE has been given by the Hon. the Bishop of Kitium that he will introduce into the Legislative Council during the present Session the Draft Law concerning Agrarian Police which was published in the Supplement to *Gazette* No. 129 of 5th April, 1884.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The CYPRUS GAZETTE. SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1885.

DRAFT OF A LAW,

“TO APPROPRIATE A SUM NOT EXCEEDING NINETY FOUR THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE POUNDS TO THE SERVICE OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX.”

Whereas it is necessary to make provision for such expenses of the Government of Cyprus for the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1886, as are not provided for by Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 30th of November, 1882.

Preamble.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. There shall be issued and applied to the service of the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March, 1886, any sum not exceeding the sum of ninety-four thousand three hundred and forty-nine pounds for defraying the charge of the Government for such period. The said amount shall be appropriated as follows :—

Appropriation of
£94,349.

Schedules.

1.	Civil Establishments.	£	s.	c.p.
A.	High Commissioner	237	10	0
B.	Legislative Council	246	0	0
C.	Chief Secretary.....	2,177	6	6
D.	Government Printing Office	740	5	0
E.	Receiver-General	1,738	0	0
F.	Auditor	905	0	0
G.	Government Engineer.....	1,374	0	0
H.	Revenue Survey	686	0	0
I.	Land Registration	624	0	0
K.	Forests	1,680	0	0
L.	Districts	10,527	12	4½
M.	Custom and Excise	5,486	10	6
N.	Post Office	1,612	8	4½
O.	Store Department	252	0	0
P.	Law and Justice.....	280	0	0
Q.	Education.....	564	0	0
R.	Medical.....	2,425	5	0
S.	Police and Prisons	17,402	18	7
T.	Crown Agents	20	0	0
Total Establishments...		£48,978	17	1

2.	Pensions	916	1	3
3.	Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishments).....	11,230	0	0
4.	Law and Justice	200	0	0
5.	Education.....	3,000	0	0
6.	Hospitals (exclusive of Establishments)...	1,143	0	0
7.	Police and Prisons do. do....	10,035	0	0
8.	Rent.....	590	2	6
9.	Transport.....	2,425	0	0
10.	Conveyance of Mails	1,140	0	0
11.	Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges	10,376	0	0
12.	Forests (exclusive of Establishments) ...	791	10	0
13.	Drawback and Refund of Duties	900	0	0
14.	Miscellaneous	2,623	8	8

2. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to cause to be issued and paid for the purposes aforesaid any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sums respectively in that behalf hereinbefore specified.

High Commissioner may cause above sums to be paid.

3. This Law may be cited as “The Appropriation Law, 1885.”

Short Title.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 157 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

By the HIGH COMMISSIONER.

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

IN exercise of the powers vested in me in that behalf by the Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing date the 30th day of November, 1882, and altering the constitution of the Legislative Council of Cyprus;

I, Robert Biddulph, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, do hereby appoint the persons mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written severally to make lists in respect of the several Nahiehs written opposite their respective names in the said Schedule, of all persons, being payers of Verghi in respect of any such Nahieh, who shall be at the time of the making of such lists qualified to be registered as voters at the election of Members of the Legislative Council for the Electoral District in which such Nahieh is situate.

District.	Nahieh.	Persons appointed to make Lists of Voters.
Nicosia.	Nicosia (town). Deyrmanlik. Dagh. Morphou. Lefka.	Theofani Kiriakou. Haralambo Hadji Kornburo. Yoanni M. Palaeomylotis. Ahillea Petrides. Hadji Gavriel Pappa.
Larnaca.	Larnaca.	G. Rossos. Nicola Nicolaides.
Limassol.	Limassol. Kilani. Evdimu.	George Antoniadis. Demetrius Koupis. Nicola Raguseo.
Famagusta.	Famagusta. Mesaoria. Carpas.	Nicola Papadopulo. Yacovo Michael. N. Kyprianos.
Paphos.	Paphos. Kelokedara. Chrysofa.	Pericles Simeonides. Steliano Markides. Nicola H. Damae.
Kyrenia.	Kyrenia.	Gabriel Filactou.

And I do hereby order that the said persons do make the said Lists on the 1st day of April, 1885.

Given at Nicosia, this 13th day of February, 1885.

GOD save the QUEEN.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Laws enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which have been assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty, and on Her behalf on the 14th day of February, 1885, are published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette:

No. I. of 1885.—“For the exemption from Stamp Duty of certain receipts given by officers and men of Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Cyprus.”

No. II. of 1885.—“To remove doubts as to the Jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in certain cases.”

[No. 3.]

QUARANTINE.

CHOLERA.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the “Quarantine Ordinance, 1879,” His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to reduce the quarantine on arrivals from France to twenty-four hours medical inspection to be performed at any port in Cyprus.

Dated 13th February, 1885.

[No. 4.]

THE following despatch received from the Secretary of State is published for general information in continuation of the correspondence contained in Gazette No. 150 of the 20th of December, 1884.

Downing Street,
26th January, 1885.

Sir,

I have had under my consideration your despatch of the 27th ultimo, enclosing communications relative to the discontinuance of the Mail Contract.

2. The decision of such questions rests with the Postmaster-General and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and whilst I should be very happy to do what I can to further the wishes of the people of Limassol and the Members of Council who have addressed you, I am at present hardly in possession of facts and arguments which would be likely to have weight with the Departments concerned, so as to influence them to arrive at a favourable decision.

3. I may as well explain that the English Post Office primarily directs its attention to earning Revenue for the English Exchequer, by working at a profit the Crown's ancient monopoly of carrying letters. In a general way, it seeks to make its several undertakings profitable, and it only consents to disregard this principle when some Imperial interest is affected, or where there is a tangible case of hardship.

4. As to the first condition no question arises because all the Departments of the Imperial Government concur in thinking that the Austrian-Lloyd's service may be tried as an experiment, which will probably prove adequate, for the transmission of public correspondence. There remains the question whether the cessation of the subsidy has caused such a grievous loss to the people of Cyprus, as to be likely to induce the Post Office to reassume the burden which amounted to about six thousand eight hundred pounds.

5. At present there is no tangible evidence of this. The Contract was primarily made to maintain communication between the United Kingdom and Cyprus; but the receipts were so small (little over one hundred and twenty pounds a year) as to lead to the inference that, having regard to the fact that there are 650 Natives of the United Kingdom in Cyprus, the correspondence between the Native Cypriots and persons in this Kingdom was very small and infrequent.

The Contract no doubt had other subsidiary uses to the people of Cyprus, but it is for them to show by evidence how far they are damnified in regard to their commercial interests by the recent change.

6. The kind of evidence to be collected and furnished to me is as follows:—

It should be stated whether the Bell Steamers cease to call or become infrequent and irregular in their calls, and are not replaced by other steamers.

It should be shown whether an unreasonable and unavoidable delay takes place in obtaining answers to letters from the chief places with which Cyprus has commercial dealings. If Revenue falls off in a manner which can be clearly traced to the cessation of the subsidy or if general commercial facilities are seriously lessened, the facts should be pointed out.

7. As this is a question in which every one on the spot is personally interested, I have no objection to the officials helping the Islanders in collecting the necessary particulars if experience satisfies all parties that there are such inconveniences as to justify seeking an actual renewal of the old Contract or a similar one.

8. There is, of course, the alternative which has been glanced at in previous correspondence, of the Island itself making some arrangement to supplement the fortnightly service of the Austrian-Lloyds. This also would require the sanction of the Treasury, and would require to be supported by some evidence of necessity, but if the Legislative Council thinks it necessary and I am supplied with facts and arguments showing its expediency, I shall be happy to bring it before the Treasury, although I cannot say anything as to the probable result, either in the latter case (that of a supplementary service) or in the case of an application for the renewal of the old system in its integrity.

You may exercise your discretion as to giving publicity to this despatch.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

Major-General
Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
High Commissioner,
Cyprus,

[No. 5.]

WITH reference to the notice contained in *Gazette* No. 133 of the 7th June, 1884, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Official Gazette* will be published on every Saturday.

[No. 6.]

LIMASSOL MUNICIPALITY.

RESOLUTION of the Municipal Council of Limassol, passed on the 19th day of January, 1885.

In consequence of a petition received from the majority of the inhabitants of Victoria Street, bearing date December 25th, 1884, the Council decide on the construction of footpaths in the said street by contract to be given to the lowest tender under the following conditions:—

1. Every proprietor shall pay for the footpath in front of his property the amount the said footpath would cost if constructed by tender.

2. Any proprietor who would prefer to undertake himself the construction of the footpath in front of his property, has the right to do so, provided that he will comply with the instructions of the Municipal Engineer, and provided also that whenever such proprietor does not, within fifteen days' notice to be given by the Municipal Council, undertake the work of making such footpath, and without completing the same as speedily as he can and interruptions, the Council may order that such footpath be constructed at the expense of such proprietor.

(Signed) CH. CARIDI, President.
" MUSTAFA FETTI, Vice-President.
" HAFUZ RASHIT.
" M. MAVROSCOUFI.
" GEORGIOS MALEKIDI.
" GEORGIOS S. CONSTANTINIDI.
" P. N. LANITI.
" G. SKYRIANIDI.

[No. 7.]

LOCUST DESTRUCTION, 1885.

ALL persons having already served as Memours or Timekeepers in connection with the destruction of Locusts in former years who may be desirous of acting this year in similar capacities are requested to apply personally or by letter at the Government Engineer's Office, Nicosia, on or after 1st March next.

[No. 8.]

THE following gentleman, having complied with the conditions contained in *Gazette* No. 55 of June 22nd, 1880, has been duly entered in the Medical Register as entitled to practise Medicine in the Island of Cyprus:—

	Name.	Residence.	Qualifications derived from.
License to practice as Medical man of the first class.	Dervin, Nicholas T.	Limassol.	Athens.

[No. 9.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 14th of February, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

14th February, 1885.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. I. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“FOR THE EXEMPTION FROM STAMP DUTY OF CERTAIN RECEIPTS GIVEN BY OFFICERS AND MEN IN HER MAJESTY'S FORCES STATIONED IN CYPRUS.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[14th February, 1885.

Whereas in Her Majesty's Colonies and possessions beyond the seas the officers and men of Her Majesty's land and sea forces are usually exempt from the payment of stamp duty in respect of receipts given by them for sums paid out of the British Exchequer, and it is expedient that the same exemption should exist in Cyprus.

Preamble.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. From and after the passing of this Law every receipt given by any officer, soldier, or sailor of Her Majesty's land or sea forces stationed in Cyprus, for money paid to him out of the British Exchequer shall not be chargeable with any stamp duty.

Exemptions from stamp duty.

2. This Law may be cited as “The Stamps Exemption Law, 1885.”

Short Title.

Passed in Council this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Lieut. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

CYPRUS.

No. II. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“TO REMOVE DOUBTS AS TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE IN CERTAIN CASES.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[14th February, 1885.

Whereas doubts have arisen as to the competence of the Courts of Justice established by the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882, to deal with offences committed against the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance, 1880.

Preamble.

And whereas it is desirable that such doubts should be removed.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows :—

1. All offences committed against "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance, 1880," may and shall be dealt with by the Courts established by the "Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," in accordance with the provisions of the said Order with regard to the preliminary investigation of complaints and the trial of offences.

Offences against Ordinance IV of 1880 may be dealt with under the Courts of Justice Order, 1882.

2. Clauses 10 and 11 of the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance, 1880," are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

3. This Law may be cited as the "Courts of Justice Jurisdiction Law, 1885."

Short Title.

Passed in Council this eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Lieut. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

Price 1 Piastre.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 158

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1885.

[No. 1.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL.—No. 52.

UNDER the powers and authority vested in him in that behalf by the "Customs and Excise Amendment Ordinance, 1879," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

From and after the date of this order all leather and other belting imported to be used in the driving or working of machinery, also all vats, and staves or hoops for use in constructing casks or vats, shall be admitted into Cyprus free of all Customs or Import Duty whatsoever.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 9th day of February, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.
H. M. SINCLAIR,
Lieut. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Law enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which has been assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 20th day of February, 1885, is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette*:—

No. III. of 1885—"For the Preservation of Public Roads."

[No. 3.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DRAFTS of the following Laws which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council are published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette*:—

"To provide for the Specific Performance of Contracts for the Sale of Immoveable Property."
"To make provision for the Construction of certain Roads."

[No. 4.]

ERRATA in *Gazette* No. 157 of 14th February, 1885. In the list of persons appointed to make Lists of Voters under the High Commissioner's Proclamation of the 18th February, 1885, for Nicola Raguseo read Vassilis Ferrio, and for Haralambo Hadji Kornburo read Haralambo Hadji Kombaro.

[No. 5.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. William Arthur Back, Mr. George Lorenzo Mantovani and Mr. Aristotle John Pilavachi to be Junior Clerks in the Post Office.

Dated 1st November, 1884.

[No. 6.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that Goods, &c., exported from the Customs Stores or yards, and shown to the satisfaction of the Chief Collector of Customs to have been landed in error, shall be exempted from the payment of rent for two calendar months; and the regulations contained in *Gazette* No. 65 of the 19th January, 1881 are modified accordingly.

This order bears date the 21st day of February, and will affect Goods landed in error and re-exported as above stated from that date.

[No. 7.]

THE PRISON DISCIPLINE ORDINANCE, 1879.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with Clause 2 of the "Prisons Discipline Ordinance, 1879," notice is hereby given that the following place has been set apart as a prison at Famagusta in addition to that already indicated in *Gazette* No. 21 of 3rd May, 1879, viz.:—

The building formerly used as a Konak.

[No. 8.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

STATE FORESTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions contained in Clause 6 of the "Woods and Forests Ordinance, 1879," any person who henceforth pastures sheep, goats or cattle within any area delimited as State Forest, without a written permit from the Principal Forest Officer or from the Commissioner of the District, is liable to be prosecuted according to law.

No person may construct or keep a Mandra within any such delimited area, and any holder of a permit to pasture who constructs a Mandra within any such delimited area will forfeit his permit to pasture.

Applications for permits should be made without delay to the Commissioner of the District.

Persons found pasturing animals without a permit within the limits of a State Forest after 15th March, 1885, will be prosecuted.

Nicosia, January 23th, 1885.

[No. 9.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

KANTARA RESERVED FOREST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the pasturing of Sheep, Goats or Cattle within the limits hereinafter mentioned is *strictly prohibited*.

The Kantara Forest.

So much thereof as is comprised within the following boundaries :—

1. On the north-west by a line starting from the ridge Gootso Xynero (situated about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of the village Akanthou) and passing through the features known as Boulders Elimbo ; the ridge Khomatou Vounaran ; Vounaran Colonna ; Boulders Petratou Kabero ; Cairn No. 13 in locality Kamela ; Boulders Schoodelli ; Peak Eshendra ; Peak Amo Kremno to the Cliff Groosopy, situated about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-west of the village Phlamoudhi.

2. On the north by a line starting from the Cliff Groosopy before mentioned and passing through Boulders Woonos ; Old Church Stavri to the high Peak Doriatika situated about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-east of the village Phlamoudhi.

3. On the south-east by a line starting from the Peak Doriatika before mentioned and passing along the ridge Athera to the Peak and Boulders Kokkino Lithari situated about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-west of the village Ardana.

4. On the south by a line starting from the Boulders Kokkino Lithari before mentioned and passing through Peak Phonia ; Peak Petrori to and along the Ridge Zigo (situated about one mile north of the village Platina) thence to Peak Mutee Kir Vassili ; Hill Zigo ; Ridge Khoomedina to the Peak Rashi Khoomedina situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-west of the village Platani.

5. On the west by a line running from the Peak Rashi Khoomedina to the ridge Gootso Xynero previously mentioned.

Any person pasturing any sheep, goats or cattle, or allowing the same to trespass within the above limits, will be prosecuted according to law.

Nicosia, February 17th, 1885.

[No. 10.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has directed the publication of the following reports :—

Chief Secretary,

Nicosia, Feb. 21st, 1885.

Sir,

At the beginning of August, 1884, I had the honour to bring to the notice of the Government the existence of remittent and intermittent fevers, in an epidemic form, throughout almost the whole of the Island, and notably in Nicosia. In December last I forwarded a report containing an extensive description of the nature, character and origin of those fevers which concluded in the sentence following :—

“ Fevers being the principal disease, and if I may so say, the only stigma on the very fine and exceptionally healthy climate of Cyprus, it is a great pity that some measures to obviate this evil are not at once adopted.”

I now beg to be allowed to explain further what measures I consider necessary not only to check the generation of fevers, but to ameliorate the public health in general ; these may be concisely summed up in the words following :—

“ Sanitary Improvements.”

No fact is more clearly established, not only in medicine, but it is generally acknowledged that almost exclusively the causes of diseases are bad sanitary conditions, and that proper hygienic measures are effectual not only in preventing such, but in removing them when happening from other causes.

I shall not attempt here to discuss or enter into the manner in which sanitary conditions are the causes of disease, but that such is the case is universally recognized and an undeniable fact ; if the agent is a germ, a living organism or an undetected subtle gas, it is comparatively of no importance to the object of this report, which is to consider the means of annihilating the power of this agent ; this can only be arrived at by securing the utmost attainable purity of all the essentials to health and destroying the causes which affect human life. In no country perhaps do those principles appear more essential, and in no country do they appear to have been more neglected than in Cyprus. It is therefore a matter of surprise as well as of regret that we meet with so much apathetic indifference regarding this vital question, and I consider therefore that instead of piteously and fruitlessly bemoaning this unsatisfactory state of things it is high time that some potential action should be taken in the matter and such practical sanitary measures adopted and enforced as would ensure the welfare of the community at large ; this, although a task far from easy and involving great difficulty, especially in old towns and among poor populations, I consider no stone should be left unturned, until the sanitary condition of this Island is ameliorated.

Comparisons are odious. I will therefore not attempt to recall the past state or point out what has been done in the way of improvements ; I will only briefly state the present condition and endeavour to indicate those points which I consider require the most urgent attention. For this purpose I will take as a standard the capital town, Nicosia, which is fully entitled to that name in a sanitary point of view, its description in that point of view may be easily defined.

A large town, situated in a low-lying plain, with an area of little over three-quarters of a square mile, enclosed by high ramparts and surrounded by a wide ditch. On the south-west side of the town the surplus water from the aqueducts together with the waste waters from the tanneries, overcharged with organic matter, flow into the ditch, and when the flow lessens, which often happens in the summer time, the spare water from the tanneries collects, forming deleterious, stagnant accumulations. Further down in the ditch towards the south-east side the main drain conveying the refuse water from the town has its outlet, in this part also when the flow is insufficient, stagnant accumulations are formed. The Government Engineer made an attempt last year to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things, but the evil has not been eradicated, as the noxious smell and malarial miasma exhaled from the ditch in that part of the town are notorious and can well be proved by the fact that last summer cases of fever in Nicosia were principally prevalent in those quarters ; in the first line of houses adjacent to that part of the ditch, all, with rare exceptions, had cases of fever, and of a severe form ; in the second line the cases were less and not so severe ; and in the third line were still less frequent and of a mild form ; as to the other parts of the town the cases were only of sporadic occurrence.

The town of Nicosia contains over 2,500 houses in which, according to the census taken in 1881, 11,533 persons are living. The majority of those houses are built of mud, having a ground floor only, opening into the street, and, generally speaking, with the windows facing inwards, at the back there is a small garden or back-yard at a lower level than that of the house, enclosed by high walls, which greatly impede the ventilation. The spare water from the fountains with which most of the houses are provided is allowed to run almost constantly, thus forming a damp soil impregnated with septic elements. In this same yard adjacent to the houses, and even sometimes contiguous, there exist privies and cesspits in which not only the excreta is received, but also the re-

fuse water used in the house, this is conveyed through an open pipe leading from the kitchen, thus bringing the emanations from those cesspools in direct communication with the inhabited houses. Now if we take the quantities proved by statistics of the average human solid excrement to be four ounces, and the liquid fifty ounces per diem for every human being, we find that 2,888 lbs. solid and 86,040 lbs. liquid excreta, or thereabouts is deposited daily in the cesspits or remains within the walls of Nicosia, adding to this the animal excreta, offal and other refuse which although partly removed by the Municipal carts is allowed to remain in the streets and courtyards for long periods, no one can deny that this in itself is a sufficient cause of disease, but in the event of only one case of zymotic disease, say cholera, finding its way to a town under such conditions, it would find ample field for gestation and reproduction, and in support of this assertion I will mention the following striking fact which came to my knowledge lately when on a tour in the villages to ascertain the cases of fever in each. In 1865, when cholera was imported from Egypt by one person who landed at Larnaca affected with the disease, it soon made its way in several of the towns and villages, but never visited, or if so, never took footing in those villages where no cesspits existed, although in neighbouring towns and villages which were provided with such it made great ravages.

The streets of Nicosia are narrow, badly paved, and are, generally speaking, the receptacles of not only the rain waters, but also of all spare dirty waters of the town, and that, constantly running from the public fountains, form almost constant streams accumulating in the low parts, where they are allowed to remain stagnant. The water consumed in the town is at times seriously polluted, although at its source, according to analysis, of a most pure and good quality, from the dirt and other organic matter which finds its way into the aqueducts through clandestine openings made for the purpose of cattle watering, washing, etc. Lastly, the sanitary condition of the tannery situated in close proximity to the town is almost a public scandal, not only is the filthy water used in this establishment allowed to surround a great part of the town as I previously mentioned but close to these premises there are several large ditches full of putrid water, the exhalations from which are most prejudicial to the public health.

Without entering into minor particulars the sanitary conditions already mentioned will amply suffice, I consider, to astonish anyone that diseases are not more prevalent during the hot season than they are; this problem can only be explained by the fact of the constant renewal of the atmosphere by the frequent north-east breezes which predominate during the summer months, and although this salubrious agent cannot permanently act, and can have no influence in lowly situated, protected localities, in which the air must remain constantly contaminated by organic matter, it is to a certain extent the only safeguard for the public health.

It would be puerile to presume that all these evils can be remedied at once and a radical reform of the actual conditions arrived at. Notwithstanding however, I beg to suggest that the following essential ameliorations should meet without delay the consideration of the Government.

1. A proper system for the drainage of stagnant waters in and around the town.
2. The stopping of the leakages and proper repair of the aqueducts.
3. The proper canalisation and disposal of the overflow water from the public fountains.
4. A gradual alteration of the privies and a condemnation of the cesspits.
5. The removal of the tanneries to a more suitable site.

It does not enter into my province to show in what manner these sanitary ameliorations could be accomplished.

I have, &c.,

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,

Chief Medical Officer to
Government of Cyprus.

Chief Secretary,

Nicosia, 1st Jan. 1885.

Sir,

The subject referred to me, viz., the drainage of the town of Nicosia, is of such vital importance, as affecting the health of the inhabitants, that I have thought it expedient to make it the subject of a special report.

2. I have not failed during the past four years repeatedly to call attention to the insanitary condition of the town, and have made proposals for its amelioration. It has, however, been found impracticable so far to effect any great improvement, owing to the state of the law and other causes; and I regret to learn that further delay appears inevitable, until some measures can be devised for raising a fund to meet the cost of improvements and some system organised to ensure a judicious application of that fund for the purpose for which it is raised.

3. So far from any improvement having been recently effected, it is my duty to record as the result of careful personal observation, that the condition of the streets, ramparts and aqueducts is now manifestly worse than it was a year or two ago. In fact things are fast reverting to the condition they were in before the Occupation.

4. The amount of sickness this year has been very great, greater, I think, than I have known in any place in which I have ever resided. On enquiring of my neighbours I find that hardly a house in the locality in which I reside has escaped fever, and in some houses all the inmates have been attacked, some of them repeatedly. Possibly the mortality may not have been excessive, but the medical authorities will, I think, bear me out when I say that the effects on health of these repeated attacks are most prejudicial, impair the vital energy, and tend to shorten life. I would cite one example, and by no means a solitary one, of the intensity of the epidemic. In a house exactly opposite the one in which I reside, of a family consisting of 10 individuals, two only have escaped fever, and the family, I understand, has hardly been free from illness for nearly six months.

5. From further enquiry I learn that this case is by no means exceptional. In the same street (Sophocli Street) there are 17 houses. Deducting two which were unoccupied during the summer months, there remain 15 in which reside 105 persons of whom I am informed that 92 have been attacked by fever during the past six months. Seven were suffering from fever on the day (28th December) on which these enquiries were made. It follows, therefore, that 90 per cent. of the inhabitants of this street have suffered from fever. There is no reason, so far as I know, to believe that this quarter of the town is exceptionally unhealthy. On the contrary as far as one can judge from appearances, it is one of the cleanest streets in the town.

6. With reference to the waste water which swamps the streets I have long been aware of this disgraceful state of things. I called special attention to the matter years ago, and the Commissioner of that period (Col. Robert Gordon) used his influence with the Municipality, and something was done to carry off the waste water (arising chiefly from leakage of the aqueducts and waste from the public fountains) which swamps the streets. But the work

was so badly done that the drain then made has long since been so far destroyed as to be quite useless. Proposals made by the Government with a view to remedying the evils complained of were not accepted by the Municipality.

7. The following are, in my opinion, the main causes of the unhealthiness of Nicosia:—

1st.—Stagnant water lying in the streets, backyards, and gardens. This water proceeds from two sources.

(a). Waste water from the aqueducts and public fountains. This goes on all the year round; and

(b). From rain.

2nd.—The cess-pit system. These cess-pits are rarely, if ever emptied, and when full, are not carefully covered over; in many cases they are either within or in close proximity to the house itself.

3rd.—The tanyard outside the Papho Gate. I have frequently heard it stated that the smell of tan is not unhealthy. This I am prepared to admit; but it does not require a very delicate sense of smell to discover that the objectionable effluvia in question is not that of tan and leather only, but a vile compound-smell emanating to a great extent from decomposing animal matter. The evil is not limited to the neighbourhood of the tanyard, because the open drain from the tanyard runs along the bottom of the moat from the Papho Gate to the Famagusta Gate, and thence to the village of Palæouriotissa, and it would be unreasonable to suppose that it did not pollute the soil and the air along the whole extent of its course.

8. I am aware that to effect a radical cure for all these evils must be a work of time and involve a considerable outlay; but a very great improvement may be effected in a comparatively short period and at small expense, if convict labour were utilized where applicable. The works I would recommend, and the order in which they should be carried out, are indicated below—

1st. (a)—Stop the leakage from the aqueducts and fountains, and thus prevent the water from swamping the streets.

(b)—Drain the streets as far as practicable by surface drains, using underground drains only when absolutely necessary. A system of sewers is, in my opinion, inapplicable to Cyprus where there is so little water available for flushing purposes. My experience is that sewers, unless perfectly constructed and maintained, tend in a hot climate to aggravate the insanitary condition of towns.

2nd.—Establish a house-to-house inspection of nuisances, and do all that it is possible to do to suppress them. A perfect remedy for the cesspit nuisance would be the introduction of the earth closet system. I am informed that this system has been introduced with great success in some of the largest towns in India. If it works well there, there should be no insuperable obstacle to its gradual adoption here. I would fain hope that the example of the English residents of Nicosia who almost without exception use earth closets, may be followed spontaneously by the more advanced of the inhabitants, and that eventually through Municipal regulations enforced by law, the system may become universal.

As so radical a reform must necessarily be a work of time, I would recommend, for the present that all cess-pits within houses should be done away with, that all others should be inspected, and those in a bad condition covered with a sufficient thickness of dry earth, and new ones substituted. This should be done with as little delay as possible.

3rd.—It is most desirable that means should be devised for the early removal of the tanyards situated near the town to some more suitable site.

I have, &c.,

S. BROWN,
Government Engineer.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. III. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC ROADS.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[20th February, 1885.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. In this Law, except where otherwise expressed, the term “Road” shall mean and include any public road which shall have been at any time made, improved or repaired wholly or in part at the expense of the Government of Cyprus, and any public road which shall have been declared to be subject to the provisions of this Law by an Order of the High Commissioner published in the official *Gazette*.

Definitions.

The provisions of this Law shall apply to all such roads as well within the limit of any town or village as without.

For the purposes of this Law all bridges, culverts, ditches and other works appertaining to, or constructed for the maintenance of any road, shall be deemed to be part of such road.

2. Any person shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence under this Law who does or causes to be done any of the following acts, that is to say—

Offences

(1.) Ploughs up or otherwise damages the surface of any road, or ploughs into and injures any ditch forming part of any road.

(2.) Builds any wall of loose stones within three feet of the outer margin of any such ditch as aforesaid, or, where there is no ditch, within three feet of the edge of the road.

(3.) Constructs any fence of any sort upon any road.

(4.) Fills up in whole or in part any ditch forming part of a road with loose stones, thorns or other rubbish.

(5.) Digs any water channel across or upon any road, or causes any water to flow across or upon any road without the permission of the Government Engineer or the Commissioner of the District.

(6.) Digs or sinks any well, hole, pit or shaft within a distance of 25 yards from any road, unless such hole, pit or shaft be so fenced that the same may not be dangerous to passengers or animals.

(7.) Wilfully and unnecessarily rides or drives or leads any animal upon any footpath or causeway at the side of any road made or set apart for the use or accommodation of foot passengers.

(8.) Pickets any animal upon any road, or so near thereto as to obstruct or endanger the passengers thereon.

(9.) Wilfully injures any wall, rail, post, fence, bank, or other thing placed for the security of any road or the passengers thereon.

(10.) Breaks, damages or throws down any stones, bricks or wood forming part of any bridge.

(11.) Pulls down, destroys or obliterates any mile-stone or post or direction-post erected by the side of any road.

(12.) Lays any timber, stone, manure, lime, soil, ashes, rubbish or any other matter or thing upon any road so as to injure the same, or so as to interrupt the traffic or annoy the passengers thereon.

(13.) Suffers any filth, dirt or offensive matter or thing whatever to run or flow upon any road from any house, building or land adjacent thereto.

(14.) In any way wilfully obstructs the free passage of any road.

Removal of
obstructions.

3. If any timber, stone, manure, soil, lime, ashes, rubbish or any other such matter be laid upon any road so as to be a nuisance, and shall not after notice given by the Government Engineer or Commissioner of the District be forthwith removed, it shall be lawful for the Government Engineer or the Commissioner of the District to clear the said road by removing such matter or thing as aforesaid, and to sell the same and to pay the proceeds into the public Treasury, after paying the expenses of such removal.

Provided that if any such matter or thing be not of sufficient value to defray the expense of removal the person who deposited such matter or thing upon the road shall repay to the Government Engineer or Commissioner the money which he shall necessarily have expended for the removal thereof, which money in case the same shall not be forthwith repaid may be recovered in any competent Court in the same manner as a fine or penalty.

Regulations as
to Trees.

4. No person shall plant any tree or shrub within three feet of the margin of any roadside ditch or where there is no such ditch within three feet of any road.

Every owner of trees growing near to any road shall keep the same trimmed so as to leave a clear headway over every part of the road of at least nine feet.

Any person who infringes the provisions of this clause shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this Law.

Penalty.

5. Every person who shall be guilty of any offence under this Law, shall for each such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding 40s. over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

Repair of
country tracks.

6. With regard to existing roads other than those defined in clause 1 hereof, every owner of property by the roadside either within or without a village shall keep the portion of road opposite to his property clear of stones and rubbish and shall repair it. And every owner of trees or shrubs which grow near such road shall keep the same trimmed so that their branches shall not impede passengers thereon. When the road passes between lands the property of different owners, each owner shall repair half of that portion of the road which lies opposite to his property.

Enforcement
of such repairs.

7. After the expiration of six months from the coming into operation of this Law, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of any District at any time to order any person who shall have failed to comply with the provisions of the last preceding clause to comply therewith within such period as to the Commissioner shall seem fit, and if at the expiration of such period such person shall have failed to obey such order, the Commissioner may direct the necessary repairs and work to be done under the superintendence of the Council of Elders of the village, who shall make the necessary outlay for this purpose and may recover the amount so paid, with costs, from the person in default before any Village Judge.

Short title.

8. This Law may be cited as the "Roads Protection Law, 1885."

Passed in Council this thirteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Lieut. R. E.,
Clerk of Council.

DRAFT OF A LAW.

"TO PROVIDE FOR THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY."

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the evidence on which it shall be lawful for the Officers of the Land Registry Office on contracts for sale of immoveable property to register the same in the names of the purchasers thereof.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, every contract for the sale of immoveable property shall be capable of being specifically enforced under the order of a District Court or the Supreme Court if it be a valid contract according to law and if the following conditions shall have been complied with in relation thereto, viz. :—

Formalities
necessary for
enforcement of
contract.

(a). If the contract be in writing.

(b). If the purchaser or purchasers shall within twenty-one days of the date of the contract deposit or cause to be deposited at the Land Registry Office of the district within which the property is situate a copy of such contract.

(c). If the purchaser or purchasers shall prior to the institution of an action to compel specific performance of the contract have called upon the vendor or vendors to appear before a village judge and declare that he or they has or have agreed to sell the property mentioned in the contract.

(d). If an action shall have been instituted within two calendar months from the date when the contract was made to compel the specific performance thereof.

2. Any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding it shall be lawful for any Court by its order to direct that any contract for the sale of immoveable property in respect of which the formalities prescribed by clause 1 of this Law shall have been complied with shall be specifically enforced.

Enforcement of
contract.

Provided that the immoveable property described in such contract shall at the time of the deposit of the copy of the contract at the Land Registry Office or at any subsequent time have stood registered in the name of the vendor under the contract or in the name of some person through whom the vendor has acquired a title to the property by inheritance.

3. If any person in whose favour an order directing specific performance of a contract for the sale of immoveable property shall have been made, shall within three calendar months from the date of such order apply at the office of Land Registry for the District within which such immoveable property is situate for the transfer thereof into his name, and do all acts and things necessary to enable such transfer to be made, it shall be lawful for the proper officer of Land Registry on production to him of such order or of an office copy thereof to cause all such registrations to be made in the books of the Land Registry Office as shall be necessary for giving effect to such order.

Order to be acted
upon within 3
months.

4. If any person in whose favour an order directing specific performance of a contract for the sale of immoveable property shall have been made shall neglect or fail to apply for the transfer thereof into his name, and to do all acts and things necessary to enable such transfer to be made within three calendar months from the date of such order the right of such person to claim a specific performance of the contract shall absolutely cease and determine, and no transfer of such property into the name of the purchaser in the books of the Land Registry Office shall be made under the authority of such order.

Right to specific
performance to
cease if property
not transferred
in due time.

5. Where any purchaser under a contract for the sale of immoveable property shall obtain an order for the specific performance of such contract and shall duly cause the property to be transferred into his name in the books of the Land Registry Office such property shall on the transfer thereof become vested in him for all the estate and interest therein of the vendor under such contract, and it shall be lawful for the Court by whose order specific performance of such contract has been directed to make all such orders directing the vendor to deliver up possession of the property or otherwise for securing the purchaser in the possession thereof as to the Court shall seem fit.

Effect of transfer
under order for
specific per-
formance.

6. Where a copy of any contract shall have been deposited at the Land Registry Office under the provisions of this Law the same shall from the date when it is deposited be open to inspection at the office where it is deposited, and notwithstanding any voluntary transfer that may subsequently be made of the property therein described to any person other than the purchaser under such contract, such property shall at any time thereafter upon the order of a Court be transferred into the name of such the property may (subsequently to the deposit) have been transferred, purchaser and the remedy of any other person into whose name whether by way of gift, sale, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, shall be in damages only against the vendor under such contract.

Effect of deposit
of copy of
contract at Land
Registry Office.

The deposit of a copy of a contract of sale of immoveable property at the Land Registry Office shall not operate to defeat or delay any sale which may prior to the date of the deposit have been directed by any Court or Judge.

saving power of Court.

7. Nothing in this Law contained shall be construed as depriving any Court of the right to award damages for breach of a contract for the sale of immoveable property, where the Court shall so think fit, in lieu of ordering specific performance of the contract.

Liability of heirs of vendor.

8. If any vendor under a contract for the sale of immoveable property in respect to which the formalities prescribed by clause 1 of this Law shall have been complied with, shall have died subsequently to the execution of the contract, the purchaser shall be entitled to claim against the heirs of the vendor all such relief as he is by this Law entitled to against the vendor.

Remedies of vendor.

9. Where any purchaser of immoveable property under a contract in respect to which the formalities prescribed by clause 1 of this Law shall have been complied with, shall refuse to pay the purchase money and accept the property, the remedy of the vendor under such contract shall be in damages only.

Short Title.

10. This Law may be cited as "The Sale of Lands Law, 1885."

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED LAW,

"TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN ROADS."

Preamble.

Whereas the inhabitants of certain villages have presented petitions to the High Commissioner praying that a road or roads may be constructed suitable for the traffic of carts and carriages for the purpose of facilitating the communication of the said villages with the town of Limassol.

And, Whereas the said inhabitants have expressed their willingness to share with the Government of Cyprus the expense of the construction of such road or roads,

And, Whereas it is expedient that such road or roads should be constructed, and the cost thereof defrayed in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

High Commissioner may order roads to be made.

1. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council to order that a road or roads shall be constructed under the provisions of this Law for connecting with the town of Limassol the villages of Ayios Ambrosios, Kissousa, Omodhos, Mallia, Vassa, Vouni, and such other villages as may from time to time desire to be connected with the said road or roads. or with the military road already existing between Platres and Limassol.

Such road or roads shall be constructed in such sections as the High Commissioner shall from time to time by Order in Council prescribe. Such order shall specify the terminal points of the section or sections named therein and the villages through or near which each such section shall pass.

Works to be under Government Engineer.

2. All works undertaken in pursuance of this Law shall be carried out under the direction of the Government Engineer who shall determine the course of each section, subject to the provisions of the order in Council under which such section is constructed.

Power to take lands, &c.

3. It shall be lawful for the Government Engineer for the purposes of this Law, by himself or his agents, to enter upon any lands for the purpose of surveying and setting out any section or any part thereof and to do all things necessary for such purpose, and also to enter upon and take all such lands and buildings as it may appear to him necessary to take for the purpose of constructing any such section, and to cut down or remove all such trees, vines, or growing crops, hedges, walls, or other things as it may appear to him necessary to cut down or remove for the purpose of carrying out this Law.

Penalty for obstructing the Government Engineer.

4. Any person wilfully obstructing the Government Engineer or his agents or any of them in the surveying, setting out, or construction of any road under the provisions of this Law, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £ or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding days.

Cost how to be defrayed.

5. The cost of each section constructed under the provisions of this Law shall be defrayed as follows :—

One half of such cost shall be paid out of the general revenue of the Island, and the other half by the inhabitants of such villages as the High Commissioner in Council shall by order prescribe, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

6. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount which ought to be contributed by the inhabitants of any village towards defraying the expense incident to the construction of any section under this Law, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to appoint a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Limassol and two other persons both of whom shall be resident in the district of Limassol to examine and report upon the following matters :—

Assessment of amount to be paid by villages.

(1.) What villages ought to contribute to the expense of each section.

(2.) What proportion of such contribution ought to be borne by each village.

Such committee shall make their report to the Chief Secretary to Government with regard to each section, within such time as the High Commissioner shall prescribe. Such report shall be published in the official *Gazette* and at the expiration of thirty days after such publication it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council by order to prescribe what villages shall contribute to the cost of such section, and what proportion of such cost shall be borne by each such village, and such order shall be final and conclusive.

7. The amount payable by any village in respect of the construction of any section by virtue of any such order as in the last preceding clause mentioned shall be levied in the following manner, that is to say :

Collection of amount payable by villages.

(1.) By levying upon the immoveable property within such village an additional charge of one per thousand on the capital value of all property subject to Verghi Kimat.

(2.) By levying in respect of all wines and spirits made in such village an additional excise duty of one per cent. ad valorem on all such wines and spirits.

Such additional charge and excise duty shall be levied and taken in the same manner and at the same times as the Verghi Kimat and the excise duty are ordinarily levied and taken, and shall continue to be levied and taken yearly so long as any sum remains due and unpaid by the inhabitants of such village in respect of their contribution to the expense of the construction of any road or roads constructed under the provisions of this Law.

8. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner from time to time to order advances to be made out of such funds of the Agricultural Bank as may be from time to time in the hands of the Receiver-General for the purpose of defraying any part of the cost attending to the construction of any section under the provisions of this Law beyond the half of such cost payable out of the general revenue of the Island. Such advances shall be made by the Receiver-General to the Government Engineer upon the order of the High Commissioner, and shall be repaid out of the moneys contributed by villages under the provisions of this Law.

Advances out of funds of Agricultural Bank.

9. For all property taken, destroyed or injured in carrying out the purposes of this Law, compensation shall be made to the owner thereof by the owners of property situate in the village in which such property is situate. The nature and amount of the compensation to be made to any person and the proportion in which each person shall contribute thereto shall be settled by the Mukhtar and Azas of the village.

Assessment of compensation.

10. The decision of the Mukhtar and Azas in each case shall be reduced to writing in duplicate, and each copy thereof shall be signed or sealed by the Mukhtar and Azas. One of such copies shall be forwarded forthwith to the Commissioner of Limassol and the other shall be given to the person claiming compensation. The decision shall also be published in the village in such manner as the Mukhtar and Azas shall think fit.

Record of assessment.

11. Every such decision of the Mukhtar and Azas of any village shall be subject to appeal on the part of any person aggrieved thereby to the Medjliss Idarè of the district of Limassol, whose decision shall be final.

Appeals.

All appeals under this clause must be lodged within 14 days of the publication of the decision appealed against.

12. The amount payable by any person in respect of his contribution to any compensation awarded under this Law shall be deemed to be a tax duly assessed within the meaning of the "Tithe and Tax Collection Ordinance, 1882," and may be collected in the manner prescribed by the said ordinance by any person duly authorized by the Commissioner of the District to collect the same and shall be paid by the Government of Cyprus to the person or persons entitled thereto.

Collection of Compensation.

In case of person under disability compensation to be paid to guardian or agent.

13. In case any person entitled to compensation under this Law shall be under disability or residing abroad, any sum to which such person may be entitled in respect of such compensation may be paid to the guardian or duly authorised agent, if any, of such person (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same) or into the district Court of the district within which the property in respect of which it is paid is situate, to be disposed of as the Court shall direct.

Repair of roads.

14. After the completion of any section of any road made under the provisions of this Law, such section shall be inspected at least once a year by the Government Engineer or by some person on his behalf, and the Government Engineer shall from time to time cause all necessary repairs to be performed thereon.

The cost of such repairs shall be defrayed by the owners of property situate in the villages which contributed to the construction thereof and in like proportion; and the amount payable by any village in respect of such repairs shall be collected as provided by Clause 7 in respect of the expenses of construction.

Short Title.

15. This Law may be cited as "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885."

Price 3 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 159

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE draft of the following Law, proposed by the Hon. Pascal Constantinides to be laid before the Legislative Council, is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette* :—

“Concerning the Confiscation of Public Lands.”

[No. 2.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment :—
Mr. G. A. Young to be a Clerk in the Audit Office.
Dated 1st February, 1885.

[No. 3.]

DAYS AND PLACES APPOINTED FOR HOLDING THE ASSIZES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Assize Courts will be held in the month of July next at the places and on the days hereunder mentioned :—

Nicosia.....	1st July, 1885.
Kyrenia	8th „
Famagusta	13th „
Larnaca	17th „
Limassol	23rd „
Papho	31st „

[No. 4.]

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

FEES FOR SEARCHES.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to direct that information concerning property registered or supposed to be registered in the Land Registry Offices of Cyprus may be given to persons interested therein on payment of the under-mentioned fees.

The persons who will be considered to be interested in any property are the following :—

1. Any intending purchaser or mortgagee.
2. If the registered owner be dead, anyone of his heirs, and if the registered owner be alive, anyone who, in event of his death, would become his heir.

The following are to be the fees taken :—

For search and certificate respecting any registration s. c.p.
2 0

For search and certificate that a registration of any particular sale or other transaction cannot be found ... 2 0

For searches and certificates concerning more than one registration when these are found in the registers consecutive to one another, for the first registration the fee provided above, for the second and each following registration ... 0 6

For a copy of any document upon which a registration has been based, for each hundred words or part thereof ... 0 5

The application for the information must be made in writing to the Land Registry Office, and the result of the search will be communicated in writing.

Nicosia, 28th February, 1885.

[No. 5.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 28th of February, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	„ „
	Mersina	„ „
	Caradash	„ „
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe }	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	„ „

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,

28th February, 1885.

Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1885.

DRAFT OF A LAW,

PROPOSED BY THE HON. PASCAL CONSTANTINIDES.

“CONCERNING THE CONFISCATION OF PUBLIC
LANDS.”

1. The word Land in this Law shall mean all cultivable land.
2. Public land which has been left uncultivated for ten years unless under the provisions of clause 5 of this Law shall be confiscated by the Government.
3. The Government on confiscating such land shall offer it to the former owner at the tapou price, and if he refuse it, shall put it up to auction for one month and adjudge it to the highest bidder.
3. The tapou price shall be decided by two experts, one chosen by the Government and one by the party or parties interested. In case these two experts disagree they shall appoint a third party who shall decide which of the two opinions should prevail.
5. There shall be excepted from such confiscation any lands which have remained uncultivated either on account of the absence of the owner from the Island, or from the inundation of water, or because it was necessary to leave them in that condition that they might be used for planting vines or because they belong to chitliks by right of title or to monasteries as being their property ab antiquo and have been always used as mera (pasture).
6. This Law shall come into force from the 1st March, 1885, or afterwards, from which time the relative articles of the Law on land of the 7th Ramazan *i.e.*, articles 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, and all previous orders referring thereto shall be repealed.
7. This Law may be called “The Law concerning the confiscation of public lands.”

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 160

SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Law enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which has been assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 7th day of February, 1885, is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette*:—

No. IV. of 1885. "To amend the Law relating to the Wharfage Dues payable at the Ports of Cyprus."

[No. 2.]

DAY FOR HOLDING THE ASSIZE AT NICOSIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the next Sitting of the Assize Court of Nicosia will commence on March 12th, 1885, instead of on March 16th, 1885, as notified in *Gazette* No. 146 of November 1st, 1884.

[No. 3.]

YOKLAMA FEES.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has given instructions for the undermentioned sums to be paid to the persons stated on account of percentages due to them on Yoklama fees collected. All applications for payment should be made by petition either to the Director of Survey or to the Commissioners of Districts within three months from this date.

Name of Clerks.	Service.	Yoklama.	Sub-District.	Amount of Percentage to be paid.		
				£	s.	c.p.
Aziz	Tapou Clerk	Emlak	Nicosia District	29	5	2
Mustapha	Yoklama "	"	Deirmenlik and Dagh	1	4	3
Ahmed and Ibrahim	" Clerks	"	Morphou	1	2	2
Mustapha Nazif	" Clerk	Arazié	Deirmenlik	1	4	5
Mustapha Zahir	" "	"	"	0	13	6
Ahmed Nafi	" "	"	Dagh	0	2	7
Salih Rifat	" "	"	"	1	0	4
Hassan Shevki	" "	"	"	1	2	1
Refik	" "	"	Morphou	1	0	7
Mustapha Sedki	" "	"	"	10	10	8
Yussuf Zia.....	" "	"	"	0	18	1
Ahmed Kemal	" "	"	"	0	17	4
Halil Hulussi	" "	"	Lefka	1	15	5
Sadik	" "	"	"	5	2	2
Mustapha	" "	Tedkik	Deirmenlik and Dagh.	0	9	7
Ahmed and Mustapha Akil.....	" Clerks	"	Morphou	0	3	3
Mustapha Akil	Collector	"	Deir., Dagh & Mor.	0	0	7
Ahmed Mumty.....	Tapou Clerk	Emlak	Larnaca District	10	7	8
Behjet	Yoklama "	"	" "	17	3	8
Gharib Mustapha	Collector	"	" "	0	2	2
Mustapha Maghar	Yoklama Clerk	Arazié	" "	0	17	8
Hassan Behjet	" "	Araz. & Ted.	" "	20	13	7
Mehmed Bassim	" "	Arazié	" "	0	19	4
Ali	Collector	Tedkik	" "	0	11	1
Mustapha Zahir	Yoklama Clerk	Ted. & Araz.	Limassol & Episcopi	1	9	0
Mustapha Kiazim.....	" "	Araz. & Ted.	Limassol & Evdimou	5	2	0
Hafez.....	" "	" "	Episcopi	1	2	0
Osman	" "	" "	"	1	1	8
Ahmed Fevzi	" "	" "	Kilani	2	15	8
Seid Ahmed & Abdulhamid	Collectors	" "	Episcopi	0	1	0
Ahmed Fevzi and Ibrahim	"	" "	Kilani	1	13	6
Ahmed Hulussi & Mustapha	"	" "	Evdimou	0	10	3
Carried forward...				£121	6	2

Name of Clerks,	Service.	Yoklama.	Sub-District.	Amount of Percentage to be paid.		
				£	s.	c.p.
			Brought forward...	121	6	2
Ali Riza	Yoklama Clerk	Arazié	Messaria	2	5	7
Ahmed and Nafi	„ Clerks	„	„	2	14	0
Sabri	„ Clerk	„	„	1	2	2
Mustapha Sedki	„ „	„	„	1	0	1
Mustapha Lutfi and Mustapha Kiazim	„ Clerks	„	Karpas	2	8	8
Mustapha Rifet	„ Clerk	„	Famagusta	0	9	0
			Total.....	£131	5	6

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. IV. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE WHARFAGE DUES PAYABLE AT THE PORTS OF CYPRUS.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[7th March, 1885.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the wharfage dues payable at the Ports in Cyprus.

Preamble.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council from time to time to order that any dues not greater than those respectively set forth in Schedules A and B of the “Wharfage Dues Amendment Ordinance, 1882,” shall be levied and paid upon goods, animals and things landed or shipped at any port in Cyprus and from time to time to alter the amount of any such dues and to exempt any class of goods, animals or things from the payment of such dues, and to reimpose the same; and also from time to time to fix special rates for goods not specifically mentioned in such Schedules or either of them, provided that such special rates shall in no case exceed the general rate laid down in the said Schedules for goods not specifically mentioned therein.

Wharfage dues to be taken at Ports in Cyprus under order of High Commissioner in Council

2. Every order made under the provisions of this Law shall be published in the *Official Gazette* and shall have the force of Law from the date of such publication.

Order to have the force of Law

3. Stores and equipment for vessels of war and yachts used solely for the purposes of pleasure shall be exempt from the payment of wharfage dues.

Exemption of ships of war and yachts.

4. This Law may be cited as “The Wharfage Dues Amendment Law, 1885.”

Short Title.

Passed in Council this fifth day of March, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R. E.,
Clerk of Council.

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 161

SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE CYPRUS COURTS OF JUSTICE ORDER, 1882.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," and with reference to the order of the 12th March, 1883, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that there shall be established in Cyprus ten Village Judges exclusive of and in addition to the President and Judges of the District Courts.

Dated 13th March, 1885.

[No. 2.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL—No. 53.

WHEREAS by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," it was among other things ordered that there should be established in Cyprus such number of Village Judges as the High Commissioner should direct, and that the High Commissioner should with the advice of his Executive Council divide Cyprus into so many sub-districts or divisions as should be necessary for providing areas within which Village Judges should exercise jurisdiction, and that of the sub-districts or divisions so formed six should be so formed as to include the chief town of a Caza and that the remainder should be formed in such a manner as should appear convenient for the administration of justice.

And, Whereas by an Order bearing date the 13th day of March, 1885, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to direct that there shall be established in Cyprus ten Village Judges exclusive of and in addition to the Presidents and Judges of District Courts.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in him in that behalf by the said Order of Her Majesty in Council, and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered:

1. That there shall be a Judicial Division, to be numbered 16, which shall comprise the following Villages:—

KALO KHORIO.
Arakapa
Mylos
Dhierona
Louvara
Orongo
Athrakos
Ayios Pavlos
Zoopiyl
Ayios Konstantinos
Sykapetra

Transferred from Judicial Division No. 13.

Pelendria
Kato Mylos
Ayios Theodoros
Ayios Ioannis
Potamitissa
Dhymæs
Agros
Agridhia
Kyperunda
Khandria

Transferred from Judicial Division No. 12.

Melini
Eptagonia

Transferred from Judicial Division No. 14.

2. That the following villages and chiftlik hitherto comprised in Judicial Division No. 3 shall be included in Judicial Division No. 2, that is to say:—

Prastio tis Sygouris
Apalœstra Chiftlik

Pyrga
Mousoulita

3. This order shall take effect on and from the 1st day of April, 1885.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 14th day of March, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R. E.
Clerk of Council.

[No. 3.]

WITH reference to the Order of the High Commissioner in Council dated the 14th day of March, 1885, it is notified that until further orders the place where the Village Judge of the new Judicial Division therein created and numbered 16 shall ordinarily administer justice shall be in the village of Kalo Khorio.

[No. 4.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Mr. Petros Monghaster to be Village Judge of Judicial Division No. 16, created by His Excellency's Order in Council No. 53, of the 14th March, 1885.

Mr. Monghaster's appointment will bear date the 1st April, 1885.

[No. 5.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Law enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which has been assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 12th day of March, 1885, is published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette:—

No. V. of 1885, "To appropriate a sum not exceeding £94,349, to the service of the Twelve Months ending the thirty-first day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-six."

[No. 6.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Draft of the following Law to be laid before the Legislative Council is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette* :—
“For making Supplementary Provision for the Contingent Charges of the Twelve Months ending the Thirty-first day of March, 1885.”

[No. 7.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REFERRING to the Draft Law for the institution of Field Watchmen which was published in the Supplement to the *Cyprus Gazette* No. 150 of 20th December, 1884, the Legislative Council having decided that the appointment of Field Watchmen under the provisions of that Law shall be compulsory and not voluntary, as provided in Chapter I. of the draft Law, a fresh draft of clauses 2 to 11 of that law to carry out the above object is published in the Supplement to this *Gazette*.

[No. 8.]

CENTRAL MEDJLISS IDARÉ.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to select the following gentlemen from amongst those nominated by the District Idaré Medjlisses to be Elected members of the Central Medjliss Idaré :—
Mr. Ioanni Evangelides.
Mr. Christodoulo Severis.
Sheikh Safvet Eff.
Hadji Ali Rifky Eff., Muderris.
Dated 1st March, 1885.

[No. 9.]

WITH reference to notice in *Gazette* 144 of October 18th, 1884, Mr. Cade is appointed to continue to act as Local Commandant of Police and Assistant to the Commissioner for the District of Nicosia, in consequence of an extension of leave having been granted to Mr. Olive.

[No. 10.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

QUARANTINE.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the “Quarantine Ordinance, 1879,” His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to remove the quarantine imposed on arrivals from the undermentioned localities. Vessels arriving from those parts will be admitted to free pratique from this date.

Locality.	Date of Order imposing Quarantine.
Algerian territory Tunisian territory	Order of 7th July, 1884, published in <i>Gazette</i> No. 136 of 9th July, 1884.
Mediterranean shore of Spain	Order of 7th February, 1885, published in <i>Gazette</i> No. 155 of 7th February, 1885.
France (any part)	Order of 13th February, 1885, published in <i>Gazette</i> No. 157 of 14th February, 1885.

Dated 10th March, 1885.

[No. 11.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 14th of March, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	“ ”
	Mersina	“ ”
	Caradash	“ ”
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	“ ”

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
14th March, 1885. Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. V. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“TO APPROPRIATE A SUM NOT EXCEEDING NINETY FOUR THOUSAND, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE POUNDS TO THE SERVICE OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[12th March, 1885.

Whereas it is necessary to make provision for such expenses of the Government of Cyprus for the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1886, as are not provided for by Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 30th of November, 1882.

Preamble.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. There shall be issued and applied to the service of the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March, 1886, any sum not exceeding the sum of ninety-four thousand three hundred and forty-nine pounds for defraying the charge of the Government for such period. The said amount shall be appropriated as follows :—

Appropriation of
£94,349.

Schedules.

1.	Civil Establishments.	£	s.	c.p.
A.	High Commissioner	237	10	0
B.	Legislative Council	246	0	0
C.	Chief Secretary.....	2,177	6	6
D.	Government Printing Office	740	5	0
E.	Receiver-General	1,738	0	0
F.	Auditor	905	0	0
G.	Government Engineer.....	1,874	0	0
H.	Revenue Survey	686	0	0
I.	Land Registration	624	0	0
K.	Forests	1,680	0	0
L.	Districts	10,527	12	4½
M.	Custom and Excise	5,486	10	6
N.	Post Office	1,612	8	4½
O.	Store Department	252	0	0
P.	Law and Justice.....	280	0	0
Q.	Education.....	564	0	0
R.	Medical.....	2,425	5	0
S.	Police and Prisons	17,402	18	7
T.	Crown Agents	20	0	0

Total Establishments...£48,978 17 1

2. Pensions	916	1	8
3. Revenue Services (exclusive of Establishments).....	11,230	0	0
4. Law and Justice	200	0	0
5. Education.....	3,000	0	0
6. Hospitals (exclusive of Establishments)...	1,143	0	0
7. Police and Prisons do. do....	10,035	0	0
8. Rent.....	590	2	6
9. Transport.....	2,425	0	0
10. Conveyance of Mails	1,140	0	0
11. Works and Buildings, Roads and Bridges	10,576	0	0
12. Forests (exclusive of Establishments) ...	791	10	0
13. Drawback and Refund of Duties	900	0	0
14. Miscellaneous	2,623	8	8

High Commis-
sioner may cause
above sums to be
paid.

2. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to cause to be issued and paid for the purposes aforesaid any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sums respectively in that behalf hereinbefore specified.

Short Title.

3. This Law may be cited as "The Appropriation Law, 1885."

Passed in Council this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

DRAFT OF A LAW,

"FOR MAKING SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION FOR THE CONTINGENT CHARGES OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1885."

Preamble.

Whereas by "The Appropriation Law, 1884," it was enacted that a sum not exceeding ninety-five thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds should be provided for the contingent charges of the Government of Cyprus, for the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1885, and it has become necessary to make further provision for the said services.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Appropriation
of £833.

1. There shall be issued and applied to the service of the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March, 1885, any additional sum not exceeding the sum of eight hundred and thirty-three pounds for defraying the charges of the Government of Cyprus for such period. The said amount shall be appropriated as follows:—

SCHEDULE.]	£
8. Rent.....	123
13. Drawback and Refund of Duties	290
14. Miscellaneous	420

High Commis-
sioner may issue
the same.

2. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to cause to be issued and paid for the purposes aforesaid any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sums respectively in that behalf hereinbefore specified.

Short Title.

3. This Law may be cited as "The Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1885."

AMENDMENT IN THE DRAFT LAW,

"TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF FIELD WATCHMEN, AND FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF CROPS."

(It has been proposed to replace Clauses 2 to 11 of the Draft Law as published in the Supplement to Gazette No. 150 of the 20th December, 1884, by the following):—

I. Election of Field Watchmen.

Groups of vil-
lages may be
formed.

2. On the petition of the inhabitants of two or more adjacent villages, the High Commissioner in Council may order that such villages shall be united into a group for the purposes of this Law.

3. In every village or group in Cyprus there shall be a field watchman or field watchmen appointed as hereinafter provided.

4. The village Commission of every village, and the group Commission of every group shall on a day to be appointed by them in the first week in October in every year hold a meeting of all the occupiers of lands and trees within the village or group (hereinafter called "the occupiers") for the purpose of electing one or more field watchmen.

5. If not less than one half of the occupiers are present at such meeting those present shall decide by resolution of the majority.

(1). The number of field watchmen required for the village or group.

(2). The amount of wages to be paid to each watchman and the manner of payment.

(3.) The manner in which the amount required for the payment of such watchman or watchmen shall be collected from the occupiers.

And shall elect a field watchman or field watchmen to serve for the village or group.

6. In case less than one half of the occupiers are present at such meeting as aforesaid the village or group Commission shall adjourn such meeting to a day within eight days of such adjournment.

The adjourned meeting, if not less than one third of the occupiers are present thereat, shall decide by resolution of the majority of those present the matters mentioned in clause 5 hereof and shall elect one or more field watchmen.

7. In case any first meeting at which the requisite number of occupiers were present or any adjourned meeting held under the provisions of clause 6 hereof shall have failed to elect a field watchman or to decide all or any of the matters mentioned in clause 5 hereof, the village Commission shall forthwith give notice of such failure to the Commissioner of the District, and in such case such Commissioner, or the Mudir of the Nahieh in his stead, shall with all convenient speed after consultation with the village or group Commission appoint one or more field watchmen, or give a decision upon all or any of the matters which the meeting may have failed to decide.

8. The resolutions of every meeting held under the provisions of this Law shall be reduced to writing and signed or sealed by the village or group Commission and such writing shall be forwarded with all convenient speed to the Commissioner of the District, and such resolution if approved by him shall become binding upon all the inhabitants of the village or group.

9. The appointment of any field watchman by the Commissioner or Mudir of any District and every decision made by the Commissioner or Mudir under the provisions of this Law upon any of the matters mentioned in clause 5 hereof shall be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner and if approved by him shall become binding upon all the inhabitants of the village or group in respect of which it was made.

10. Every field watchman elected or appointed under the provisions of this Law shall continue in office for the year, and shall be capable of re-election or re-appointment.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath before the president or a judge of the District Court that he will well and truly perform the duties of his office without fear, favour or ill will, and no further oath shall be required from him on re-election or re-appointment.

11. In case any field watchman elected or appointed under the provisions of this Law shall die or become incapable of acting or resign or refuse to act it shall be lawful for the village or group Commission at any time to hold an extraordinary meeting of the occupiers for the election of a field watchman to serve in his place. Such meeting shall be held in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as are hereinbefore enacted with regard to ordinary meetings for the election of field watchmen and the election of a field watchman at any such extraordinary meeting shall have equal force and validity with an election at any ordinary meeting.

Every village to have field watchman or field watchmen.
Meeting for election.

Proceedings at meeting.

Adjourned meeting.

In case of failure of meetings Commissioner or Mudir to appoint watchmen, &c.

Decisions of meeting when approved to be binding.

Appointment by Commission subject to approval of High Commissioner.

Term of office, oaths, &c.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 162

SATURDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1885.

[No. 1.]

MUNICIPALITY OF LARNACA.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL—No. 54.

IN virtue of the powers vested in him by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that an election of five Municipal Councillors, being three Christians and two Mahometans, shall be held at the Municipality of Larnaca, on Thursday, the 26th March, 1885, at 2 p.m., and that if a poll is found necessary the same shall be held under the Presidency of the Commissioner of the District between the hours of 4 and 6 in the afternoon of the day of the election, and at the close of the poll the votes shall be counted by the Presiding Officer, in the presence of the late President and two members of the Municipal Council.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 20th day of March, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.
H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

MUNICIPALITY OF KYRENIA.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL.—No. 55.

IN virtue of the powers vested in him by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that an election of four Municipal Councillors, being two Christians and two Mahometans, shall be held at the Municipality of Kyrenia, on Tuesday, the 24th March, 1885, at 3 p.m., and that if a poll is found necessary the same shall be held under the Presidency of the Commissioner of the District between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1885, and at the close of the poll the votes shall be counted by the Presiding Officer in the presence of the late President and two members of the Municipal Council.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 21st day of March, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.
H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R. E.
Clerk of Council.

[No. 3.]

By the HIGH COMMISSIONER, A PROCLAMATION.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the 13th day of February, 1885, certain persons were appointed to make the Lists of persons qualified to be registered as voters at the Election of Members of the Legislative Council and it was ordered that the said lists should be made on the 1st day of April, 1885.

And Whereas it has been made to appear to me that the said lists cannot conveniently be made on the date aforesaid.

Now therefore, I, Robert Biddulph, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, do hereby order that the persons appointed in the said Proclamation to make the Lists of Voters do make the said Lists on the 1st day of May, 1885, instead of on the 1st day of April as heretofore ordered.

Given at Nicosia, this 17th day of March, 1885.

GOD save the QUEEN.

[No. 4.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Laws enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which have been assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 19th and 20th days of March, 1885 respectively, are published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette* :—

No. VI. of 1885, "To make provision for the construction of certain roads."

No. VII. of 1885, "For the compulsory registration of titles to Immoveable Property."

[No. 5.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE draft of the following Law proposed by The Hon. and Right Rev. the Bishop of Kitium to be laid before the Legislative Council is published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette* :—

"For the Reorganization of the Administrative Councils."

[No. 7.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE following rewards will be given to any person who shall be the first to give notice of any swarm of common locusts (*σμήνος ινσίδαν*) whose existence is not already known to the Government Locust Officials. The information must be given at the head quarters of the following Officials situated nearest to the locality where the locusts have been discovered. The Officials to whom information may be communicated are :—

1. The Government Engineer, Nicosia.
2. The Commissioners of the Districts.
3. The Locust Superintendents and Nazirs.
4. Mudirs of Districts in which there are no Locust Nazirs.

The following are the rewards offered :—

When the distance between the infested locality is not more than 5 Cyprus miles (15 English miles) from the head quarters of the nearest of the above-named Officials ... 5 shillings
For distances exceeding five Cyprus miles ... 10 shillings

Dated 13th March, 1885.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 21ST, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. VI. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“TO MAKE PROVISION FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN ROADS.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[19th March, 1885.]

Whereas the inhabitants of certain villages have presented petitions to the High Commissioner praying that a road or roads may be constructed suitable for the traffic of carts and carriages for the purpose of facilitating the communication of the said villages with the town of Limassol.

Preamble.

And, Whereas the said inhabitants have expressed their willingness to share with the Government of Cyprus the expense of the construction of such road or roads,

And, Whereas it is expedient that such road or roads should be constructed, and the cost thereof defrayed in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows :—

1. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council to order that a road or roads shall be constructed under the provisions of this Law for connecting with the town of Limassol the villages of Ayios Ambrosios, Kissousa, Omodhos, Mallia, Vassa, Veuni, and such other villages as may from time to time desire to be connected with the said road or roads. or with the military road already existing between Platres and Limassol.

High Commissioner may order roads to be made.

Such road or roads shall be constructed in such sections as the High Commissioner shall from time to time by Order in Council prescribe. Such order shall specify the terminal points of the section or sections named therein and the villages through or near which each such section shall pass.

2. All works undertaken in pursuance of this Law shall be carried out under the direction of the Government Engineer who shall determine the course of each section, subject to the provisions of the order in Council under which such section is constructed.

Works to be under Government Engineer.

3. It shall be lawful for the Government Engineer for the purposes of this Law, by himself, his agents or contractors, after giving notice to the mukhtar of the village to which such lands belong, to enter upon any lands for the purpose of surveying and setting out any section or any part thereof and to do all things necessary for such purpose, and also to enter upon and take all such lands and buildings as it may appear to him necessary to take for the purpose of constructing any such section, and to cut down or remove all such trees, vines, or growing crops, hedges, walls, or other things as it may appear to him necessary to cut down or remove for the purpose of carrying out this Law.

Power to take land, &c.

Penalty for obstructing the Government Engineer.

Cost how to be defrayed.

Assessment of amount to be paid by villagers.

Collection of amount payable by villages.

Advances out of funds of Agricultural Bank.

Assessment of compensation.

Record of assessment.

Provided always that before the taking of any land, building or trees under the provisions of this clause, the compensation to be paid for the same shall be assessed as hereinafter provided.

4. Any person wilfully obstructing the Government Engineer, his agents or contractors or any of them in the surveying, setting out, or construction of any road under the provisions of this Law, shall be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding £1 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding ten days.

5. The cost of each section constructed under the provisions of this Law shall be defrayed as follows:—

One half of such cost shall be paid out of the general revenue of the Island, and the other half by the inhabitants of such villages as the High Commissioner in Council shall by order prescribe, in manner hereinafter mentioned.

6. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount which ought to be contributed by the inhabitants of any village towards defraying the expense incident to the construction of any section under this Law, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to appoint a committee consisting of the Commissioner of Limassol and four other persons resident in the district of Limassol and elected by the Medjliss Idaré of that district to examine and report upon the following matters:—

(1.) What villages ought to contribute to the expense of each section.

(2.) What proportion of such contribution ought to be borne by each village.

Such committee shall make their report to the Chief Secretary to Government with regard to each section, within such time as the High Commissioner shall prescribe. Such report shall be published in the official *Gazette* and at the expiration of thirty days after such publication it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council by order to prescribe what villages shall contribute to the cost of such section, and what proportion of such cost shall be borne by each such village, and such order shall be final and conclusive.

7. The amount payable by any village in respect of the construction of any section by virtue of any such order as in the last preceding clause mentioned shall be levied in the following manner, that is to say:

(1.) By levying upon the immoveable property within such village an additional charge of one per thousand on the capital value of all property subject to Vergli Kimat.

(2.) By levying in respect of all wines and spirits made in such village an additional excise duty of one per cent. ad valorem on all such wines and spirits.

Such additional charge and excise duty shall be levied and taken in the same manner and at the same times as the Vergli Kimat and the excise duty are ordinarily levied and taken, and shall continue to be levied and taken yearly so long as any sum remains due and unpaid by the inhabitants of such village in respect of their contribution to the expense of the construction of any road or roads constructed under the provisions of this Law.

8. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner from time to time to order advances to be made out of such funds of the Agricultural Bank as may be from time to time in the hands of the Receiver-General for the purpose of defraying any part of the cost attending the construction of any section under the provisions of this Law beyond the half of such cost payable out of the general revenue of the Island. Such advances shall be made by the Receiver-General to the Government Engineer upon the order of the High Commissioner, and shall be repaid out of the moneys contributed by villages under the provisions of this Law.

9. For all property taken, destroyed or injured in carrying out the purposes of this Law, compensation shall be made to the owner thereof by the owners of property situate in the village in which such property is situate. The nature and amount of the compensation to be made to any person and the proportion in which each person shall contribute thereto shall be settled by the Mukhtar and Azas of the village.

10. The decision of the Mukhtar and Azas in each case shall be reduced to writing in duplicate, and each copy thereof shall be signed or sealed by the Mukhtar and Azas. One of such copies shall be forwarded forthwith to the Commissioner of Limassol and the other shall be given to the person claiming compensation. The decision shall also be published in the village in such manner as the Mukhtar and Azas shall think fit.

11. Every such decision of the Mukhtar and Azas of any village shall be subject to appeal on the part of any person aggrieved thereby to the Medjliss Idaré of the district of Limassol, whose decision shall be final.

Appeals.

All appeals under this clause must be lodged within 14 days of the publication of the decision appealed against.

12. Whenever the Government Engineer shall require an assessment to be made of any compensation in respect of any property required to be taken under the provisions of this Law, he shall serve upon the Mukhtar of the village in which such property is situate a notice in writing to the Mukhtar and Azas of such village, calling upon them to make such assessment within 7 days of such notice; and in case the Mukhtar and Azas shall neglect or refuse to make such assessment in accordance with such notice, it shall be lawful for the Government Engineer to appoint two experts to assess the amount of such compensation, and also to appoint a third expert to act as umpire in case the two experts shall not be able to agree upon a decision.

Appointment of assessors if Mukhtar and Azas fail to assess.

13. The two experts appointed under the last preceding clause shall forthwith proceed to assess the compensation; and in case they shall be unable to agree upon a decision shall refer the matter to the third expert as umpire. The decision of the two experts or of the third expert in case of difference, shall be subject to appeal on the part of any person aggrieved thereby to the Medjliss Idaré of the District of Limassol, whose decision shall be final.

Assessment how decided.

14. Every sum assessed as compensation under the provisions of the last preceding clause shall be collected from persons liable to pay Vergi Kimat in respect of property situate in the village in which the property is situate in respect of which compensation is payable; and the amount payable by each person shall be an amount bearing the same proportion to the whole amount of the compensation assessed as the amount of Vergi annually payable by him bears to the whole amount of Vergi annually payable in respect of the lands of such village.

Distribution of compensation.

15. The amount payable by any person in respect of his contribution to any compensation awarded under this Law shall be deemed to be a tax duly assessed within the meaning of the "Tithe and Tax Collection Ordinance, 1882," and may be collected in the manner prescribed by the said ordinance by any person duly authorized by the Commissioner of the District to collect the same and shall be paid by the Government of Cyprus to the person or persons entitled thereto.

Collection of Compensation.

16. In case any person entitled to compensation under this Law shall be under disability or residing abroad, any sum to which such person may be entitled in respect of such compensation may be paid to the guardian or duly authorised agent, if any, of such person (whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same) or in the absence of such guardian into the district Court of the district within which the property in respect of which it is paid is situate, to be disposed of as the Court shall direct for the benefit of the person entitled thereto.

In case of person under disability compensation to be paid to guardian or agent.

17. After the completion of any section of any road made under the provisions of this Law, such section shall be inspected at least once a year by the Government Engineer or by some person on his behalf, and the Government Engineer shall from time to time cause all necessary repairs to be performed thereon.

Repair of roads.

The cost of such repairs shall be defrayed by the owners of property situate in the villages which contributed to the construction thereof and in like proportion; and the amount payable by any village in respect of such repairs shall be collected as provided by Clause 7 in respect of the expenses of construction.

18. This Law may be cited as "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885."

Short Title.

Passed in Council this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,

Capt. R.E.,

Clerk of Council.

CYPRUS.

No. VII. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

"FOR THE COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY."

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[20th March, 1885.]

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Law "unregistered owners" shall mean any person in possession of any immoveable property of which he claims to be the owner, and which is not registered in his name in the office of the Land Registry.

"Principal officer of Land Registration" shall mean Principal officer of the Land Registry office and the Commissioners of Districts within their respective districts.

Notice to unregistered owner to register.

2. For the purpose of compelling any person whom the principal officer of Land Registration may believe to be an unregistered owner to cause any immoveable property to be registered in his name it shall be lawful for such officer to serve or cause to be served upon such person a notice in writing in English, Turkish, or Greek, as the case may require, calling upon him within ninety days from the date of such service to furnish the Land Registry Office with a certificate of his ownership from the Council of Elders, or if the Council of Elders is not able to furnish such certificate, then with a written document showing the reasons of such inability, and to cause such property to be registered in the name of such person or to shew cause why such registration should not be made.

Notice may be served on trustee, &c., of owner under incapacity.

3. In case any person whom the Principal officer of Land Registration may believe to be the unregistered owner of any immoveable property is an infant or of unsound mind, or resident abroad, such notice as in the preceding clause mentioned may be served upon the guardian or trustee or duly authorised agent of such person as the case may require.

Or on Manager of Church or Monastery.

4. In the case of any property belonging to any Church or Monastery such notice as mentioned in Clause 2 hercof may be served upon the Manager of such Church or Monastery resident in Cyprus.

If notice not complied with, action may be brought.

5. In case the person on whom notice is served shall fail to cause the property comprised in such notice to be registered in accordance therewith, and shall not within the time specified shew some good cause why such registration should not be made, it shall be lawful for the Principal officer of Land Registration to institute an action against him in the District Court of the district in which such property is situate, claiming thereby that an order may be made against such person to cause such property to be duly registered and to do all things required by law for that purpose.

Judgment.

6. On the hearing of such action, and upon the plaintiff shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the person in whose name the plaintiff requires the property to be registered is the person in whose name the land ought to be registered, the Court shall give judgment according to the plaintiff's claim.

Special provision as to costs.

7. If on the hearing of any action instituted under this Law the plaintiff shall show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had reasonable grounds to believe that the person in whose name he required the property to be registered was the person in whose name the property ought to be registered, and shall prove that ninety days at least prior to the institution of such action he served or caused to be served upon the defendant a notice according to the provisions of this Law, and that the defendant at the time of the institution of the action had not caused the property described in such notice to be registered in accordance with such notice, and had not stated to him verbally or in writing any reasonable ground for not causing such registration to be made in such case, whether the judgment of the Court shall be for the plaintiff or for the defendant, and whether or not the defendant shall subsequently to the institution of the action have complied with the notice, and whether or not he shall have stated, subsequently to the institu-

tion of the action, any reasonable ground for his neglect of comply therewith, the Court shall direct that the defendant do pay all costs incurred by the plaintiff in and in relation to such action by reason or in consequence of such neglect.

8. The judgment of any Court in an action instituted under this Law may be enforced under the provisions of Section 89 of the "Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882."

Judgment, how enforced.

9. The judgment of any District Court in any action instituted under this Law shall be subject to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Appeals.

10. No registration effected under the provisions of this Law shall operate as a bar to the legal rights of any person in respect of the property registered.

Registration not a bar to legal rights.

11. All immoveable property shown by evidence to belong "ab antiquo" to any Church or Monastery shall be registered in the central office of Land Registration at Nicosia.

Registration of Church property held ab antiquo

No title deeds shall be issued in respect of such lands nor fees taken in respect of such registration.

12. All immoveable property other than that belonging "ab antiquo" to any Church or Monastery which shall have passed by any lawful means into the possession of any Church or Monastery shall be registered in the name of some person as trustee for such Church or Monastery.

Registration of Church property other than "ab antiquo."

Such trustee shall be appointed by the Manager of such Church or Monastery and upon the death of any such trustee the property shall not devolve upon his heirs but shall be registered in the name of a new trustee to be appointed as hereinbefore mentioned.

No property so registered shall revert to the State by reason of the death of any trustee without heirs.

13. From and after the date of this Law coming into operation the amount of fees to be taken in respect of the transfer of any Arazie Miriè property by inheritance or by registration under Clause 12 hereof shall be an amount equal to two-and-a-half per cent. upon the value of such property as registered in the books of the Land Registry Office for the payment of Verghis instead of five per cent. on such value as heretofore.

Reduction of succession fees.

And no unregistered owner shall be liable to pay fees in respect of any devolution of such property by inheritance prior to the immediate devolution thereof on him.

14. Upon any such transfer as in the last preceding clause mentioned, in case any person having an interest in the property to be transferred or the Principle Officer of Land Registration shall object to the registered value and shall require a special valuation, the amount on which the transfer fees are to be paid shall be determined by two arbitrators one of whom shall be appointed by the Principle Officer of Land Registration and the other by the person or persons interested in the property to be transferred. In case the arbitrators shall not be able to agree the amount shall be determined by an umpire to be chosen by the two arbitrators before they proceed to make the valuation. In case the arbitrators shall not be able to agree upon an umpire such umpire may be appointed by the District Court of the District in which the property is situate, upon the application of the arbitrators or one of them.

Revaluation in case of objection.

The decision of the arbitrators or of the umpire in case of difference shall be final, and the costs of every valuation shall be borne by the party requiring such to be made.

15. Service of any notice under this Law shall be effected by handing the same to the person to be served therewith, or tendering it to him and informing him that it is a notice from the Land Registry Office affecting him, or by leaving it at his usual place of residence.

Service of notices.

16. It shall not be lawful for the Principal Officer of Land Registration to refuse to register any land in the name of any unregistered owner solely on the ground that such land has been left uncultivated for three consecutive years.

Registration of land uncultivated for 3 years.

17. This Law may be cited as "The Titles Registration Law, 1885," and shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1885.

Short title and date of operation

Passed in Council this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R. E.,
Clerk of Council.

DRAFT OF A LAW,**PROPOSED BY THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF KITIUM.****"FOR THE RE-ORGANISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCILS."**

1. The Administrative Councils shall be re-established with the functions which are defined by the Ottoman Laws and Orders on the subject.

2. The Central Administrative Council of Nicosia shall consist of the High Commissioner or in his absence the Chief Secretary as President, the Archbishop, and the Mufti or their representatives, as permanent members, and five elected members, two Mussulman and three Christian. The District Councils shall consist of the Commissioner as President, the Bishop or his representative, the representative of the Mufti and five elected members as above.

3. The members of the District Councils shall be elected by assembling the village commissions every year by notice from the Commissioner in the chief town of the District on a day in February appointed by the permanent members. The Mussulmans and Christians shall vote together for five elective persons three Christian and two Mussulman. The members of the Central Council shall be chosen by the elected members of the District Councils who shall assemble at Nicosia on a fixed day in March of each year either in person or by representatives furnished with proper commissions. The period of service of elected members shall be for one year and without salary.

4. All persons born in Cyprus or resident in the Island not less than 5 years shall be eligible for election with the exception of those mentioned in the 14th article of the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 18th/30th November, 1882.

5. When any subject connected with the service of any Government Office or Offices is under discussion in the Administrative Councils, the head of such Office can be present at the meeting and take part in the debate but without the power of voting.

Price 3 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 163

SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

MUNICIPALITY OF LIMASSOL.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL—No. 56.

IN virtue of the powers vested in him by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that an election of six Municipal Councillors, being four Christians and two Mahometans, shall be held at the Offices of the Municipality of Limassol, on Friday, the 27th March, 1885, at noon, and that if a poll is found necessary the same shall be held under the Presidency of the Commissioner of the District between the hours of 3 and 5 in the afternoon of the day of the election, and at the close of the poll the votes shall be counted by the Presiding Officer, in the presence of the President and two members of the Municipal Council.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 26th day of March, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Laws enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which were assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 26th and 27th days of March, 1885, respectively, are published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette:—

No. VIII. of 1885, "To regulate the Duties of Municipal Councils."

No. IX. of 1885, "For making Supplementary Provision for the Contingent Charges of the Twelve Months ending the thirty-first day of March, 1885."

[No. 3.]

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is published for general information:—

Downing Street,
4th July, 1884.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 12th of April, enclosing the draft of a Law published at the instance of the Bishop of Kitium, but not introduced by him, for the "re-institution of the Administrative Councils."

2. If the Bill had been introduced and debated, it would doubtless have been pointed out to the Bishop that as the Councils have not ceased to exist or to act, the title would require alteration, and that the Bill would only be regarded, as I shall treat it in this Despatch, namely as a Bill to amend the Constitution of these Councils.

3. With regard to the first clause, I may say that I should not object to these Councils being resorted to by the Executive Government as consultative bodies, apart from the cases in which their action is now absolutely required by law.

4. The second clause of the Bishop's Bill raises the question of apportioning the representative element in the Councils according to the numbers of the Mussulmans and Christians in each district. I am not prepared to resist the justice of the application of this principle, if it is pressed by the Christian element in the Legislature; but I consider that it might very properly be waived by them. It has already been applied to the Legislative Council and the Municipal Councils, and this I think should go far to satisfy the Christian Inhabitants.

5. In the case of the Idaré Councils there is this practical objection to it, namely, that assuming as I do that the total number of elected members must be kept at four, the Mussulman element in each Council would be reduced to one, which might mean the occasional and not infrequent absence of any Mussulman elected representation at all. Moreover the questions coming before the Idaré Councils are not such as are likely to divide the two communities in wishes or interest, and I should be glad to learn that the Christian members of the population are content to leave matters as they are, and not to provoke a contest on the subject in the Legislative Council, which, as I gather, might possibly not result successfully for them.

6. I have no objection to the principle of Clause 3 that the spiritual head of each community in the district is to be a Member of the Idaré Council, but the Mufti or his representative might possibly not be the person on whom the choice of the Mussulmans would fall, and if the Bill is re-introduced the Mussulman members will no doubt suggest how the clause should be worded as far as it affects themselves.

7. The fourth clause is uncertain in not stating whether the minor officials whom it names are or are not to have votes when summoned. I could not agree to a clause which left their right to sit and vote to the discretion of the Council; I think it would be indispensable that at least four officials, including the Commissioner, should have seats. Who these officials should be is a question for those on the spot. It appears clearly proper that the

Police Officer (when of the rank of Local Commandant) should be of the number. But whether the remaining Government members should be the Treasury Clerk or Accountant and the Land Registration Officer (as suggested by the Bishop's Bill) or the President of the District Court, and the District Medical Officer (as had been suggested previously) is a matter on which I express no opinion. Perhaps it might be left to the discretion of the Government to nominate its representatives in each district according to its discretion and the local circumstances.

8. The District Councils, even with four officials, will still contain a majority of non officials ; but to this I do not see serious reason to object, provided that there is always an appeal in Revenue and other important matters to the Central Medjliss, and that the Government is adequately represented in the latter body, which might be composed somewhat as follows :—

- The High Commissioner (with a casting vote.)
- The Chief Justice.
- The Puisne Judge (or Auditor General.)
- The Chief Secretary.
- The Receiver General.
- The Queen's Advocate.
- The Archbishop.
- The Mufti (or Chief Cadi.)
- 4 Elected Members.

9. If you should see fit to do so, you are at liberty to publish this Despatch in the Gazette or present a copy of it to the Legislative Council on its re-assembling.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

Major-General,
Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
High Commissioner,
Cyprus.

[No. 4.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 28th of March, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

28th March, 1885.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. VIII. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

"TO REGULATE THE DUTIES AND POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS."

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[26th March, 1885.]

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Law it shall be the duty of every Municipal Council—

Duties of Municipal Councils.

To keep all roads, streets, squares and public places within the Municipal limits clean and in good repair, and sufficiently drained lighted, and clear of obstructions.

To provide for the removal of all night soil and refuse from every house within the Municipal limits.

To provide that all drains, urinals, privies and cesspits within the Municipal limits shall be so constructed and kept as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

To prevent any trade or business from being carried on within the Municipal limits in such a manner as to be injurious to public health, or a source of public danger.

To prevent the accumulation in any public or private place within the Municipal limits, of any filth or refuse so as to be dangerous to the public health, and to take measures for the abatement of any public nuisance arising from any public or private cesspool or drain, or otherwise.

To provide, or cause to be provided, a good and sufficient supply of water for the use of persons dwelling within the Municipal limits, and to keep, or cause to be kept, cleansed and in good repair all public fountains, drains and aqueducts, and to preserve the same from contamination.

To provide slaughter-houses and to regulate the slaughter of animals within the Municipal limits.

To provide for the inspection of all flesh, fish, vegetables and other provisions exposed for sale within the Municipal limits, and to seize and destroy all such provisions as are unfit for human food.

Generally to do such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town, and preservation of the public health therein.

2. It shall be lawful for every Municipal Council to administer its affairs under the supervision of the Government, to dispose of its monies and to undertake all or any of the following things:

Powers of Municipal Councils.

The paving, or improvement of any street or public place within the Municipal limits.

The establishment and regulation of markets.

The allotment of special places within the Municipal limits for the carrying on of particular trades dealing in perishable goods.

The construction and maintenance of public urinals and privies, ashpits and receptacles for the temporary collection and deposit of rubbish.

The fixing of the weights by which household bread exposed for sale is to be sold within Municipal limits, and providing that it shall not be sold otherwise than by weight.

Powers with
consent of High
Commissioner
in Council.

3. It shall be lawful for every Municipal Council with the consent of the High Commissioner in Council to undertake all or any of the following things :

The arrangement and execution of general plans for the widening and straightening of roads and other public places within the Municipal limits.

The building of public buildings, quays, piers, docks, or other public works within the said limits.

The establishment, maintenance and regulation of hospitals, dispensaries, poor-houses, and other philanthropic establishments.

Generally the doing of anything which may tend to promote the comfort and convenience of the people residing within the Municipal limits.

Power to make
bye-laws.

4. Every Municipal Council shall have power to make bye-laws for the carrying out of all or any of the objects hereinbefore mentioned, and for the fixing and regulation of the following rates and fees to be received by the Corporation.

The fees to be taken for the slaughtering of animals at any Municipal slaughter-house.

The rates to be paid for stallage and pickage in the Municipal markets.

The rates to be taken in respect of trades and professions carried on within the Municipal limits, hitherto known as trade rates.

The rates on the issue of permits for building within the Municipal limits and the fees taken on the legalisation of contracts within the Municipal limits.

Bye-laws to be
approved by
High Commis-
sioner.

5. Every bye-law made by any Municipal Council shall be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, and shall not come into force until it shall have been approved by him and published in the official *Gazette*, and shall have the force of law from the date of such publication.

CHAPTER II.

NUISANCES.

Nuisances.

6. For the purposes of this Law, the following shall be deemed to be nuisances liable to be dealt with summarily in manner provided by this Law :—

(1). Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(2). Any pool, ditch, gutter, water-course, privy, urinal, cess-pool, drain or ashpit, so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(3). Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

(4). Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health.

(5). Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates.

(6.) Any factory, workshop, or workplace not kept in a cleanly state, or not ventilated so as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein, which are a nuisance or injurious to health, or any such premises so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of those employed therein.

(7). Any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling-house) sending forth black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance.

Provided that a penalty shall not be imposed on any person in respect of any accumulation or deposit necessary for the effectual carrying on of any business or manufacture if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the accumulation or deposit has not been kept longer than is necessary for the purposes of the business or manufacture, and that the best available means have been taken for preventing injury to the public health.

Inspection of
nuisances.

7. It shall be the duty of every Municipal Council from time to time to cause inspection to be made of all places within the Municipal boundaries with a view to ascertain what nuisances

exist which call for abatement, and to enforce the provisions of this Law in order to abate the same.

8. On the receipt of any information respecting the existence of a nuisance, the Municipal Council shall, if satisfied of the existence of a nuisance, serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such works and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose.

Notice to abate nuisance.

Provided that where the person causing the nuisance cannot be found, and the nuisance does not arise or continue by the act, default or sufferance of the owner or occupier of the premises, the Municipal Council may themselves abate the same without further order.

9. If the person on whom a notice to abate a nuisance has been served makes default in complying with any of the requisitions thereof within the time specified, or if the nuisance is in the opinion of the Municipal Council likely to recur on the same premises, the Municipal Council shall thereupon commence an action or other suitable proceeding in any competent Court for obtaining an order compelling the person on whom the notice was served to abate the nuisance.

On non-compliance with notice legal proceedings to be taken.

10. If the Court is satisfied that the alleged nuisance exists, or that although abated it is likely to recur on the same premises, the Court shall make an order on such person requiring him to comply with all or any of the requisitions of the notice, or otherwise to abate the nuisance within a time specified in the order and to do any works necessary for that purpose; or an order prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance and directing the execution of any works necessary to prevent the recurrence; or an order both requiring abatement and prohibiting the recurrence of the nuisance.

Power of Court to make order dealing with nuisance.

The Court may by its order impose a penalty not exceeding £5 on the person on whom the order is made, and shall also give directions as to the payment of all costs incurred up to the time of the hearing or making the order for abatement or prohibition of the nuisance.

11. Where the nuisance proved to exist is such as to render a house or building in the judgment of the Court unfit for human habitation, the Court may prohibit the using thereof for that purpose until such house or building is to the satisfaction of the Court rendered fit for that purpose.

Order of prohibition in case of house unfit for human habitation.

12. Any person who wilfully or negligently fails to obey an order to comply with the requisitions of the Municipal Council, or otherwise to abate a nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings per day during his default, and any person knowingly acting contrary to an order of prohibition shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings per day during such contrary action, and the Municipal Council may enter the premises to which any order relates, and abate the nuisance and do whatever may be necessary for the execution of such order, and recover in a summary manner the expenses incurred by them from the person on whom the order is made.

Penalty on contravention of order of Court.

13. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Court that the person by whose act or default the nuisance arises, or the owner or occupier of the premises is not known, or cannot be found, then the order of the Court may be addressed to and executed by the Municipal Council.

In certain cases order may be addressed to Municipal Council.

14. Where an appeal would ordinarily lie from the order of any Court, and such Court shall have ordered any person to comply with all or any of the requisitions contained in any notice from the Municipal Council to abate a nuisance, or otherwise to abate such nuisance, or to do any works necessary for that purpose, no such appeal shall lie except the person appealing from such order shall undertake forthwith to execute all such works and do all such things as in the judgment of the Court may be absolutely necessary to obviate danger or injury to health pending the hearing of the appeal, nor unless and until such person shall have to the satisfaction of the Court executed all such works and done all such things as aforesaid within such time as shall be specified by the Court.

No appeal unless person appealing first executes necessary works.

15. The Municipal Council or any of their officers shall be admitted into any premises for the purpose of examining into the existence of any nuisance thereon at any time between the hours of sunrise and sunset, or in the case of a nuisance arising in respect of any business, at any hour when such business is usually carried on.

Power of Municipal Council to enter.

Where under this Law an order of abatement or prohibition of nuisance has been made, the Municipal Council or any of their officers shall be admitted from time to time into the premises at such hours as aforesaid until the nuisance is abated or the works ordered to be done are completed.

Where any such order as aforesaid has not been complied with or has been disobeyed, the Municipal Council or any of their officers shall be admitted at such hours as aforesaid into the premises where the nuisance exists in order to abate the same.

If admission to premises for any of the purposes of this clause is refused, any magisterial Court may by order authorise the Municipal Council or any of their officers to enter such premises during the hours aforesaid until the nuisance for the abatement of which, or the work for which the entry was necessary, has been abated or done. If no person having custody of the premises can be found, the Court shall on oath made before it of that fact, by order authorise the Municipal Council or any of their officers to enter such premises during the hours aforesaid.

Penalty for disobedience of order.

16. Any person refusing to obey an order under the last preceding clause, for admission of the Municipal Council or any of their officers on any premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Costs and expenses of execution of provisions relating to nuisances.

17. All reasonable costs and expenses incurred in making a complaint or giving notice, or in obtaining any order of any Court of Justice in relation to a nuisance under this Law, or in carrying the same into effect, shall be deemed to be money paid for the use and at the request of the person on whom the order is made; or if the order is made on the Municipal Council, or if no order is made, but the nuisance is proved to have existed when the complaint was made or the notice given, then for the use and at the request of the person by whose act or default the nuisance was caused, and in case of nuisances caused by the act or default of the owner of such premises, such costs and expenses may be recovered from any person who is for the time being owner of such premises.

Such costs and expenses, and any penalties incurred in relation to any such nuisance, may be recovered in the same manner as an ordinary debt.

Power of Officer of Police to proceed in certain cases.

18. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner in Council that a Municipal Council have made default in doing their duty in relation to nuisances under this Law the High Commissioner may authorise any officer of police to institute any proceeding which such Municipal Council might institute with respect to such nuisances, and such officer may recover from the defaulting Municipal Council in any Court of competent jurisdiction any expenses incurred by him and not paid by the person proceeded against.

CHAPTER III.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Restriction of establishment of offensive trades.

19. Any person who after the passing of this Law establishes within the limits of any Municipality without the consent in writing of the Municipal Council thereof any noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £4 in respect of the establishment thereof, and any person carrying on a business so established shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day on which the offence is continued, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof.

Duty of Municipal Council to complain of nuisance arising from offensive trade.

20. Where any manufactory, building or place used for any trade, business, process or manufacture causing effluvia is certified to any Municipal Council by the Medical officer of the Municipality or of the District, or by any two legally qualified medical practitioners, or by any twenty inhabitants of the Municipality, to be a nuisance or injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of the Municipality, such Municipal Council shall cause proceedings to be taken in any Court of competent jurisdiction against any person by or on whose behalf the trade so complained of is carried on in respect of the matter alleged in such certificate.

The Court shall enquire into the complaint, and if it appears to the Court that the business carried on by the person complained of is a nuisance, or causes any effluvia which is a nuisance or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the locality, and unless it be shown that such person has used the best practicable means for abating such nuisance, or preventing or counteracting such effluvia, the person so offending being the

owner or occupier of such premises, or being a foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 nor less than five shillings, and on a second or any subsequent conviction to a penalty double the amount of the penalty imposed for the last preceding conviction, but the highest amount of such penalty shall not in any case exceed the sum of £200.

21. Where any offensive trade, business or manufacture has been carried on on any premises within the Municipal limits before the passing of this Law, and the same shall have continued to be carried on upon the same premises without the written license of the Municipal Council after the passing hereof, then upon the certificate of the Medical Officer of the Municipal Council or of the District, or of any two legally qualified medical practitioners that such business so carried on is injurious to health and that it cannot by any reasonable means be rendered otherwise, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council to give the person causing such nuisance (being the owner or occupier of such premises or any foreman or other person employed by such owner or occupier) three months' notice in writing to cease to carry on such offensive trade, business or manufacture as aforesaid. If after the expiration of such notice as aforesaid the person to whom such notice has been given continues to carry on such offensive trade, business or manufacture upon such premises, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Council to take proceedings in any competent Court claiming a perpetual injunction prohibiting the carrying on of such offensive trade, business or manufacture upon such premises, and the Court may thereupon grant such injunction upon such terms as to compensation or the provision by the Municipal Council of other premises for the carrying on of such trade, business or manufacture as to the Court shall seem just.

Removal of
offensive trades.

22. The Municipal Council may from time to time make bye-laws to regulate the carrying on of any offensive trade, business or manufacture established with their consent either before or after the passing of this Law.

Bye-laws as to
offensive trade.

CHAPTER IV.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

23. Every Municipal Council may make bye-laws with respect to the following matters, that is to say :—

Power to make
bye-laws with
respect to
streets and
buildings.

(1). With respect to the level, width and construction of streets, and the provisions for the drainage thereof.

(2). With respect to the structure of walls, foundations, roofs and chimneys of new buildings for securing stability, the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health.

(3). With respect to the sufficiency of the space about buildings to secure a free circulation of air, and with respect to the ventilation of buildings.

(4). With respect to the drainage of buildings, to earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools in connection with buildings kept for human habitation, and to the closing of buildings or parts of buildings unfit for human habitation and to the prohibition of their use for such habitation.

And they may further provide for the observance of such bye-laws by enacting therein such provisions as they think necessary as to the giving of notices, as to the deposit of plans and sections by persons intending to lay out roads or to construct buildings, as to inspection by the Municipal Council, and as to the power of the Municipal Council subject to the provisions of this Law to remove, alter or pull down any work begun or done in contravention of such bye-laws. Provided that no bye-law made under this section shall affect any building erected before such bye-law is made.

24. If any building or wall or anything affixed thereon within the Municipal district be deemed by the Municipal Council to be in a ruinous state and dangerous to passengers or to the occupiers of the neighbouring buildings, the Municipal Council shall immediately cause a proper board or fence to be put up for the protection of passengers, and shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner of such building or wall, if he be known and resident within the said district, and shall also cause such notice to be put on the door or other conspicuous part of the said premises, or otherwise to be given to the occupier thereof, if any, requesting such owner or occupier forthwith to take down, secure or repair such building, wall, or other thing as the case shall require; and if such owner or occupier do not begin to repair, take down or secure such building, wall or other thing within the

Ruinous buildings to be taken down.

space of three days after any such notice has been so given or put up as aforesaid, and complete such repairs or taking down or securing, as speedily as the nature of the case will admit, the Municipal Council may cause all or so much of such building, wall or other thing as shall be in a ruinous condition and dangerous as aforesaid, to be taken down, repaired, rebuilt, or otherwise secured in such manner as shall be requisite, and all the expenses of putting up every such fence, and of taking down, repairing, rebuilding or securing such building, wall or other thing shall be paid by the owner thereof, unless such owner is actually a pauper, and may be recovered by the Municipal Council in the same manner as any penalty under this Law.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES.

Penalties for
certain offences.

25. Every person who in any street or public place, to the obstruction, annoyance or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40 shillings for each offence, or in the discretion of the Court before whom he is convicted may be committed to prison there to remain for a period not exceeding 14 days, that is to say.

Every person who rides or drives furiously any horse or carriage, or who drives furiously any cattle.

Every person who by means of any cart, carriage, truck or barrow, or any animal or other means, wilfully causes any obstruction in any public footpath or any other public thoroughfare.

Every person who causes any tree, timber or iron beam to be drawn in or upon any carriage without having efficient means of safely guiding the same.

Every person who without necessity places or leaves any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket or bucket, or places or uses any standing place, stool, bench, stall, showboard or other thing on any road or footway, or who places any blind, shade, covering or other projection over or along any such road or footway, unless such blind or other projection is ten feet in height at least in every part thereof from the ground.

Every person who places, hangs up or otherwise exposes for sale any goods, wares, merchandise or thing whatsoever so that the same project into or over any road or footway, or beyond the line of any house, shop or building at which the same are so exposed, so as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person along such road or footway.

Every person who rolls or carries any cask, tub, hoop or wheel or any ladder, plank, pole, timber or log of wood upon any footway except for the purpose of loading or unloading any cart or carriage, or of crossing the footway.

Every person who places any line, cord or pole across any street, or hangs or places any clothes or other things to dry thereon.

Every common prostitute who loiters and importunes passengers for the purpose of prostitution.

Every person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person.

Every person who publicly offers for sale or distribution, or exhibits to public view any profane, indecent or obscene book, paper, print, drawing, painting or representation, or who sings any profane or obscene song, or uses any profane or obscene language.

Every person who wilfully and unlawfully extinguishes the light of any lamp.

Every person who throws from the roof or any part of a house or other building any earth, tile, wood, rubbish, water or other thing.

Every person who leaves open any vault or cellar, or the entrance from any street to any cellar or room underground without a sufficient fence or hand-rail, or leaves defective the door, windows or other covering of any vault or cellar, or who does not sufficiently fence any area, pit or sewer left open, or who leaves such open area, pit or sewer without a sufficient light after sunset to warn and prevent persons from falling thereinto.

Every person who suffers any horse, mule, ass or cattle to be at large at any time in any street within the Municipal district without any person having the charge thereof.

Every person who acts in contravention of any Municipal bye-law.

26. All offences under this Law and all penalties, costs and expenses under this Law or under any bye-law made in pursuance thereof, the recovery of which is not otherwise provided for, may

Recovery of
penalties &c.

be prosecuted and recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction. And all penalties under this law shall be paid to and shall form part of the Municipal fund.

CHAPTER VI.

DEFAULTS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

27. Where a complaint is made to the High Commissioner that a Municipal Council has made default in the performance of any of the duties mentioned in Clause 1 of this Law, or in enforcing any of the provisions of this Law which it is their duty to enforce, the High Commissioner in Council, if satisfied after due enquiry that the Municipal Council has been guilty of the alleged default, shall make an order limiting a time for the performance of their duty in the matter of such complaint.

Remedy in case of default in performance of any duty by a Municipal Council.

If such duty is not performed by the time limited in the order, such order may be removed into the Supreme Court and enforced as if the same had been an order of such Court, or the High Commissioner may appoint a temporary Board consisting of three or more persons to perform such particular duty, and shall by order direct that the expenses of performing the same shall be paid by the Municipal Council in default, and any order made for the payment of such expenses may be removed into the Supreme Court and enforced as if the same were an order of such Court.

Any Board appointed under this clause to perform the duty of a defaulting Municipal Council shall, in the performance and for the purposes of such duty, be invested with all the powers of such Municipal Council necessary for the performance of such duty, and the High Commissioner may from time to time by order change any person so appointed.

28. Any sum specified in an order of the High Commissioner for payment of the expenses of performing the duty of a defaulting Municipal Council shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by such Municipal Council and to be a debt due from such Municipal Council and payable out of any moneys in the hands of such Municipal Council or its officers, or out of any rate applicable to the payment of any expenses properly incurred by such Municipal Council.

Recovery of sums spent by Board.

29. Any Board appointed under the provisions of clause 27 hereof shall have the same powers of levying rates and requiring all officers of the defaulting Municipal Council to pay over any moneys in their hands, as the defaulting Municipal Council would have in the case of expenses legally payable out of the Municipal fund or rates to be raised by such Municipal Council, and the said Board after repaying all moneys due in respect of the order shall pay the surplus if any to or to the order of the defaulting Municipal Council.

Power to Board to levy rates.

30. From and after the passing this Law whenever in any town the affairs of which are by law entrusted to a Municipal Council it shall appear to the High Commissioner that there is no Municipal Council duly qualified to act according to law, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner by writing under his hand to appoint a Commission consisting of not less than three persons to exercise and perform the powers and duties of a Municipal Council for such town.

Failing a Municipal Council High Commissioner may appoint Municipal Commission.

Such Commission shall be called the Municipal Commission, and the High Commissioner shall nominate one of the members of such Commission to be president thereof.

Every such Commission shall have and exercise all the powers of a Municipal Council in as full and the like manner as if they were a Municipal Council duly elected according to law.

31. At any time after the appointment of such Municipal Commission as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the High Commissioner in Council upon the petition of any or all of the inhabitant householders of the town for which such Municipal Commission was appointed to order that an election of a Municipal Council for such town shall be held at a time to be mentioned in such order.

Municipal Council may be re-established on petition.

Such election shall be held as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of the "Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and the persons to be elected shall take office subject to such modifications of the provisions of the said Ordinance relative to the tenure of office by Councillors and the order of their retirement therefrom as may appear to the High Commissioner in Council to be necessary for making such provisions applicable under the special circumstances of the case, and the High Commissioner is hereby authorised and empowered to make all such modifications as aforesaid.

Qualifications of Council.

32. A Municipal Council shall be deemed to be not duly qualified to act according to law if there shall not be at least two-thirds of the entire number of Councillors constituting the Council duly elected and holding office.

Short Title.

33. This Law may be cited as "The Municipal Councils Law, 1885."

Passed in Council this sixteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

CYPRUS.

No. IX. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

"FOR MAKING SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION FOR THE CONTINGENT CHARGES OF THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1885."

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[27th March, 1885.

Preamble.

Whereas by "The Appropriation Law, 1884," it was enacted that a sum not exceeding ninety-five thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds should be provided for the contingent charges of the Government of Cyprus, for the twelve months ending the 31st March, 1885, and it has become necessary to make further provision for the said services.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Appropriation of £833.

1. There shall be issued and applied to the service of the twelve months ending the thirty-first day of March, 1885, any additional sum not exceeding the sum of eight hundred and thirty-three pounds for defraying the charges of the Government of Cyprus for such period. The said amount shall be appropriated as follows:—

SCHEDULE.]

	£
8. Rent.....	123
13. Drawback and Refund of Duties	290
14. Miscellaneous	420

High Commissioner may issue the same.

2. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner to cause to be issued and paid for the purposes aforesaid any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sums respectively in that behalf hereinbefore specified.

Short Title.

3. This Law may be cited as "The Supplementary Appropriation Law, 1885."

Passed in Council this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

Price 4 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 164

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

SPEECH of His Excellency the High Commissioner delivered to the Legislative Council at its prorogation after its third Session on Saturday the 28th March, 1885.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I am happy to be able to release you from your labours after a useful session, during which you have been able to deal with all the measures brought forward by the Government for your consideration.

I anticipate that the Laws relating to the Execution of Judgments, for the Compulsory Registration of titles to land, and for the Specific performance of Contracts for the sale of immoveable property, will much facilitate the Civil procedure of the Courts, and will greatly benefit the people, of whom so large a proportion are directly interested in the land.

The Field Watchmen's Law is a measure which deals with a want long felt by the agriculturists, and will, I trust, have satisfactory results.

The roads to be constructed under the Limassol Roads Law will, I hope, open up large wine growing districts, and by facilitating the transport of wine, give encouragement to its manufacture. I hope that the experience that may be gained in the working of this Law will be a guide for measures of a similar nature hereafter.

The Municipal Councils Law and other measures that have been passed during this session will, I trust, prove of permanent benefit to the people of Cyprus.

Three Laws introduced by private members, have been passed dealing with important subjects relating to matters connected with the general administration. These I have reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure, pending the signification of which they will not come into force.

These and all other measures submitted to you have been adequately discussed, and from those discussions I cannot but anticipate much public benefit.

In releasing you from further attendance, I cannot refrain from alluding to the fact that this is probably the last time that I shall address you from this chair.

It fell to my lot to assist at the opening of the first Legislative Council of Cyprus, and to close it after a useful career of nearly five years:

This Council which came into being under the provisions of the new constitution granted in 1882, has had three sessions during which I have presided over its deliberations. I trust that the experience gained during that period will tend to facilitate the carrying on of public business in the future.

In dealing with matters affecting the interests of the people great care and deliberation is necessary in order that crude measures, the effect of which is not fully foreseen, are not hastily adopted. Although the Legislative Council frames the laws, those laws have to be inter-

preted and carried into effect by the established tribunals; and a law which may appear to the framer to be simple and easy of application may be found in practice, when applied in connection with existing laws, to have an effect very different from that which the framer intended. This is one of the reasons why I have urged on you to avoid the error of hasty legislation which not infrequently leads to grave inconveniences not easily to be remedied.

There is another fault which newly established legislative bodies are apt to fall into, and that is, over legislation. This results from the laudable desire to apply immediate remedies for any real or supposed want, of which many instances must exist in every community. The efforts of those who are the leaders of the community have frequently a much better result when directed to the moral and material advancement of the people than when employed in framing laws to regulate their actions.

The period of my connection with this Council is drawing to a close, but I shall always follow with interest its proceedings, and I trust its future deliberations will tend to secure the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of this Island.

I beg the Members of Council to accept my thanks for the support they have given to me in the Chair, and for the manner in which they have listened to my suggestions and advice, and in looking back upon our past labours that they will regard with indulgence any errors into which I may have fallen, being assured that I have been actuated by a heartfelt desire for the welfare of the people of Cyprus.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Laws enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which were assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 2nd day of April, 1885, respectively, are published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette:—

No. X. of 1885, "To consolidate and amend the Law relating to the powers of the Courts in Civil Actions, and to the Execution of judgments in such actions."

No. XI. of 1885, "To provide for the Specific Performance of Contracts for the Sale of Immoveable Property."

[No. 3.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Halil Hassan to be Messenger in the Commissioner's Office, Nicolsa, vice Halil Asslan, dismissed. Dated 17th March, 1885.

Mr. F. G. Glossop to be Island Treasurer *vice* Mr. J. G. Ford, resigned. Dated 1st April, 1885.
 Mr. Chrysanthos Argyrides to be Assistant Greek Clerk and Interpreter in the Office of the Inspector of Schools. Dated 1st April, 1885.
 Mr. Moses George Zarifé, Clerk in the Office of the Commissioner of Famagusta, to be a Clerk of the Lower Division. Dated 1st April, 1885.

[No. 4.]

THE following correspondence is published for general information:—

No. 1.

Downing Street,
19th January, 1885.

Sir,

I transmit to you a copy of a telegram from certain persons calling themselves the inhabitants of Limassol to Her Majesty complaining of the operation of the Cyprus Currency Order in Council, 1882.

I have to request that you will furnish me with a statement of your views on this telegram; and that in the meantime you will inform the persons from whom it emanates, that the subject is under consideration.

I have, &c.,

DERBY.

Major-General

Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
High Commissioner,
Cyprus.

Enclosure 1 in No. 1.

Telegram from certain inhabitants of Limassol to Her Majesty The Queen, dated Limassol, 10th January, 1885.

District Limassol conforme ordre autorité 1875 régle cours monnaies réponse votre Majesté à notre télégramme 13 Mars, 1879, empecha tentative autorité Chypre pour l'altérer ensuite autorité ayant parait étonnement injuste près Home Rule provoque proclamation royale 3 Mai, 1882, persiste maintenant appliquer pour tous moyens. Hausse forcée monnaie malgré fortes protestations habitants refusant hausse forcée pour éviter querelles confusions aux transactions sentences tribunaux malgré preuves évidentes endommagent 36 pour cent créanciers obligés recevoir sterling à 180 piastres tandis que ont prêté à piastres 132 supplions auguste Reine remédier mal vu liberté commerce bien être agriculteurs ouvriers qui seront ruinés par hausse monétaire.

No. 2.

Nicosia,
21st February, 1885.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 19th ultimo requesting a statement of my views on a telegram addressed to the Queen from certain persons at Limassol complaining of the Cyprus Currency Order in Council, 1882.

2. When the British occupation took place in 1878 it was found that, independently of Caime, there were three different currencies in Cyprus, as follows:—

1st.—The Turkish Copper Piastre, at about 176 to the £ sterling, which was current in Nicosia, Larnaca, Famagusta and Kyrenia.

2nd.—The Metallique Piastre, at about 133 to the £, current at Limassol.

3rd.—The Silver Piastre, at 120 to the £, current at Papho.

3. For reasons already known it was decided by Her Majesty's Government to introduce an English Bronze Piastre, at 180 to the £, which should replace the Turkish Copper Piastre of about the same value. It was also necessary to demonetize the "Metallique" Piastre which was subject to fluctuation from various causes. These operations formed the subject of correspondence in 1878 and 1879, and the result was briefly reviewed in paragraph 22 to 25 of my Annual Report for the year 1879.

4. In any case it was necessary to have an uniform currency in Cyprus, and the result of the currency operations in 1879 has been the establishment of a token currency on a gold basis, the token coins maintaining their standard value in the same way as shillings and pence do in England.

5. Some of the Merchants at Limassol have, however, always objected to the introduction of the Bronze Piastre as they fear that it might have the effect of lowering the prices they receive for their goods, and it has been their rule to continue their transactions in a nominal piastre of 132 or 133 to the £. Similarly at Papho they continued to carry on their transactions at 120 to the £, though they

have no coins to represent those values at either place; for the actual metallique piastre has since been altered in value by an Irade of the Sultan, so as to make it worth only half its original value, whilst the Medjidié or Silver Piastre has had its value in Turkey reduced by 5 per cent. i.e., instead of a Silver Medjidié being worth 20 piastres, it is now only received by the Turkish Treasury as 19 piastres.

6. The great inconvenience of dealing with an imaginary coin and ignoring the actual currency has long been felt at Limassol, and a request was made that the Government would issue a notice drawing attention to the Queen's Proclamation dated 3rd May, 1882. This was issued accordingly on 15th November last, and thereupon a number of the leading Bankers and Merchants of Limassol signed a notice stating that after the 1st January, 1885, they would carry on all transactions with the £ sterling at the rate of 180 piastres. I enclose a copy of this notice which was extensively circulated in the Limassol district in the Greek and Turkish languages.

7. Shortly afterwards I received petitions on the subject, to which I caused a reply to be sent according to the accompanying copy. It is obviously impossible for the Government to recognise a variety of currencies in one small island, and in adopting the currency previously in force in four districts, it had the effect of displeasing the other two districts which however do not agree with each other.

8. The existence of an imaginary coin is not altogether unknown in some countries, and in Egypt very great confusion is caused by the fact of the tariff piastre being half the value of the currency piastre. These are examples to be avoided rather than to be followed.

9. With regard to the concluding part of your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgment, I have asked the Telegraph Company to state from whom the message emanated, in order that a reply might be sent to them, but the Company declines to furnish the name of the sender.

10. It may not be out of place to add that the principal merchants of Papho have issued a notice intimating their intention also to carry on their transactions in legal tender currency. A copy of their notice is enclosed.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Enclosure 1 in No. 2.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The attention of the Public is called to the Proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria dated the 3rd day of May, 1882, by virtue of which the only kind of piastre legally current in Cyprus is the Cyprus bronze piastre, value one-ninth part of a shilling.

The Government of Cyprus intends to do everything in its power to enforce the observance of the said Proclamation of Her Majesty.

Merchants, traders, and others are requested to take notice that in all contracts, bills, notes and other instruments, and in all transactions and dealings relating to money where any sum of money to be received or paid is expressed in piastres the Cyprus bronze piastre, value one-ninth of a shilling, must be considered to be expressed and intended.

The consideration should never be expressed in silver piastres, or metallique piastres, or in any coin which is not made legal tender by the said Proclamation.

The following coins are the only legal coinage in Cyprus:—

	Value in Cyprus Piastres and Paras.		Limit of Tender.
GOLD.			
Sovereign	180	..	None.
Half Sovereign	90	..	
Turkish Lira	162	..	
French 20 Franc piece	142	20	
SILVER.			
Florin	18	..	3£=540 Piastres
Shilling	9	..	
Sixpence	4	20	
Threepence	2	10	
BRONZE.			
Piastre	..	40	3s.=27 Piastres
Half Piastre	..	20	
Quarter Piastre	..	10	

Nicosia,
15th November, 1884.

By his Excellency's Command,

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Enclosure 2 in No. 2.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned promise that, on and after the 1st of January, next we will carry on our transactions in accordance with the order of our Respected Government dated the 15th November which fixes the pound sterling at 180 Cyprus Piastres whereas up to the 31st of December, our transactions are, as is known, carried on with £ at the rate of 132 piastres.

Signed—

Chas. Christian	G. M. J. Evthyvoulos
G. N. Lanitis	A. Haginian
Demetr. L. Nicolaidis	Fellah Oglou Mehmet
G. D. Cacothimis	Aga
Th. M. Shisas	Ali Aga
Dim. G. Pilavakis	Hagi Imbrahim Aga
D. Haji Pavlou	I. Araousos
Tryfon Eliadis	J. G. Pilavakis
Petros G. Moridis	Ch. Caridi
X. O. Kisas	M. J. Evthyvoulos
Soson A. Loizou	G. Th. Rossides
N. Webbas	S. Christodoulou
G. N. Mihailidis	Cl. N. Lanitis
N. Johnanidis	P. N. Lanitis
D. A. Aggeloudis	G. Acamas
N. Emmarruil	J. P. Vonditsianos
G. Enstratiou	George Tornaridis
Moustafa Fetti	A. Francoudis
S. F. Lanitis	N. Abdelmalek & Co.
N. Th. Rossidis	

Limassol, 25th November, 1884.

Enclosure 3 in No. 2.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Cyprus, 10th December, 1884.

COMMISSIONER, LIMASSOL,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant forwarding a petition from certain persons in your district objecting to the adoption of the Cyprus Bronze Piastre in their transactions, and I am to request you to reply to the petitioners in the following sense—

The Government has not interfered with freedom of trade as they allege and does not propose to do so; nor does it propose to alter the coinage or augment the currency. That what the Government proposes to do is simply to abolish an obsolete and misleading practice of reckoning and keeping accounts in a coinage which is not current in Cyprus. It is the universal practice of civilized countries to keep and render accounts, and to fix prices in the actual coinage of the country. The contrary practice leads to errors and confusion and enables fraudulent persons to take unfair advantage of their simpler neighbours.

The petitioners should remember that the Government seeks the general good of the people and of the country, and that the Government has already saved them from an immense loss by abolishing the old caime and copper currency just before they became depreciated.

That the system which the Government desires to see in force in Limassol and Papho obtains in all the other districts of the Island and that it has been found there to be highly conducive to the interests of trade, and to be for the benefit of the inhabitants; whilst it is obviously undesirable to have different currencies in the same country, and that an island of small extent.

If the desire of the petitioners was fulfilled the people of Papho district would be equally entitled to retain their mode of reckoning and there would then be three modes of reckoning in Cyprus.

(Signed) G. SMITH,
Ass'tant to Chief Secretary.

Enclosure 4 in No. 2.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned promise that on and after the 1st of January, 1885, we will carry on our transactions in accordance with the order of our respected Government dated the 15th November, which fixes the pound sterling at 180 Cyprus Piastres, whereas up to the 31st December,

1884, our transactions are, as is known, carried on with £ at the rate of 120 Piastres.

Hassan Eff. Iliczaadeh	Othon Trebaki
Hafouz Ramadan Eff.	Kiriaco Nicolaidi
Stiliano Pavlidi	Hadji Papa Caralambo
Mahmud Eff. Iliczaadeh	(Emba)
Michail Ioannidis	Efstathio Hadji Papa Caralambo
Solomon Markidis	Seid Ali Hadji Ali
Moustafa Feizi	Moustafa Ali
Mussa Kiazim	Abdurahman Suleiman
Menzigof Hadji Nicolaidis	Kiani Ismail
Ahmed Hamdi	Housein Sheikh Ahmed
Salih Hamdi	Hadji Efstathio Hadji Papa
Ridjail Mahmud	Nicola (Emba)
Papa Yorgi Papa Antoni	Nicola Hadji Michail
(Emba)	(Emba)
Yannaco Hadji Sava	Jacovo G. Catsaridi
Nicolaos Papadopoulos	Hadji Abeggios
Marcos Yannullatos	Michail Hadji Papa Nicolaou
Velettin Abdulrahim	Hadji Caralambo Hadji
Ali Riza	Dimitri (Floraca)
Hadji Ramatan Seidali	Yanco Hadji Michail
Yanco Catsaridi	(Emba)
Ioanni Nicola Voyatzi	N. Papa Stefanou
Sava Nicolaidi	Sofocli Hadji Michail
Michail Christodulidi	(Emba)
Mustafa Tchavoush	Antonio C. Stefanidi
Muharrem Ali	Ioanni Nicolaidi
Mahmud Bessim	Constantino Kithraoti
Ali Ibrahim	Pericli Simeonidi
Constanti Hadji Georgiotti	

No. 3.

Downing Street,
12th March, 1885.

Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of February, explaining the action recently taken to give effect to Her Majesty's Order in Council relating to currency, and I have to convey to you my approval of the Government Notice issued by your direction on the 15th of November last.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

Major-General

Sir Robert Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
High Commissioner,
Cyprus.

[No. 5.]

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS' ORDINANCE, 1880.

IN consequence of an outbreak of disease among sheep and goats, His Excellency the High Commissioner, under the power and authority vested in him by "The Contagious Diseases Animals' Ordinance 1880," is pleased to notify that the undermentioned places are infected with animal disease, and that the moving of sheep and goats into or out of the areas so notified to be infected is forbidden until further orders:—

Pyrga, Prastien, Stronghilo, and Mousoulita in the Famagusta District.

Scala, Larnaca, and Livadia in the Larnaca District.

Dated 4th April, 1885.

[No. 6.]

WITH reference to the Notice contained in Gazette No. 157 of the 14th February, 1885, it is hereby notified that from the 11th April, 1885, the Official Gazette will be published every alternate Saturday, instead of on every Saturday as at present.

[No. 7.]

KYRENIA MUNICIPALITY.

KYRENIA,
March 13th, 1885.

CHIEF SECRETARY,

We have the honour to forward herewith the Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Kyrenia for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, which we certify to be correct and in accordance with the books, receipts, and other vouchers produced to us.

The only explanation given to us by the President of the Municipality here as to the payment is that the Municipal Council was at the time pressed by the Commissioner here to have the valuation list completed according to Ordinance VI., 1882; the inhabitants of Kyrenia objected to that registration of properties, on the ground that no such lists have been prepared by any other Municipality in Cyprus. Consequently the Council decided to wire to Limassol, so as to be convinced if really such is the case there and act accordingly.

We do not consider this reason sufficient, for we are of opinion that this is rather an irregularity on the part of the Council, and therefore disallow the expenditure of 3s. 4½c.p., which must be refunded to the Municipal chest within fourteen days, unless an appeal is made to the Central Medjliss Idare against this decision.

C. C. PENZICHES. } Auditors.
HAKKI EFFENDI. }

**Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Kyrenia for the Half-year ended
31st December, 1884.**

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Balance from last account	...	228	13 8	Salaries	...	68	14 0
Slaughtering Tax	...	21	14 4	Other services (exclusive of Establishment)	...	25	14 6
Weighing Tax	...	136	15 2	Waterworks	...	70	6 5
Measuring Tax	...	1	1 4	Lighting	...	14	5 4
Loads...	...	11	13 8	Scavenging &c.	...	12	11 2
Fees on Buildings	...	2	2 0	Extension of and alterations to Sea wall	...	164	2 4
" Music	...	1	0 5	Tree Conservancy	...	1	18 4
" Contracts	...	0	0 5	Grants in aid to Schools	...	27	10 0
Passports	...	1	9 0	Pensions and Alms	...	8	18 5
Rates on Profession, &c. for the year 1883	...	4	14 0	Uniforms to Guards	...	2	0 0
" " " " 1884	...	0	5 0	Miscellaneous	...	5	4 3
Rent of "Petroleum" Store	...	1	10 4			401	5 6
Sale of Water	...	0	14 0	Balance to next account	...	18	8 0
Miscellaneous receipts	...	7	19 2			£419	13 6
		£419	13 6			£419	13 6

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Kyrenia for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

Date 13th March, 1885.

C. C. PENZICHES. }
HAKKI EFFENDI. } Auditors.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN.

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE.



SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. X. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof:

"TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE POWERS OF THE COURTS IN CIVIL ACTIONS, AND TO THE EXECUTION OF JUDGMENTS IN SUCH ACTIONS."

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[2nd April, 1885.]

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

1. In this Law the following expressions shall have the following meaning:—

"Judgment creditor," shall mean a person in whose favour a judgment ordering the payment of money is made;

"Judgment debtor" shall mean a person against whom any such judgment as last aforesaid is made;

"Judgment debt" shall mean the money by any such judgment ordered to be paid;

"The Court" shall mean the Court before which the action in which any application or order is made or any writ is issued has been instituted or the Supreme Court or any judge thereof respectively.

Expressions defined.

PART II.

POWERS OF THE COURT.

2. It shall be lawful for the Court to order that a writ of summons may be served out of Cyprus whenever it shall appear to the Court that the cause of action has arisen on any breach or alleged breach in Cyprus of any contract wherever made or in respect of any property subject to the laws of Cyprus or that the cause of action has arisen in Cyprus and that in any of the cases aforesaid, the action is one which cannot be tried elsewhere than in Cyprus or can be more conveniently tried in Cyprus than elsewhere.

Service of writ of summons out of jurisdiction.

3. It shall be lawful for the Court at any time during the pendency of any action therein to make in such action any order for the sequestration, preservation, custody, sale, detention or inspection of any property, being the subject of the action in which the order is made or any order for preventing any loss, damage or prejudice which but for the making of such order might be occasioned to any person or property pending a final judgment on some question affecting such person or property or pending execution of such final judgment.

Court may make order of sequestration &c.

4. An order of sequestration shall mean an order appointing some person or persons to enter upon any immoveable property, specified in the order, which is in the occupation of the person against whom the order is made and to collect, take, and get into his or their hands the rents and profits thereof and also the goods and moveable property of such person and to keep the same in their

Sequestration defined.

Orders to be made under existing laws.

Effect of order of sequestration.

Court may restrain Defendant from dealing with immoveable property.

Restraining order may be deposited at Land Registry Office.

Effect of deposit.

Orders made on insufficient grounds.

Commission to take evidence.

Powers of Commissioners.

Orders without notice.

hands for a time to be specified in the order or until the further order of the Court.

5. No order of sequestration shall hereafter be made except under the provisions of this Law or of "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882."

6. An order of sequestration confers upon the person or persons thereby appointed full power and authority for doing everything which by the order is directed to be done and all acts and things subsidiary thereto and from the time when notice of the order is given to the person against whom it is made it deprives him of every such power and authority subject only to his right to occupy the immoveable property sequestrated and to carry on his business thereon and to use the moveable property which may be thereon for the purposes of such occupation and the carrying on of his business.

7. It shall be lawful for any Court in which an action for debt or damages is pending at any time after the institution of the action by its order to direct that the Defendant be restrained from parting with so much of the immoveable property standing registered in his name or of which he has by law a right to be registered as the owner, as in the opinion of the Court shall be sufficient to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim together with his costs of action. Provided that no such order shall be made unless it shall appear to the Court that the Plaintiff has a good cause of action and that by the sale or transfer to any third person of the immoveable property of the Defendant it is probable that the Plaintiff may be hindered in obtaining satisfaction of the judgment of the Court if given in his favour.

Every order made under this clause shall specify so far as practicable the situation, boundaries, extent and nature of the property affected by it.

8. Where any order shall have been made under clause 7 of this law the person on whose application such order shall have been made may deposit at the Land Registry Office of the District, within which any property affected by such order is situate, an office copy thereof together with a memorandum in writing addressed to the Chief Officer of Land Registry within such district requesting that the property affected by the order may not be transferred into the name of any person other than the person against whom such order is made.

Every such order and memorandum when so deposited shall be open to inspection in the office where the same are deposited, and any subsequent transfer of the property affected by the order which may be made while the order shall continue in effect shall be null and void and the remedy of any person into whose name such property may be so transferred shall be in damages only against the person by whom the property was granted or assigned to him whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise. And the officer of Land Registration shall make an entry in a book kept for the purpose showing that the said document has been duly deposited and shall communicate the number of such entry to the person depositing the document in writing under his hand.

9. Any order under clauses 4 or 7 of this Law shall be subject to the provisions of clause 36 of "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882."

10. On the application of any party to an action the Court may where it shall appear necessary for the purposes of justice and subject to such terms, if any, as the Court may direct make any order for the examination upon oath or affirmation before any person or persons, and at any place within or without the jurisdiction of the Court of any witness or person and may give directions as to any matters connected with such examination as may appear reasonable and just and may empower any party to any such action to give such deposition in evidence therein.

11. Any person directed to take any examination of any witness or person may administer the prescribed oath or affirmation to any such person.

The person taking the examination of a witness or person under the provisions of this Law may make a special report to the Court touching such examination and of the conduct or absence of any witness or person thereon and the Court may direct such proceedings and make such order as may seem just.

12. Any order which the Court has power to make may upon proof of urgency or other peculiar circumstances be made on the application of any party to the action without notice to the other party.

Before making any such order without notice as aforesaid the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

No such order made without notice shall remain in force for a longer period than shall be necessary for service of notice thereof on all persons affected thereby and enabling them to appear before the Court and object thereto and every such order shall at the end of that period cease to be in force unless the Court upon hearing the parties or any of them shall otherwise direct and every such order shall be dealt with in the action as the Court thinks just.

Nothing in this clause contained shall be construed to affect or apply to the powers of the Court to issue writs of execution.

PART III.

MAKING JUDGMENT A CHARGE ON LAND.

13. A judgment creditor may charge any property in which the judgment debtor is beneficially interested with the payment of the judgment debt by leaving at the Land Registry Office of the District, within which such immoveable property is situate, a copy of the judgment together with a memorandum dated and signed by the judgment creditor or by his duly appointed agent describing the nature, situation, and extent of such immoveable property and stating what interest the judgment debtor has therein and requesting that no transfer of such property may be made. From the date of the receipt of any such notice such judgment shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, render the immoveable property of the judgment debtor mentioned in such memorandum answerable for the payment of the judgment debt to the extent of the beneficial interest of the judgment debtor in such property. And the officer of Land Registration shall make an entry in a book kept for the purpose showing that the said document has been duly deposited shall communicate the number of such entry to the person depositing the document in writing under his hand.

Notice of judgment at Land Registry Office to bind lands.

14. The memorandum so deposited shall from the time when it is deposited be open to inspection in the office where the same has been deposited and notwithstanding any transfer of the property therein described which may thereafter be made into the name of any person other than the judgment debtor, such property may be sold by order of a Court in satisfaction of the amount due under the judgment, and in such case the remedy of any person into whose name the same may have been transferred shall be in damages only against the person by whom the property was granted or assigned to him whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise.

Lands bound by judgment when in the hands of subsequent purchaser.

15. Whenever a copy of any judgment together with a memorandum as specified in clause 13 of this law shall have been deposited at the Land Registry Office and the judgment creditor shall subsequently receive in full the amount due under his judgment he shall within 7 days of such receipt leave at the office where such memorandum was deposited a notice in writing signed by him or his agent as aforesaid stating that he has no further claim on the property described in the memorandum. Such notice shall contain a statement of the name of the judgment debtor, of the nature, situation, and extent of the immoveable property mentioned in the memorandum and of the date of the memorandum and the name or names of the person or persons by whom it was signed and if any judgment creditor shall neglect or fail to leave such notice as aforesaid, he shall be liable to make good to the judgment debtor any damages that may be sustained by him by reason of such failure or neglect.

Judgment creditor who has given notice of his judgment to give notice when the same is satisfied.

16. Notice of a judgment given to the Land Registry Office shall continue in force until the judgment creditor shall give notice at such office that he has no further claim on the immoveable property of the judgment debtor or until the judgment debtor shall have deposited at the same office a copy of an order of the Court directing that he be at liberty to deal with his immoveable property in the same way as though no notice of the judgment had been given.

Lands bound by judgment to be dealt with on order of Court.

17. Where there shall be two or more judgments against the same debtor in favour of separate creditors and two or more of such judgment creditors shall give notice to the same Land Registry Office of their respective judgments it shall be lawful for the Court to direct that any judgment creditor whose notice shall be prior in date to that of any other judgment creditor shall be postponed to all or any judgment creditors whose notices are subsequent in date to his and who may seek to execute their respective judgments, unless he shall, within a time to be named by the Court, proceed to execute his judgment.

Execution of subsequent judgments.

PART IV.

EXECUTION GENERALLY.

18. Where a judgment is against any persons jointly execution may issue either against any property belonging to such persons jointly or against any property belonging to any of them separately.

Execution against joint property.

Costs of execution.

19. The party enforcing a judgment shall be entitled to recover his costs of execution unless the Court shall otherwise order, and the sheriff or other officer executing any writ shall be entitled to retain in his hands the expenses incurred by him or any agent on his behalf in executing the same.

Disposal of money raised by execution.

20. All moneys payable under a judgment which shall have been raised by execution or otherwise, under the process of the Court, shall be paid into Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Payment into Court shall be effected by payment into the Treasury, or into any bank, or to some person or persons as may be directed by Rules of Court, the moneys so paid in being placed to the credit of and subject to the order of the Court.

Methods of execution.

21. Any judgment or order of a Court directing payment of money may subject to the provisions of this Law be carried into execution by all or any of the following writs, viz. :—

- (a.) A writ of seizure and sale of moveable property.
- (b.) A writ of sale of immoveable property.
- (c.) A writ of sequestration of immoveable property.
- (d.) A writ of attachment of debts due to or of any money, goods, or other moveable property belonging to the judgment debtor which may be in the hands of a third party, or,
- (e.) By the imprisonment of the judgment debtor.

And from the time when this Law shall come into operation no judgment or order for the payment of money shall be carried into execution except under the provisions of this Law.

Writ of sale of immoveable property when to be issued.

22. No writ of execution by sale of immoveable property shall issue except by the consent of the judgment debtor unless a writ of sale of the moveable property of the judgment debtor issued out of the Court and addressed to the Sheriff of the District within which such Court is situate shall have been returned into the Court unsatisfied or unless it shall appear that the judgment debtor has no moveable property actually in his possession.

When a writ of sale of immoveable property shall have been issued the Court on the application of the judgment debtor and on his proving to the satisfaction of the Court that he is possessed of immoveable property and that the amount due under the judgment with all interest and costs payable and to become payable thereunder can be satisfied by sequestration of such property for a period not exceeding 3 years may direct a sequestration of such property and may thereupon stay execution by way of sale.

Writ of attachment of debts.

23. A writ of attachment of debts due to, or of property belonging to a judgment debtor which may be in the hands of a third party may be issued at any time after judgment.

Application for imprisonment of judgment debtor.

24. No application for execution by imprisonment of a judgment debtor shall be entertained unless it shall appear to the Court that the judgment creditor has been unable to obtain satisfaction of his judgment by sale of the moveable and immoveable property of the judgment debtor or by attachment of property in the hands of some third party.

PART V.

EXAMINATION OF JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

Examination of judgment debtor.

25. Where a judgment for the payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a writ of execution has issued or not) the judgment creditor may apply that the judgment debtor be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed.

Power of Court to compel attendance of judgment debtor.

26. The Court shall have the same powers to compel the attendance of a judgment debtor for examination as aforesaid as it has to compel the attendance of a witness in a civil action.

Examination on appearance.

27. On the appearance of the judgment debtor before the Court, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the judgment creditor, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property and he shall be bound to produce on oath, or otherwise, all books, papers and documents in his possession or power relating to property applicable to such payment.

Production of books &c.

Court may examine other persons.

28. Whether the judgment debtor appears or not, the judgment creditor, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath, or otherwise, respecting the matters aforesaid.

Adjournment proceedings on

29. The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time, and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may order that he be detained in custody.

Court may direct payment by instalments.

30. The Court may if it shall think fit upon or at any time after any such investigation direct that the sum due under the judgment

shall be paid by instalments at such times and in such amounts as the Court may think proper.

PART VI.

EXECUTION BY SALE OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

31. The necessary wearing apparel and the bedding of the judgment debtor and that of his family, the absolutely necessary cooking utensils and provisions for a month for himself and his family and the tools and implements of his trade to the value of £3 (Three Pounds) shall not be liable to be taken in execution.

32. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding clause every writ of seizure and sale of moveable property shall be executed after sunrise and before sunset and the officer executing the writ shall if practicable seize and take so much of the money, securities for money, goods and moveable property of the judgment debtor as he may consider necessary for the satisfaction of the judgment debt.

33. The goods and moveable property which shall be taken in execution as aforesaid shall be sold but not until the expiration of three days at least next following the day on which the same shall have been so taken, unless they be of a perishable nature, or upon the request in writing of the party whose goods and moveable property shall have been taken; and until such sale, such goods and moveable property shall be deposited in some fit place or they may remain in the custody of some fit person.

34. Any securities for money seized and taken in execution shall be held by the officer executing the writ as a security for the amount directed to be raised and paid by such execution and shall be dealt with in such manner as the Court on the application of any party shall direct.

35. The money secured by any of such securities may when the time of payment thereof shall have arrived be recovered in an action instituted by the judgment creditor in the name of the judgment debtor or in the name of any person in whose name the judgment debtor might have instituted an action for the recovery thereof.

36. Where any moveable property of any kind shall be seized in execution under any judgment or order which is claimed by any person other than the judgment debtor such claimant or the person to whom the writ of execution is addressed may apply to a Court to determine the right to such property. The Court after notice to all necessary parties to appear before it shall either summarily determine the rights of the parties or make such order for the trial and determination of their rights as it shall think expedient, and for the custody in the meanwhile of the property in dispute and in either case the Court shall direct by whom the costs incurred by reason of any such claim shall be paid.

Where some third person claims to be entitled to any property so seized as aforesaid by way of security for a debt the Court may order a sale of the whole or part thereof upon such terms as to payment of the whole or part of the secured debt or otherwise as it shall think fit and may direct the proceeds of such sale to be applied in such manner and upon such terms as to such Court may seem just.

37. All sales of goods and moveable property in execution of judgments shall unless the Court shall otherwise order be made by public auction subject to such directions in any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned; provided that the Court may direct the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

PART VII.

EXECUTION BY ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

38. Where the judgment debtor is beneficially interested in any money or securities for money, goods or other moveable property whatsoever in the custody or under the control of any other person in Cyprus, or where such other person is indebted to the judgment debtor a writ of attachment calling on such other person to appear before the Court and be examined touching the property in his hands which is mentioned in the writ and directing him not to part with the custody thereof in the meantime may be issued on the application of the judgment creditor. Such writ shall render the property of the judgment debtor which is in the hands of such other person answerable as hereinafter mentioned for the satisfaction of the judgment debt.

39. The writ shall be served on the person thereby directed to appear before the Court and from the time of the service thereof upon him all money, securities for money, goods, and moveable property whatsoever to which the judgment debtor is beneficially

What goods not liable to execution.

Time within which writ to be executed.

Time within which writ to be executed.

Sale not to take place for three days.

Securities for money to be subject to the order of the Court.

Securities for money to be subject to the order of the Court.

Securities enforceable by action in name of judgment debtor.

Proceedings where property seized is claimed by third party.

Proceedings where property seized is claimed by third party.

Proceedings where property seized is claimed by third party.

Proceedings where property seized is claimed by third party.

Sales of goods to be by auction.

Writ of attachment.

Writ of attachment.

Writ of attachment.

Service and effect of writ of attachment.

entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which at the time of the service of the writ, or at any time before the same shall be dissolved are or shall be in the custody or under the control of the person so directed to appear and all debts due or accruing due by him to the judgment debtor at or during such time as aforesaid shall, to the extent of the judgment debtor's interest therein and subject to any bonâ fide prior title thereto or lien or charge thereon become respectively securities in his hands for the satisfaction of the claim of the judgment creditor.

Disobedience of writ.

40. Any person served with a writ of attachment under this Law who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ, and before the attachment shall be dissolved knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of Cyprus, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the judgment debtor, except only to or to the use of the judgment creditor shall be deemed to have disobeyed and shall be liable to the same process as though he had disobeyed an order of the Court.

Securing property

41. At any time after service of the writ the Court may make any order for the safe custody of any property mentioned in the writ.

Property under control of Public Officer or Court.

42. Property in the hands or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a judgment with the consent of the Queen's Advocate and property under the control of any Court shall be liable to attachment by order of the Court.

Disposal of property attached.

43. The Court may, after hearing all persons whom it may consider to be interested or after notice to them to attend order that any part of the property attached which shall consist of money and bank notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the judgment creditor, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the judgment, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be applied in satisfaction of the judgment, and that the writ be dissolved; or it may order that the writ be dissolved or may make such other order as may seem just, and shall make such order as to the costs occasioned by the issue of the writ as it shall think proper.

Execution against third party.

44. If any person served with a writ of attachment under this Law fails to comply with any order the Court may make under such writ the Court may order execution to issue against him for the amount of the property attached in his hands or for such part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and all costs of the proceedings, and execution may issue accordingly.

Indemnity to third party.

45. Satisfaction of the order of the Court made on a person who has been served with a writ of attachment under this Law shall be a valid discharge to him as against all claimants of the debts or property which he may have applied or disposed of in accordance with such order although the attachment may have been set aside or the judgment reversed.

Stay of proceedings against third party.

46. The Court may stay proceedings in any action commenced against a person who has been served with a writ of attachment under this Law in respect of property attached in his hands upon such terms as it shall think fit.

PART VIII.

EXECUTION BY SALE OF IMMOVEABLES.

Judgment creditor to apply.

47. Whenever a judgment creditor shall be desirous of enforcing his judgment by sale of immoveable property of the judgment debtor he shall apply to the Court for a writ directing such sale.

Immoveable property liable to execution.

48. The immoveable property of a judgment debtor which may be sold in execution shall include all property standing registered in his name in the books of the Land Registry Office and all other immoveable property in respect of which it shall be proved that he has by law a right to be registered as the owner. Provided always that where the property to be sold consists in whole or in part of a house or houses there shall be left to or provided for the debtor such house accommodation as shall in the opinion of the Court be absolutely necessary for the debtor and his family.

When writ to be issued.

49. When a judgment creditor shall apply for a sale of any immoveable property or of any interest therein in execution of his judgment he shall specify so far as possible the nature, situation, boundaries and extent of such property.

The Court shall not direct the issue of such writ unless or until sufficient information concerning such property to enable it to be identified shall have been given to the Court and unless and until it has been established to the satisfaction of the Court either that

the judgment debtor is registered or entitled to be registered as the actual owner of such property or of such interest therein or that the Court has power to order a sale of the land under the provisions of clauses 50 and 51 of this Law.

50. Where a judgment debtor shall claim to be the absolute owner of any immoveable property which shall have been purchased by him but shall not have been registered in or transferred into his name in the books of the Land Registry Office, if such judgment debtor shall be entitled to be so registered absolutely or if any person who is actually registered or entitled to be registered as the owner thereof can recover possession of such property from the judgment debtor only on payment of the purchase-money or of the value of any other consideration given by the judgment debtor on the purchase thereof, the Court may subject to the provisions of of clause 51 of this Law and on the application of the judgment creditor direct that such property be sold in satisfaction of the judgment debt.

Where property is not registered in name of debtor.

51. Before ordering a sale under the provisions of the last preceding clause the Court shall direct notice to attend to be served upon all persons whom it may consider to be interested and shall hear all of such persons as may attend and also all evidence that may be adduced as to the title of the judgment debtor to the property for the sale of which application is made, and may examine the judgment debtor thereon. If it shall appear to the Court that any person registered or entitled to be registered as the owner of such immoveable property can recover possession thereof from the judgment debtor only on payment of the purchase-money or of the value of any consideration given by the judgment debtor on the purchase thereof the Court may direct that such person be served with notice that on payment by him within a time to be fixed by the Court to the judgment creditor or to such other person as may be named in that behalf by the Court, of the purchase-money or of the value of any other consideration that may have been given by the judgment debtor for the purchase of the property he is at liberty to retake possession of such property and that if within the time to be so fixed he shall neglect or fail to make such payment as aforesaid, his rights over the property will be barred and that the property will be sold by order of the Court.

Proceedings to be taken.

The rights of any such person who shall so neglect or fail to make such payment as aforesaid shall be barred on the expiration of the time so to be fixed by the Court as aforesaid and the property may after the expiration of that time be sold by order of the Court free from all claims of any such person as last aforesaid.

52. The Court shall have the same powers in relation to the examination of a judgment debtor under the last preceding clauses as it has under clauses 25 to 30 (both inclusive) of this Law.

Compelling attendance of debtor.

53. Where the immoveable property of a judgment debtor is subject to a mortgage—

Property subject to mortgage.
Payment of mortgage debt.

(a.) the judgment creditor may at any time after the mortgage debt shall have become payable, pay to the mortgagee on behalf of the judgment debtor all moneys secured by the mortgage and may add the moneys so paid by him to the amount of his judgment debt and the Court upon being satisfied that the moneys secured by the mortgage have been paid may direct a sale of the property.

(b.) If upon tender by the judgment creditor to the mortgagee of the moneys secured by the mortgage the mortgagee shall refuse to accept the same the Court on the application of the judgment creditor and upon being satisfied that such tender has been made may direct the property to be sold upon such terms as to the payment into Court by the judgment creditor or as to his otherwise securing the payment of the mortgage debt as to the Court shall seem fit.

Tender of moneys due under mortgage.

(c.) The judgment creditor may instead of paying or tendering to the mortgagee the moneys secured by the mortgage give notice to the mortgagee of his intention to apply to the Court for a writ of sale and upon such application and upon the judgment creditor furnishing security to the satisfaction of the Court for the expenses to be incurred in and in connection with the sale a writ may be issued directing the property to be sold subject to a reserved bidding to be fixed by the Court for securing the moneys due and to become due under the mortgage, and if upon any sale so ordered by the Court there shall be no bidding of as high a value as the amount fixed by the reserved bidding the property shall not be sold.

Sale without payment or tender.

54. The moneys realised by any sale under clause 53 subs (c) of this Law shall so far as the same extend be applied first in payment of the money due under the mortgage secondly in payment of the expenses of the sale, thirdly in payment of the judgment debt,

Application of purchase money of mortgaged property.

Creditor liable
for costs of sale.

and the balance, if any, after making all such payments shall belong to the judgment debtor.

55. If the moneys so realized as last aforesaid shall not be sufficient for the payment in full of the moneys due under the mortgage and the expenses of the sale the judgment creditor shall be answerable for the deficiency but may where the Court shall think fit so to order add the amount of such deficiency to the amount of his judgment debt as costs of execution.

Questions arising
pending sale.

56. It shall be lawful for the sheriff or for any person executing a writ of sale of immoveable property to apply to the Court for directions for disposing of any question arising or likely to arise in the course of such sale and the Court may thereupon give such directions as it shall think necessary or advisable.

Amendment of
register on issue
of writ.

57. Any writ of execution by sale of immoveable property shall be sufficient authority for the proper officer of the Land Registry Office to make all such alterations, if any, in the books of his office as may be necessary for transferring such property into the name of the judgment debtor subject to the payment by the judgment creditor of all fees and charges ordinarily payable on such transfers. And all fees so paid by the judgment creditor shall be deemed to be costs of execution.

Stay of sale on
application of
third party.

58. It shall be lawful for any person who claims to be interested in any immoveable property for the sale of which a writ has been issued to apply to the Court to stay such sale, and the Court may after hearing all necessary parties make such order thereon as shall seem just.

Immoveable
property to be
sold by auction.

59. Every sale of immoveable property in satisfaction of a judgment shall be made by public auction at a time and place of which public notice shall have been given.

Notice of sale
where to be
posted.

60. Every such notice shall be posted at the town or village within which the property to be sold is situate; at the town or village at which the sale is to be held, at the court-house of the Court out of which the sale is issued, and at such other place or places as may be directed by the Court or by Rules of Sale made under the authority of this Law.

Contents of
notice.

61. Every such notice of a sale of immoveable property shall specify the name or names and place or places of business of the person or persons appointed to conduct the sale and of the person or persons, if any, to whom biddings may be made pending the time appointed for the sale.

Every such notice shall be a notice of at least 15 days but need not in any case exceed 90 days; and every such notice shall be issued for such time prior to the sale and shall be given in such manner as shall be provided by any Rules of Sale made under the authority of this Law or in default of any such rules in such manner as the Court may direct.

Written bid-
dings.

62. After the publication of any such notice and until the time appointed for the sale, biddings in writing may be made to any person named in that behalf in the notice of sale provided that they be made in conformity with Rules of Sale or in default thereof that they be signed by the person bidding in the presence of some person named to receive written biddings.

Close of sale.

63. At the time and place appointed for the sale the person appointed to conduct the same or his substitute shall receive all biddings which shall then be made orally to him and shall close the sale in conformity with the provisions of Rules of Sale or in default thereof when he shall consider from the time which has elapsed since the last previous bidding that no further biddings are forthcoming.

Highest bidder
to be declared.

64. After the close of the sale the person having the conduct thereof shall declare the name of the highest bidder.

Liability of
bidder.

65. Every person who shall make a bidding whether in writing or orally, shall, unless or until a higher bidding shall be made, thereby render himself responsible for the amount bid by him and that he will complete the purchase and pay all fees necessary for duly transferring the property into his name in the books of the Land Registry Office, and if the highest bidder shall on the demand of the person having the conduct of the sale neglect or refuse to pay the money bid by him, or such portion thereof as may be prescribed by Rules of Sale, the biddings shall be re-opened and the property shall again be put up for sale. And the highest bidder at such former sale shall be responsible for all losses, if any, occasioned by his neglect or refusal to pay the money bid by him.

Enforcing pay-
ment of bidding.

66. If the amount realized at such subsequent sale shall not be sufficient to satisfy the amount due under the judgment in execution of which the sale is made, the amount, if any, for which the highest bidder at the former sale shall have rendered himself responsible

shall be recoverable in an action instituted by the judgment creditor, or by leave of the Court by the judgment debtor, in the contrary case such amount shall be recoverable in an action instituted by the judgment debtor.

67. At the time appointed for any sale by auction the doors of any room in which such sale takes place may in the discretion of the person appointed to conduct the sale or his substitute be closed so that any person present at the commencement of the sale may not leave such room until the person conducting the sale shall have closed the sale and called upon the highest bidder to pay the purchase money or so much thereof as may then be payable.

Sale with closed doors.

68. It shall be lawful for the High Commissioner with the advice and assistance of the Chief Justice and of the Principal Officer of the Land Registry Office from time to time to make rules (in this Law referred to as Rules of Sale) for regulating the conduct of sales of immoveable property according to the value thereof, the appointment of persons to conduct sales, the fees to be paid to the Land Registry Office and to other persons on any sale and the conditions under which the property is to be sold.

Rules of sale.

Such rules shall be in conformity with the provisions heretofore contained as to sales of land by auction and may reserve power to the Chief Officer of the Land Registry Office to give any special directions as to the manner and conditions of sale of any property where in his opinion it shall be advisable so to do, so that he shall not by such power be authorised to direct any sale to be carried out in a manner inconsistent with this Law.

Such Rules of Sale shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall take effect at such time as shall be specified in that behalf by order of the High Commissioner published as aforesaid.

Rules of Sale may repeal, alter or amend the provisions of any previous Rules of Sale.

69. If it shall be made to appear to any Court out of which a writ of sale of immoveable property has issued that there has been any omission or irregularity at the sale whereby any person has been actually damaged or prejudiced it shall be lawful for such Court to set aside the sale and to order a new sale upon such terms as to the Court shall seem just.

Issue and enforcement of writs of village judge.

70. If for any reason any immoveable property directed to be sold shall not be sold on the day fixed for the sale thereof it shall be lawful for the Court to give such directions as to the sale thereof and as to advertisements and notices of such sale as to the Court may seem just.

Directions on failure of sale.

PART IX.

EXECUTION BY IMPRISONMENT.

71. Where upon any investigation by the Court respecting the ability of a judgment debtor to pay the amount due under a judgment or order it appears to the Court.

Imprisonment of debtor.

(a.) That he then has or since the making of the judgment or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him or some part thereof which still remains unpaid and that he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the judgment or order, or

(b.) That he has made or suffered to be made any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property or charged, removed or concealed any property, and has thereby prevented the judgment creditor from obtaining payment of the judgment debt or any part thereof.

The Court may on the application of the judgment creditor commit the judgment debtor to prison for any term not exceeding 12 calendar months or until the payment of the sum due subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, but may at any subsequent time order the release of the judgment debtor on the request of the judgment creditor.

72. The judgment creditor shall pay in advance for the subsistence of the judgment debtor such sum to such person and in such manner as is or may be directed by Prison Regulations and in default thereof the judgment debtor shall be released.

Subsistence of debtor.

73. Sums disbursed by a judgment creditor for the subsistence of the judgment debtor in prison shall be added to the costs of the judgment and shall be recoverable by execution against the property of the judgment debtor; but the judgment debtor shall not be detained in custody or arrested on account of any sums so disbursed.

Expenses of debtors subsistence to be added to debt.

74. A judgment debtor once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same judgment or order, but his property shall continue liable to execution until the judgment or order shall be fully satisfied.

Effect of imprisonment.

PART X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

When Officers of
Land Registry
may act upon
judgments.

75. Where a judgment settles any question of title to immoveable property, service of a copy of the judgment at the Land Registry Office shall be sufficient authority for the proper officer of the Land Registry Office to make all necessary registrations consequent on such judgment.

Writ of partition.

76. Where a judgment directs partition of immoveable property a writ of partition may issue directing that a partition of the property may be made by any officer of Land Registry or any other person whom the Court may think fit to appoint for that purpose.

The Court before issuing any such writ may require the person applying for the issue thereof to deposit such sum as the Court shall consider necessary for the costs of making the partition.

Any such writ shall be sufficient authority for the officer or person to whom it is addressed to make the partition ordered at any time after the receipt thereof by him whether the persons amongst whom such property is to be partitioned shall be present at the time of making the partition or not.

Writs to be issued by village judge.

77. Every village judge shall for the purposes of executing any judgment given by him have power to issue writs of sale of the moveable property of the judgment debtor. Provided that no such writ issued by a village judge shall be enforced against any property which is not found within the judicial division of such judge.

Setting aside sale.

78. Every writ of execution issued by a village judge shall be issued and enforced on the same conditions and subject to the same provisions and restrictions as a writ of alike nature issued out of a Court under the provisions of this Law.

Further execution of judgments of village judge.

79. Where the judgment of a village judge remains wholly or in part unsatisfied and no moveable property of the judgment debtor sufficient to satisfy such judgment is found within the judicial division of such judge the judgment creditor may apply to a District Court for execution of the judgment and such Court may issue all such and the same writs and orders as though such judgment had been actually given by it and may stay every such execution in the same manner as it may stay execution of its own judgment and shall have all such powers in relation to any such judgment as are specified in Part V. of this Law.

Execution of judgments of Sherie Court.

80. For the purpose of executing the judgment of a Judge of the Mahkémé-i-Sherieh ordering the payment of money or the performance of any other act or thing it shall be lawful for a District Court on the application of any person in whose favour such judgment is made to issue all such and the same writs and orders as though such judgment had been actually given by such District Court, and such District Court may stay every such execution in the same manner as it may stay execution of its own judgment and shall have all such powers in relation to any such judgment as are specified in Part V. of this Law.

Appeal from order of a single judge.

81. Any order made by a single judge of a District Court may by consent of all parties affected thereby be taken on appeal to the Supreme Court, although no appeal has been made to the full District Court.

Saving powers of Court.

82. Nothing in this Law contained shall be held to annul or abridge the right of any Court to enforce obedience to any judgment or order by the means in that behalf provided in The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882.

Commencement of Law.

83. This Law shall come into operation on and from a day to be fixed by proclamation of the High Commissioner.

Short title.

84. This Law may be cited as "The Civil Procedure Amendment Law, 1885."

Passed in Council this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R. E.,
Clerk of Council.

Cyprus.

No. XI. 1885.

▲ LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“TO PROVIDE FOR THE SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.”

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

[2nd April, 1885.]

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law relating to the evidence on which it shall be lawful for the Officers of the Land Registry Office on contracts for sale of immoveable property to register the same in the names of the purchasers thereof.

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, every contract for the sale of immoveable property shall be capable of being specifically enforced under the order of a District Court or the Supreme Court, if it be a valid contract according to law and if the following conditions shall have been complied with in relation thereto, viz. :—

(a). If the contract be in writing.

(b). If the purchaser or purchasers shall within twenty-one days of the date of the contract deposit or cause to be deposited at the Land Registry Office of the district within which the property is situate a copy of such contract.

(c). If the purchaser or purchasers shall prior to the institution of an action to compel specific performance of the contract have called upon the vendor or vendors to appear before a village judge and declare that he or they has or have agreed to sell the property mentioned in the contract.

(d). If an action shall have been instituted within two calendar months from the date when the contract was made to compel the specific performance thereof.

2. Any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be lawful for any Court by its order to direct that any contract for the sale of immoveable property in respect of which the formalities prescribed by clause 1 of this Law shall have been complied with shall be specifically enforced.

Provided that the immoveable property described in such contract shall at the time of the deposit of the copy of the contract at the Land Registry Office or at any subsequent time have stood registered in the name of the vendor under the contract or in the name of some person through whom the vendor has acquired a title to the property by inheritance.

3. If any person in whose favour an order directing specific performance of a contract for the sale of immoveable property shall have been made, shall within three calendar months from the date of such order apply at the office of Land Registry for the District within which such immoveable property is situate for the transfer thereof into his name, and do all acts and things necessary to enable such transfer to be made, it shall be lawful for the proper officer of Land Registry on production to him of such order or of an office copy thereof to cause all such registrations to be made in the books of the Land Registry Office as shall be necessary for giving effect to such order.

4. If any person in whose favour an order directing specific performance of a contract for the sale of immoveable property shall have been made, shall neglect or fail to apply for the transfer thereof into his name, and to do all acts and things necessary to enable such transfer to be made within three calendar months from the date of such order, the right of such person to claim a specific performance of the contract shall absolutely cease and determine, and no transfer of such property into the name of the purchaser in the books of the Land Registry Office shall be made under the authority of such order.

5. Where any purchaser under a contract for the sale of immoveable property shall obtain an order for the specific performance of such contract and shall duly cause the property to be transferred into his name in the books of the Land Registry Office, such property shall on the transfer thereof become vested in him for all the estate and interest therein of the vendor under such contract, and it shall be lawful for the Court by whose order specific performance of such contract has been directed, to

Formalities
necessary for
enforcement of
contract.

Enforcement of
contract.

Order to be acted
upon within 3
months.

Right to specific
performance to
cease if property
not transferred
in due time.

Effect of transfer
under order for
specific per-
formance.

Effect of deposit
of copy of
contract at Land
Registry Office.

make all such orders directing the vendor to deliver up possession of the property, or otherwise for securing the purchaser in the possession thereof as to the Court shall seem fit.

6. Where a copy of any contract shall have been deposited at the Land Registry Office under the provisions of this Law, the same shall from the date when it is deposited be open to inspection at the office where it is deposited, and notwithstanding any voluntary transfer that may subsequently be made of the property therein described to any person other than the purchaser under such contract, such property shall at any time thereafter upon the order of a Court be transferred into the name of such purchaser, and the remedy of any other person into whose name the property may (subsequently to the deposit) have been transferred, whether by way of gift, sale, inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, shall be in damages only against the vendor under such contract.

The deposit of a copy of a contract of sale of immoveable property at the Land Registry Office shall not operate to defeat or delay any sale which may prior to the date of the deposit have been directed by any Court or Judge.

Saving power of
Court.

7. Nothing in this Law contained shall be construed as depriving any Court of the right to award damages for breach of a contract for the sale of immoveable property, where the Court shall so think fit, in lieu of ordering specific performance of the contract.

Liability of heirs
of vendor.

8. If any vendor under a contract for the sale of immoveable property in respect to which the formalities prescribed by clause 1 of this Law shall have been complied with, shall have died subsequently to the execution of the contract, the purchaser shall be entitled to claim against the heirs of the vendor all such relief as he is by this Law entitled to against the vendor.

Remedies of
vendor.

9. Where any purchaser of immoveable property under a contract in respect to which the formalities prescribed by clause 1 of this Law shall have been complied with, shall refuse to pay the purchase money and accept the property, the remedy of the vendor under such contract shall lie in damages only.

Short Title.

10. This Law may be cited as "The Sale of Lands Law, 1885."

Passed in Council this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.
Clerk of Council.

Price 6 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 165

SATURDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

WHARFAGE DUES.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 57.

BY virtue of powers in him vested by "The Wharfage Dues Amendment Law, 1885," and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to order the exemption from payment of all Wharfage dues of all Terra Umbra exported from Cyprus. Provided always that when any Terra Umbra shall be shipped from any Government pier, the quantity so shipped shall be liable to pay Wharfage dues according to the scale of dues in force for the time being, anything in the first part of this Order to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 10th day of April, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R. E.
Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

By the HIGH COMMISSIONER, A PROCLAMATION.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the 13th day of February, 1885, certain persons were appointed to make the Lists of persons qualified to be registered as Voters at the election of members of the Legislative Council,

And whereas Pericles Simeonides was thereby appointed to make the List of Voters in respect of the Nahieh of Paphos, and whereas the said Pericles Simeonides is no longer an Officer of the Government,

Now therefore, I, Robert Biddulph, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, do hereby revoke the appointment of the said Pericles Simeonides and appoint Kyriaco Nicolaides to make the said list, and do further order that he do make the list on the 1st day of May, 1885, as directed in the Proclamation of the 17th day of March, 1885.

Given at Nicosia this 10th day of April, 1885.

GOD save the QUEEN.

[No. 3.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is drawn to the following convictions which were recently obtained in the District Court of Limassol:—

On the 13th of March a villager was convicted of the following offences:

(1). That when the assessment of his village took place he did conceal, with intent to defraud the Revenue, a jar containing 380 okes of wine, and

(2). That he attempted to bribe the Wine Assessor.

For the first offence he was condemned to pay a fine of £10 15s. 3c.p., being treble the value of the wine, and for the second to pay a fine of £10, together with the costs of the action.

Two other villagers were also convicted for having attempted to conceal 920 okes of wine and were condemned to pay £26 11s. 3c.p., being treble the value of the wine, and the costs of the action.

Dated April 7th, 1885.

[No. 4.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 11th of April, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,

11th April, 1885.

Chief Medical Officer.

MUNICIPALITY OF POLIS.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Polis for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	c.p.		£	s.	c.p.
Brought forward from June, 1884	112	2	2	Salaries : President...	10	0	0
Slaughter fees from 1st July to 31st December, 1884	1	2	7½	„ Clerk	6	0	0
Measuring Tax during the above period...	0	16	5½	„ Schoolmaster	10	4	0
Weighing Tax	34	5	6½	Rent of Municipal Office	1	5	0
License for Music	0	1	0	Salary of temporary Kantardji	2	11	1½
				Funeral expenses of late poor Ahmed Poli	0	4	1½
				Repair to two Kantars at Nicosia...	0	10	0
				Carriage of the above two Kantars	0	5	0
				Repair to Khrysokhou Bridge	5	0	0
				Grant to poor blind Hassan Khrysokhou	0	3	3
				Miscellaneous expenses	0	10	7
					36	18	4
				Balance in hand	111	14	8½
	£148	8	3½		£148	8	3½

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Polis for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

Dated 22nd March, 1885.

ARMED AZIZ. }
A. MICHAELIDES, } Auditors.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 166

SATURDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

By the HIGH COMMISSIONER,

A PROCLAMATION.

ROBERT BIDDULPH.]

WHEREAS by "The Civil Procedure Amendment Law, 1885," it was among other things provided that the said Law should come into operation on and from a day to be fixed by proclamation of the High Commissioner,

Now, therefore, I, Robert Biddulph, Her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, in exercise of the powers by the said Law vested in me in that behalf, do hereby fix the first day of May, 1885, to be the day on and from which the said Law shall come into operation.

Given at Limassol this 22nd day of April, 1885.

GOD save the QUEEN.

[No. 2.]

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies by despatch dated the 1st of April, 1885, has intimated that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the following laws enacted by the Legislative Council of Cyprus:—

No. I. of 1885, intituled, "For the exemption from stamp duty of certain receipts given by officers and men in Her Majesty's Forces stationed in Cyprus."

No. II. of 1885, intituled, "To remove doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice in certain cases."

No. III. of 1885, intituled, "For the preservation of public roads."

[No. 3.]

THE following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is published for general information:—

Sir,

Downing Street,
1st April, 1885.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 9th of March, enclosing a Law passed by the Legislative Council, but reserved by you for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, entitled "A Law for giving out Public Works by Contract to the Lowest Bidder."

In view of the obvious technical defects in this Law, and to the disastrous consequences which would follow from compelling the Government to employ any lowest tenderer however incompetent or dishonest, I cannot advise Her Majesty to sanction this Law, which will

therefore not come into force, but I fully approve of the principle of letting out public works by contract, where

such a course can be adopted with due regard to the public interest, and where the Government has full discretion to reject a tender on account of the incompetence or insolvency of the contractor, or other good personal cause.

It is my desire that the contract system should be adopted by the Cyprus Government as much as possible, although I could not agree to the enactment of any Law fettering the discretion of the Executive Government in the stringent manner in which this Law does so.

As the Law stands, there is nothing to protect the Government against being obliged to assign a contract to a man who had just been released from prison for a serious crime, provided only that he could obtain an apparently solvent person to be his surety.

You may publish this Despatch in the *Gazette* if you see fit.

I have, &c.,
DERBY.

Major-General

Sir R. Biddulph, R.A., K.C.M.G., C.B.,
High Commissioner,
Cyprus.

[No. 4.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to notify that The Queen's Birthday will be celebrated this year on Monday the 25th of May.

[No. 5.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Luke Pierides to be Clerk in the Office of the Commissioner of Larnaca. Dated 1st December, 1884.

Mr. Henry Osborn Palmer to be Assistant Printer in the Government Printing Office. Dated 28th March, 1885.

Sergeant Antonio Mizzi to be Drill Instructor and Armourer to the Police. Dated 13th April, 1885.

[No. 6.]

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Ulick Ralph Burke, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, to act as President of the District Court of Larnaca from the 15th to the 19th of April, 1885, in the absence of C. G. Walpole, Esquire.

Archibald Fitzgerald Law, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, President of the District Court of Famagusta, to act as President of the District Court of Larnaca from the 20th of April, 1885, during the absence of C. G. Walpole, Esquire.

Dated 14th April, 1885.

[No. 7.]

VACATION leave of absence from the 7th of April to the 6th of July, 1885, having been granted to Lient. J. H. Bor, Chief Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons, Mr. C. S. Cade, Local Commandant of Police, has been appointed to act as Chief Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons from the former date until further notice.

[No. 8.]

VACATION leave of absence from the 5th of May to the 4th of August, 1885, having been granted to Mr. C. D. Cobham, Commissioner of Larnaca, Mr. W. T. Taylor, Chief Collector of Customs, has been appointed to act as Commissioner during that period.

[No. 9.]

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Order of The Queen in Council, dated the 27th day of January, 1885, Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the ships of Japan, the certificates of Japanese registry or other national papers of which are dated on or after

the 1st day of July, 1884, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of registry or other national papers.

[No. 10.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 25th of April, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
25th April, 1885. Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



The Cyprus Gazette

(Published by Authority.)

No. 167]

SATURDAY, 9TH MAY, 1885.

(No. 1.)

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, by despatch dated the 8th of April, 1885, has intimated that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the following Law enacted by the Legislative Council of Cyprus:—

No. VI. of 1885, intituled, "To make provision for the construction of certain roads."

(No. 2.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following Laws enacted by the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, which have been assented to by the High Commissioner in the name of Her Majesty and on Her behalf on the 30th day of April, and the 4th day of April, 1885, respectively, are published for general information in a Supplement to this *Gazette*:—

Law XII. of 1885, "To provide for the appointment of Field Watchmen, and for the better protection of crops."

Law XIII. of 1885, "To provide a special pension for an Officer serving in Cyprus."

(No. 3.)

THE PRISON DISCIPLINE ORDINANCE, 1879.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 58.

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Prison Discipline Ordinance, 1879," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

(No. 4.)

REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TITHE OFFICIALS.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 59.

In exercise of the power and authority in him vested by "The Tithe Ordinance, 1881," His Excellency the High Commissioner, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that from the 1st June, 1885, the Regulations determining the duties to be discharged respectively by the several officers appointed to assess and collect tithes, bearing date the 1st day of August, 1882, shall be revoked, and that from the 1st June, 1885, and until such time as it shall be otherwise ordered, the following Regulations shall have effect:—

I. GENERAL.

1. All tithes will be collected in money.
2. The Receiver-General is charged with the general superintendence of the tithe assessment and collection.
3. The Commissioners are responsible for the super-

1. The following clauses of the Regulations for the Government of Prisons, that is to say, numbers 18, 45, 46 and 55, shall be, and are hereby, repealed; and in substitution therefor there shall be inserted in the said Regulations the following clauses to be numbered respectively 18, 45, 46 and 55:—

18. Convicted Prisoners shall be distinguished as "Short Sentence Prisoners" and Long Sentence Prisoners." "Short Sentence Prisoners" shall be those sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding three years. "Long Sentence Prisoners" shall be those sentenced to periods of imprisonment exceeding three years.

45. "Short Sentence Prisoners" shall be employed on such 2nd class labour as in the opinion of the Governor of the Prison may be suitable to the condition and special aptitude of each prisoner.

46. "Long Sentence Prisoners" may be employed at either labour of the 1st or labour of the 2nd class.

55. Any convict may at the discretion of the Governor of the Prison and as a reward for good conduct, be employed at such lighter labour as the Prison may afford other than as laid down in clause 44, provided that in the case of a "Short Sentence Prisoner" at least six months of the prisoner's sentence shall have expired, and in the case of a "Long Sentence Prisoner" at least twelve months of the prisoner's sentence shall have expired.

2. Clause 47 shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 2nd day of May, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.
Clerk of Council.

intendence of the tithe assessment and collection in their several districts.

4. Henceforth no officer specially charged with tithe assessment will be allowed to collect or receive the revenue.

The collectors will form a distinct branch of the service.

II. ASSESSMENT.

5. The tithe Assessment in each district will be managed by such superintendent as may be appointed for that purpose by the Government.

6. The superintendent will have no clerical work whatsoever, and no office or clerk. He will devote his whole time and energy to organizing the staff of assessors and supervising and checking them.

He will transmit all returns he receives, after perusing them, to the Commissioner with any remarks he may consider necessary.

7. Each superintendent, must on appointment, give security to a value of £500 for the faithful performance of his duties.

Every security bond after being approved by the Mejlis Idaré of the Caza will be retained in the custody of the Commissioner.

Sheep, Goats and Swine.

8. The superintendent will also manage the enumeration of sheep, goats and swine for taxation purposes under the orders of the Commissioner.

9. The enumeration of sheep and goats will be carried out under the instructions issued by the Chief Secretary, dated 16th February, 1881, by memours under the constant supervision of the superintendent.

These memours should be well acquainted with the locality and people: they should not be persons related to or connected with the superintendent; a large number of them should be employed simultaneously to prevent fraudulent removal of animals, and the enumeration should be concluded with the greatest possible rapidity compatible with accuracy.

During the enumeration the superintendent should always, and the Commissioner should occasionally when his other duties permit, move about from village to village and check the enumeration.

10. The memours' enumeration books must in every case be certified by the Village Commission of each village concerned at the foot or end of the enumeration relating to such village. The certificate shall set forth in writing and in figures the total number of animals comprised in such enumeration, and shall be sealed with the village seal.

A duplicate of the enumeration shall be prepared by the memour; and such duplicate certified in the same manner as the original shall be deposited with the Mukhtar and shall be available for checking the memour's books.

Every enumeration is to be signed and dated by the memour who made it, and forwarded to the superintendent and by him to the Commissioner.

When the enumeration of any village is unsatisfactory the Commissioner will at once arrange for a fresh enumeration by different memours.

Cereal Assessment.

11. The cereal assessment will be carried out as heretofore by memours and coldjis under the supervision of the superintendent.

12. In future the memours for this purpose will be selected from those enrolled in the Commissioner's lists of memours. Each memour must give security to the Government for the faithful performance of his duties; such security to be for a sum not less than £25 and not more than £100. The security bonds after being approved by the Mejlis Idaré of the Caza will be retained in the custody of the Commissioner.

13. The Commissioners will from time to time enrol suitable candidates for the post of memour, and will take security at once from any candidate whom they may approve, in anticipation of his being employed.

They should endeavour to enrol as large a number of suitable candidates as possible, so that no delay may occur in supplying vacancies or unexpected calls from other districts.

14. No memour or coldji is ever to be employed in assessing cereals—

(a). In a village where he has been employed before.

(b). In a subdivision where he is related to or connected with any local official.

(c). In a village where he has local ties or interest, or where his surety has local ties or interests.

(d). Under a superintendent, with whom he has any local connection.

No dealer in produce is to be enrolled as memour or coldji, and no memour or coldji shall on any account deal directly or indirectly in produce.

15. Each memour will be provided with a printed hand-book (Form F. 28), in which he will enter in ink, daily as it is measured, the tithe assessment of each threshing-floor.

Any memour keeping such an account on any other but the printed form will be dismissed.

16. Each memour will on the 1st and 16th of each month send to the superintendent a signed return showing the total quantity of each kind of cereal assessed by him during the previous half month.

17. Cereals must in every case be entered in the memour's accounts in the name of the owner of the crop, and no transactions between growers and grain merchants are to be taken into consideration.

18. The memour's entries are to be made in his hand-book on the threshing-floor at the time of the assessment, and he will be liable to dismissal if he makes any entry at any other time or place.

19. The superintendent will throughout the threshing season constantly move from place to place for the purpose of making surprise visits to the various memours under his supervision, and checking their assessment.

This officer will keep a diary, showing where he has been employed each day, and what measurements he has checked. He should also note particulars of the unthreshed sheaves he sees, and any other matters which may enable him to check roughly any of the subsequent measurements made in his absence.

20. The Commissioners will, so far as their other duties permit, spend as much time as possible in checking assessments in a similar way, and in seeing that their superintendents are doing their duty.

21. With the permission of Government, obtained through the Receiver-General, the Commissioners may employ other temporary officers to check assessments, providing each with an open letter accrediting him to all tithe officials. Such officers will conform to articles 19 and 22 of these Regulations.

22. Every officer checking any assessment will record in the memour's hand-book opposite each item checked by him his signature or initials, with the true date thereof.

23. The Commissioner shall not allow any payment to be made to any assessor, memour, or coldji through the superintendent.

24. Every memour will be provided with one or more books, [Form F. 25] each containing 100 kotchans with counterfoils. In these books should be entered particulars of each assessment, a separate kotchan and counterfoil being devoted to each tithe payer. The particulars in the kotchan and its counterfoil must always correspond, and the memour must each day fill up his kotchans and counterfoils correctly from the hand-book.

When all the crops of a peasant have been measured, the memour will sign and date the kotchan and its counterfoil, and deliver the former to the peasant.

When the whole of the crops of any village have been measured, the memour will sign and date the hand-book, and take it at once to the Commissioner's office, where he will deliver it, together with the counterfoil kotchan book, and shall receive his balance pay when his books have been checked.

Assessment of other Crops.

25. The summer and winter produce will be assessed as heretofore by assessors appointed under Clause 11, Ordinance V. of 1881.

The assessors will be constantly checked by the Superintendent, the Commissioner and others, as directed in paragraphs 19, 20, 21, and 22.

26. The assessment must in each case be reduced to writing [Form F. 27] and such writing must in every case be dated and certified at the foot or end thereof by the commission of each village concerned. The certificate shall set forth in writing and in figures the total of the assessment and shall be sealed with the village seal.

The assessors shall prepare or cause to be prepared a duplicate of each assessment; and each such duplicate, certified in the same manner as the original shall be deposited with the Mukhtar of the village or place which it concerns.

The assessment and duplicate shall in all cases be signed by the writer thereof.

27. The assessment when completed must be sent without delay to the Superintendent and by him to the Commissioner who will cause the necessary kotchans to be prepared in his office and transmitted forthwith to the tithe payers.

Where a proprietor who has other crops has already received a kotchan for his cereals, the new kotchan should be marked with the serial number of the kotchan he holds for cereals, the letter (a) being added to such number; and the other produce shall be entered after the cereals in his cereal counterfoil.

28. The assessment should in every case be public and should be declared publicly.

29. When the return of any village is very unsatisfactory, the Commissioner will if possible have the assessment specially checked.

III. MISCELLANEOUS.

30. Agents and coldjis should be employed when possible at daily rates, and in such case should be paid only for the days on which they are actually required for duty.

The Commissioner will compare all pay lists with his official record of the persons employed, and as an additional precaution will certify them as agreeing with such record. No pay list of tithe employes will be passed by the Audit Office without the seals or signatures of each employe and the certificate of the Commissioner mentioned above. A receipt stamp must be affixed for all sums of £1 and upwards.

31. The Revenue Clerk and temporary staff under his direction will examine each counterfoil kotchan and check it off with the memour's hand-book and the assessment books [Form F. 27]. They will also compare the memour's hand-books with the semi-monthly returns prescribed by paragraph 17. They will enter on the counterfoils the amount of the tithe on each article and the value thereof in Cyprus piastres; the counterfoil books should then be delivered to the collectors, an abstract being filed in the revenue file.

32. All entries in any book prescribed in these regulations must be made in indelible ink. No erasure

is to be made in any book, but in case of mistake a line is to be drawn through the wrong entry, and the entry must be re-written correctly.

33. The value of titheable produce fixed by the Mejlis Idaré of any District (in accordance with clause 2 of Ordinance V. of 1881,) must be communicated at once by the Commissioner of such District to the Receiver-General together with any observations that may be necessary to enable the Government to decide whether or not an appeal should be made.

34. The tithe officials will not in any way interfere with the lands or the produce of lands, the exemption of which from tithes has been duly established, and recognized since the occupation of Cyprus by Great Britain.

35. The tithes due to the Evkaf will be shown on separate kotchans and assessed and collected by the Government tithe officials. The amounts assessed and recovered on account of Evkaf tithes will be shown separately in the district revenue returns and in all tithe accounts and reports.

36. As soon as possible after the termination of the annual assessment each Commissioner will render to the Receiver-General a statement showing approximately, nahieh by nahieh, the tithe of every article, together with the value of the tithe at the prices fixed in accordance with these regulations. Such statements will be separately rendered for each of the following articles at the earliest possible dates, viz., (1) wheat, barley, oats and vetches; (2) silk; (3) olives and oil; (4) cotton; information as to carobs will be obtained from the Customs Department.

37. Advances, when required, will be made by the District Treasuries at convenient periods during the month for the payment of the tithe employes. The pay lists, complete in every respect, will be sent in by the Commissioners as soon as possible after the termination of the month to which they refer, and all advances to that date accounted for.

38. If a tithe payer does not reside in the nahieh where the assessment of tithe is made, the Revenue Clerk will forward the kotchan to the proper collector for recovery of the tithe.

If a tithe payer does not reside in the district where the assessment is made, the Revenue Clerk will forward the kotchan through the District Commissioner to the Commissioner of the District where the tithe payer actually resides. The amount when collected will be brought to account in the revenue return of the district where recovered, as tithe collected on account of another district (See Receiver-General's Circular of 20th October, 1883).

39. No memour should be employed, after his work in the field has ceased, in the Konak of the District where he served as memour.

40. No Revenue or Assessment Officer when engaged in assessment or in any duty other than collecting or conveying money or distraining, shall be accompanied by a zaptieh.

41. In the intervals during which no assessment is actually going on, Superintendents may be employed in assisting the Revenue Clerk if they are required for no duty in the field.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia, the 7th day of May, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. L. SAPTE,
Acting Clerk of Council.

(No. 5.)

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS ORDINANCE, 1880.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE IMPORTATION OF HIDES AND SKINS.

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Contagious Diseases Animals Ordinance, 1880," His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased hereby to annul all previous orders dealing with the treatment to which hides and skins shall be

subjected on their importation into Cyprus, and to direct that from the date hereof hides and skins shall be admitted into Cyprus only under the following regulations:—

1. Except in the special cases indicated in paragraph 2, the Port of Larnaca is the only port into which hides and skins may be imported.

2. In special cases where it may be desired to import hides and skins, in considerable quantities, into other ports of the Island, and for other sufficient reasons, permission to admit the same at such other port may be granted by the Chief Medical Officer. Persons desiring to import hides and skins at any port other than that of Larnaca must previously obtain the permission of the Chief Medical Officer so to do, and must give that Officer at least 48 hours notice of the expected arrival of the hides and skins in question.

3. Before the hides and skins are landed, permission to land them must in all cases be obtained from the Health Officer of the Port.

4. In granting permission to land the hides and skins, the Health Officer will be guided by the following considerations:—

(a). All hides and skins must be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Port of Shipment, shewing where the hides and skins have come from, and that they have been taken from animals which have not been affected with disease. If not so accompanied with a certificate, permission to land them shall be refused.

(b). In cases in which the Health Officer may have reason for believing that the hides and skins may be

liable to introduce animal disease into the Island, or for any other good and sufficient reason, he may refuse permission to land them until and unless he shall receive satisfactory assurance that their admission will not be attended with the danger of introducing infection.

5. Hides and skins shall be landed at such place only as the Health Officer, with the concurrence of the Principal Officer of Customs at the Port, may direct.

6. Immediately after landing, the hides and skins shall be subjected to such disinfection as may be deemed necessary by the Health Officer of the Port, who will be guided in the matter by instructions to be issued to him from time to time by the Chief Medical Officer.

7. The disinfection having been accomplished, a certificate to that effect will be given by the Health Officer of the Port. This certificate must be presented to the Customs Authorities before the removal of the hides and skins from the place set aside for their disinfection is allowed.

8. Nothing in this order contained shall exempt hides and skins from the application to them of the usual Customs Regulations.

9. The fees to be levied shall be as laid down in *Gazettes* No. 70 of 6th May, 1881, and No. 76 of 20th August, 1881.

Dated 7th May, 1885.

(No. 6.)

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment—

John Page Middleton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, President of the District Court of Limassol, to act as President of the District Court of Papho, in addition to his other duties, from the 4th of May, 1885, during the absence of William Reith, Esquire, or until further orders.

Dated 5th May, 1885.

(No. 7.)

WITH reference to the notice contained in *Gazette* No. 166 of the 25th April, 1885, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. Olive, Local Commandant of Police, to act as Chief Commandant of Police and Inspector of Prisons from this date during the absence on leave of Lieut. J. H. Bor, or until further orders.

Dated 7th May, 1885.

(No. 8.)

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, NICOSIA.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased, in exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Municipal Councils Law, 1885," to appoint Merton King, Esq., Christodoulo Severis, Esq., and Sheikh Safvet Eff. to be Members of a Commission to exercise and perform the powers and duties of a Municipal Council for the town of Nicosia, and further to appoint the said Merton King, Esq., to be the President of the Municipal Commission.

Dated 7th May, 1885.

(No. 9.)

AN examination in the Turkish and Greek languages will be held at the Government Offices, Nicosia, on Monday, the 1st of June next and following days, at 10 A.M., under the provisions of paragraph 7 of

Gazette No. 139 of 10th August, 1884. Candidates are requested to send their names to the Chief Secretary to Government not later than the 20th of May, stating the language and the standard of the language in which they desire to be examined.

Dated 1st May, 1885.

(No. 10.)

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ORDINANCE, 1880.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, under the power and authority in him vested by "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance, 1880," is pleased to notify that the undermentioned places have been declared to be free from animal disease, and that the prohibition as to the moving of sheep and goats into or out of those areas contained in *Gazette* No. 164 of the 4th of April, 1885, is hereby removed:—

Pyrge, Prastieu, Strongilo, and Mousoulita in the Famagusta District.

Scala, Larnaca, and Livadia in the Larnaca District.

Dated 7th May, 1885.

(No. 11.)

MURDER.

£10 REWARD.

WHEREAS a Warrant has been issued by the Magisterial Court of Nicosia for the apprehension of Mustafa Djazar (Ipji) of Nicosia charged with the murder of Salih Merzan (Ourban) of Nicosia.

Now this is to give notice that the above Reward of £10 will be paid to any person or persons who shall give the said Mustafa Djazar into the custody of the Police, or who shall give such information as shall lead to his apprehension.

The following is a description of the said Mustafa Djazar:—

Age, 19 years; complexion dark; slight moustache; black eyes; black hair; height 5 ft. 9 in.; medium build. He is by trade a rope-maker.

Dated 4th May, 1885.

(No. 12.)

REVENUE SURVEY.

UNDER the powers vested in him by "The Revenue Survey Ordinance, 1880," His Excellency the High Commissioner hereby directs a Survey to be made of the remaining villages situated in the Nahieh of Lefka, in the District of Nicosia, which are not included in the notice published in *Gazette* No. 133, of June 7th, 1884.

(No. 13.)

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 9th of May, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Sardinia	Sardinia	Cattle Disease
Turkey in Europe }	Kostova	Cattle plague
Egypt	Egypt	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

9th May, 1885.

(No. 14.)

NICOSIA MUNICIPALITY.

REPORT submitted by the Auditors appointed to examine the Revenue and Expenditure Accounts of the Municipal Council of Nicosia.

[Translation.]

TO THE HONBLE. THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Sir,

We the undersigned Committee appointed by the Mejliss Idaré of the Caza to examine the certified annual Summary Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Nicosia Municipality for the past year, from the month of January to 31st December, 1883, forwarded to the Commissioner of Nicosia, beg leave to submit the following report:—

Cash in Chest.

A written enquiry has been made from the President of the said Municipality as to what part of the sum of £125 18s. 1c.p. shown in the Summary Return of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year 1883, submitted to the Government, was Municipal revenue and what amount thereof was proceeds of water.

It is stated in the accompanying reply [marked A] that the balance in the beginning of the year 1883 was, by mistake, represented as £125 18s. 1c.p., instead of £93 2s. 6½c.p., that the discrepancy had occurred at an early date, and consisted of a larger amount, and that, as in consequence of this the Summary Return of the year 1882 submitted to the Government did not agree with the books of the Municipality, a desire had been expressed for the adjustment and correction of the discrepancy, with the consent of the Government; but whereas the law does not allow the examination of the accounts of the previous year and the searching of the discrepancy in question, we request that the matter be referred to the competent department for the adjustment of the same through an examination of last year's Summary Return.

Verghi on Emlak.

In the examination of the accounts of Verghi on Emlak, seeing that the amount collected under this head was too small, we applied in writing for information as to the amount standing due to the Municipality in the beginning of 1883, for former years and for 1882. On examination of the books produced, and of the accounts of the year 1883 between the Government and the Municipality, we observed that the Municipality had to receive in the beginning of the year 1883 a sum of £726 2s. 6½c.p. on account of Verghi for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883. If from this be deducted the sum of £279 9s. 5c.p. collected during the year 1883, there remains a balance of £446 13s. 1½c. p. still due to the Municipality.

An explanation of the impediments that are met in the collection of the above-mentioned outstanding Verghis is given in the accompanying reply [marked B]*. We, therefore, beg to refer this matter to the Government, so that the necessary steps may be taken respecting the same.

Collection of Temetu Tax from Merchants and Grocers.

Notwithstanding the orders issued by His Excellency the High Commissioner for the collection of temetu tax from merchants and grocers, no such tax has yet been collected for the year 1883.

On a verbal communication the President of the Municipality replied that the Municipal Council had applied to the Government to sanction some increase on this tax; but no reply having yet been received on the subject, the Municipality has been obliged to leave the same in arrear.

Music Licenses.

In checking the counterfoils of music licenses with the cash-books, it has been observed that the fee of a license, one shilling, had been received from one Stilli, violin player, but not entered in the book. On enquiry into the matter the Treasurer stated that the sum shown on the counterfoil was received, but had by mistake not been entered in the account. We therefore required the Treasurer to pay this sum into the Chest to be entered into the accounts of the year 1884, in conformity with Clause 93 of the Law.

Storage of Paraffin Oil.

On checking the cash-book of the Municipality with the poussoulas (orders for admission) found in the possession of the store-keeper, we observed that a sum of 42c.p., equal to 4 shillings and 6c.p., being the fees of 28 cases of paraffin oil, at the rate of 1½c.p. each, had not been entered in the books. As the poussoulas given for that quantity of paraffin oil contained the signature of Mehemmed Ali Eff., Engineer of the Department, we enquired in the matter from him, and he stated that on one occasion, when the Treasurer was absent from his post, some paraffin oil had arrived, 28 cases in all, which if sent to the store without a poussoula the store-keeper would have refused to admit into the store, and that considering that it would be dangerous to leave the cases lying about in the market places, he was obliged, in the absence of the Treasurer, to write the necessary order without receiving the fee, but causing the merchant's account to be debited with it. He further stated that in order to prevent untimely arrivals of paraffin oil lying about in the Bazaar, he had occasionally issued such poussoulas, the fees of which were subsequently collected from the respective merchants by the cashier of the Municipality. We have consequently required that the said amount of 4s. 6c.p. be recovered from the merchant, Mr. Evangelididi, and carried to the revenue account for 1884, conformably with Clause 93 of the Law.

* Not submitted.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

In examining the sums shown as Miscellaneous Revenue, we observed that the amount of 605 piastres, equal to £3 7s. 2c.p., collected on account of expenses incurred by the Municipality in paving with stone the market places, which expenses are to be defrayed by the owners of shops, had not been included in the account. On our questioning the Treasurer on this point, he stated that the amount in question had been collected by Michail employé of the Municipality, on account of the expenses incurred in paving the space between the fountain situated at the place called the old Flour Market and the shop No. 23 occupied by Hadji Molla Hassan, and entry of it had been made in a separate book, and that the collections made by Michail used, after being noted in this book, to be retained by him for the payment of the expenses of the repairs of streets &c., and that he subsequently presented an account of the collections and expenses made by him, and the necessary entries in the proper book were made accordingly.

This statement of the cashier was confirmed by the said Michail on his being questioned on the subject. The cashier added that this system of making receipts and payments on account is an old custom of the Municipality, introduced in consequence of the insufficiency of the Municipal revenues, and that the above amount has thus been noted in a hand-book, an entry of which will be made in the official book on the completion and final settlement of the transaction. Whereas this way of keeping the accounts, besides being irregular, ultimately gives rise to great confusion and difficulties, we have required that the above-mentioned sum of £3 7s. 2c.p. be entered in the official book as revenue for the year 1884, and we request the Government to issue orders for the discontinuance of this manner of making receipts and payments without entry in the official books, in order that the Municipal accounts may hereafter be kept properly and such irregularities may not again occur.

Salaries.

On examination of the salary accounts we observed that during a period of eight months and a half, from the 15th November, 1882, to the end of July, 1884 (*sic*), a sum of £42 10s. 0c.p. and a further sum of £5 shown in the miscellaneous, amounting altogether to £47 10s. 0c.p., had been paid to a clerk named Evlombio. On our asking for the production of the authority for the appointment of the said clerk, it was stated that owing to the want of a clerk of the Municipality, the Council had appointed the above-mentioned person and reported the matter to the authorities, but that by an order dated the 4th July, 1884, and recently received, the appointment was not allowed. As the Committee have not agreed as to the allowance or disallowance of the payment in question made without the necessary authority provided by Law, we beg to refer the matter for His Excellency's decision.

Expenses for the lighting of the Town, inclusive of Salaries for same.

In the examination of the accounts for salaries and expenses for lighting the town, we observed that a sum of £32 15s. 1c.p. has been charged in excess in the Summary Return presented to the Government, and on a written enquiry from the President on this point, he stated in his reply [marked C], attached hereto, that the sum had been added with a view to remove the discrepancy between the books of the Council and the Summary Return submitted to the Government, which discrepancy was owing to some error committed in former accounts, as stated in the first part of this report. Considering that the said sum of £32 15s. 1c.p. alleged to have been added in

consequence of some previous error does not form part of the actual expenses, it has been deducted from the total expenditure; and we beg to propose that the answer of the President in this respect may, as suggested in the first paragraph, be referred to the Department which it concerns for consideration.

(Signed) MEHMED SADYK.
HADJI DIMITRIO PHILIPIDES.

15th May, 1884.

Auditors of the Accounts of the Nicosia Municipality.

(A.)

[Translation.]

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NICOSIA.
Sir,

According to the books in our hands, both the water cash in chest and the water funds which are now with the Bank amounted on the 1st of January, 1883, according to the Municipal books, to Prs. 44,017, that is £244 10s. 7c.p. The Municipal fund owed on the 1st of January, 1883, according to the Municipal books, Prs. 46,599½, but if we deduct the moneys placed in the Bank, i.e. £107 9s. 6c.p. (Prs. 19,347), there remain as due only Prs. 27,252½, that is £151 8s. ½c.p. The Municipality, then, had on the 1st of January, 1883, from both funds £93 2s. 6½c.p. In the special balance, however, £125 18s. 1c.p. have been noted instead of £93 2s. 6½c.p., because the previous account was by mistake closed in that way, and we should consequently base ourselves thereon.

This had arisen from a difference which existed long ago between the balance and the Municipal books. I reported the same to the Government last year and I corrected it with their consent, in order that the balance and the books might agree together. But, even then, as you will see from the books, the mistake did not altogether disappear, and, as I informed the Auditing Committee verbally before the beginning of the work, the existing difference of £32 15s. 3c.p. was entered in the column of expenditure, in order that no difference might exist between the books and the balance.

(Signed) CH. EVANGHELIDES,
14th February, 1884. *The Cashier.*

(C.)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF NICOSIA.
Sir,

According to the Municipal books the sum spent for lighting purposes during the year 1883 amounts to £280 13s. 3c.p. The overplus of £32 15s. 1c.p. charged against this item arises from a difference existing long since between the books and the balance. This difference was still greater, but was corrected last year, but by mistake it was not rendered quite accurate. It was afterwards charged against the expenses of the present account, with the intent of making this account and the books agree together, as we have explained in our report of the 14th of February, 1884, to the Committee which had been appointed to audit the Municipal accounts.

(Signed) CH. EVANGHELIDES,
27th March, 1884. *The Cashier.*

CHIEF SECRETARY' OFFICE,
5th August, 1884,

Sir,

With reference to the enclosed correspondence respecting the Accounts of the Municipality of Nicosia for the year from 1st January, to 31st December, 1883, I am directed to request you to cause the Auditors to be acquainted with Clause 93 of Ordinance VI. of 1882, and to state, with reference to their request that Government may cause investigation to be made into certain discrepancies in the Municipal Accounts that the Auditors, guided by the materials at their command, should either pass or surcharge the various items in the Accounts upon which they report. With regard to the balance brought forward from last year, that balance was found to be £125 18s. 1c.p. (See *Gazette* of 18th January, 1884); the Auditors would therefore be justified in assuming this sum to be correct and in charging any deficiency against the person accounting if he fail to prove that the balance was less than that sum. There seems to be no legal reason debarring the Auditors from scrutinizing any proof which may be adduced on this point.

2. The paper which was to explain the outstanding Verghi Temetu did not accompany the Auditor's report. A copy should be attached thereto.

3. Temetu on merchants and grocers.

The regulations were not issued in legal form till after the close of the year, and consequently no revenue was due for the year under review

4. Permits for music.

The sum short credited should be surcharged against the Cashier.

5. Paraffin oil.

The sums short credited should be surcharged against the Engineer.

6. Miscellaneous revenue.

£3 7s. 2c.p. should be surcharged against the Cashier and credited to revenue.

7. Salaries.

The payment to the Clerk-Evlombie was approved by the Government.

8. Salaries and illuminating the town.

It is for the Municipality to satisfy the Auditors that the sum of £32 15s. 1c.p. should be struck off the account, failing which the persons accounting should be charged with it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Acting Chief Secretary.

The Commissioner,
Nicosia.

[Translation.]

COMMISSIONER, NICOSIA,

Sir,

In pursuance of His Excellency's order communicated to us in your letter attached hereto, regarding the examination of the following points contained in the report submitted by us respecting the audit of the accounts of the year 1883 of the Nicosia Municipality,

we beg to inform you that we have communicated with the Treasurer of the said Municipality who had furnished the account originally, with a view to find out the error and the reason of the entry of the sum of £125 18s. 1c.p. as cash in hand shown in the official *Gazette* dated the 18th January, 1884, which sum had been carried forward from the year 1882 to the commencement of the year 1883. In the examination of the books produced by the said Treasurer, and containing different items of the total receipts of municipal and water revenues and general expenditure made from the beginning of the said Treasurer's appointment until the end of the year 1882, it was observed, after adding the monthly sums and deducting the general expenditure from the total of the latest receipts, that a balance of £93 3s. 0c.p. should have remained in the Municipality Chest at the end of the year 1882, and whereas the return ought to have been prepared agreeably with those books and the said amount of £93 3s. 0c.p. shown as balance in hand, we are unable to see the reason why the balance was represented as £125 18s. 1c.p. in the *Gazette*, and the amount of £31 3s. 1c.p. inserted, which made up the difference.

When enquiry was made from the said Treasurer, he stated that it was an error which was made in the preparing of the returns in the year 1882, and before that time, on the request of the Government owing to the want of due acquaintance on his part with the affairs, and to the fact of his being unaware of the exact amounts of the weighing tax and the cash in the bank belonging to the Municipality. He further stated that there are in existence no copies of returns for the periods previous to the year 1882, and consequently the Auditors could not decide as to where and in which return this error had occurred.

On enquiry as to the amount of one shilling short in the account of Music Licenses, it has been ascertained that the Treasurer had handed it into the Chest and credited the day-book on the 24th May, 1884.

It has also been ascertained that the sum of 42 piastres, part of the proceeds of permits for paraffin oil, which sum was not journalized, had likewise been paid into the Chest and credited in the day-book on the 24th May, 1884.

The sum of £3 7s. 2c.p. represented as miscellaneous was also paid into the Chest and passed into the book.

It having been proved that the additional sum of £32 15s. 1c.p. shown in the expenses of lighting the town and for other salaries did not form part of the lighting expenses, the same has been deducted from the total of that expense.

As explained in the previous report and in the above answer to the first point, the sum of £32 15s. in question was added, merely for the purpose of removing the error, and making both sides of the account balance.

This sum has therefore been deducted from the expenses of lighting, and the proper amount under that heading has been included and passed in the account.

(Signed) MEHMED SADYK.
DIMITRIO PHILLIPIDES.
Auditors of the Accounts of
Nicosia Municipality.

27th March, 1885.

NICOSIA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Balance in hand 1st January, 1883	...	*93	2 8	Salaries and Wages	...	885	12 8
Building Licenses	...	47	3 5	Forage for Horses	...	84	7 3
Contracts, Legalization of...	...	68	16 8	Poor, monthly rations	...	108	5 8
Trade Licenses (Merchants and Grocers)	...	37	16 5	Relief of poor and burial of paupers	...	60	2 1
Property Rates	...	279	9 2	Lighting of the Town	...	280	13 2
Permits (Reports)	...	4	13 0	New Markets, Repairs	...	38	18 2
Abattoir or Slaughter-house	...	580	0 0	Public Works (roads &c.)	...	293	5 4
Fines	...	19	9 2	Repairs of Carts	...	57	10 8
Musicians Licenses	...	34	6 2	Refund of Loan, second instalment	...	200	0 0
Licenses of wine and Spirits	...	48	18 7	Interest to Government for second instalment...	...	4	3 3
Licenses of Petroleum	...	35	3 1	Miscellaneous	...	292	4 4
Licenses of Gunpowder	...	3	0 0	Water Works	...	232	6 7
Storage of Petroleum	...	46	6 6			2,532	10 5
New Markets Revenue	...	277	12 2				
Rent of Shops	...	35	1 0				
Weighing Tax	...	362	1 5				
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	193	7 7				
Water Rates	...	249	0 5				
		2,415	14 2				
Balance Dr.	...	119	2 8	In Bank	...	2	6 5
		£2,534	17 1			£2,534	17 1

* By an error in the Statement of 1882 the sum of £125 18s. 1c.p. was shown as balance in hand instead of the correct amount given above.

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Year ended 31st December, 1883, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

(Signed) M. SADYK
HADJI DIMITRIO PHILIPPIDES } Auditors.

(No. 15.)

NICOSIA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Half-year ended 30th of June, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Property Tax	...	133	18 7½	Balance Dr. 1883	...	119	2 8
Contracts Legalization	...	41	2 6½	Salaries and Wages	...	285	12 6
Licenses	...	95	10 4½	Forage for Horses	...	28	15 4½
Fines	...	4	0 2	Relief of poor and paupers' funerals &c.	...	69	6 7½
Rent of Market and Shops &c.	...	135	11 2	Lighting Town	...	161	8 6½
Weighing Tax	...	154	1 0½	Public Works	...	20	8 1
Measuring Tax	...	6	7 5½	Repairs of Carts	...	137	12 4
Slaughter-house fees (from 27th April)...	...	168	11 0	Weighing Tax, Cost of Collection	...	38	3 4
Water Rates	...	224	9 4½	Measuring Tax do.	...	6	9 3
Miscellaneous	...	37	7 3½	Slaughter-house fees do...	...	18	6 0
		1,001	0 1½	Water: Wages of Employés &c.	...	96	2 4½
Balance Dr....	...	35	6 2	Miscellaneous	...	54	18 0
		£1,036	6 3½			1,036	6 3½

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

(Signed) CHR. G. MICHAELIDES
MUSTAFA SHEFKI } Auditors.

Dated 13th March, 1885.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 4 Piastres.

The
CYPRUS GAZETTE
SUPPLEMENT.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, MAY 9TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. XII. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

"TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF FIELD WATCHMEN, AND FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF CROPS."

ROBERT BIDDULPH

[30th April, 1885.]

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. In this Law the expression—

"Village Commission" shall mean the Mukhtar and Azas of any village.

"Group" shall mean group of adjacent villages for which field watchmen are appointed in common.

"Group Commission" shall mean a commission formed of the united Village Commissions of several villages forming a group.

"Commissioner" shall include Assistant to the Commissioner.

Definitions.

Part I. *Election of Field Watchman.*

2. On the petition of the inhabitants of two or more adjacent villages, the High Commissioner may order that such villages shall be united into a group for the purposes of this Law.

Groups of villages may be formed.

3. In every village or group in Cyprus there shall be a field watchman or field watchmen appointed as hereinafter provided.

Every village to have a field watchman.

4. The village Commission of every village, and the group Commission of every group shall on a day to be appointed by them in the first week in October in every year hold a meeting of all the occupiers of lands, vineyards, or trees within the village or group (hereafter in this Law called the "occupiers") for the purpose of electing one or more field watchmen. Provided always that it shall be lawful for any village or groups of villages to make a temporary appointment of field watchmen at any time during the year 1885 prior to the month of October in that year, and every such appointment shall hold good until the election in October, 1885.

Meeting for election.

5. If not less than one half of the occupiers are present at such meeting those present shall decide by resolution of the majority.

Proceedings at meeting.

(1). The number of field watchmen required for the village or group.

(2). The amount of wages to be paid to each watchman and the manner of payment.

(3). The manner in which the amount required for the payment of such watchman or watchmen shall be collected from the occupiers.

And shall elect a field watchman or field watchmen to serve for the village or group.

Adjourned meeting.

6. In case less than one half of the occupiers are present at such meeting as aforesaid the village or group Commission shall adjourn such meeting to a day within eight days of such adjournment.

The adjourned meeting, if not less than one third of the occupiers are present thereat, shall decide by resolution of the majority of those present the matters mentioned in clause 5 hereof and shall elect one or more field watchmen.

In case of failure of meetings Commissioner or Mudir to appoint watchmen, &c.

7. In case any first meeting at which the requisite number of occupiers were present or any adjourned meeting held under the provisions of clause 6 hereof shall have failed to elect a field watchman or to decide all or any of the matters mentioned in clause 5 hereof, the village Commission shall forthwith give notice of such failure to the Commissioner of the District, and in such case such Commissioner, or the Mudir of the Nahieh in his stead, shall with all convenient speed after consultation with the village or group Commission appoint one or more field watchmen, or give a decision upon such of the said matters as the meeting may have failed to decide.

Decisions of meeting when approved to be binding.

8. The resolutions of every meeting held under the provisions of this Law shall be reduced to writing and signed or sealed by the village or group Commission and such writing shall be forwarded with all convenient speed to the Commissioner of the District, and such resolution shall be approved or amended by him, and when so approved or amended shall become binding upon all the inhabitants of the village or group.

Appointment by Commissioner subject to approval of High Commissioner.

9. The appointment of any field watchman by the Commissioner or Mudir of any District and every decision made by the Commissioner or Mudir under the provisions of this Law upon any of the matters mentioned in clause 5 hereof shall be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner and if approved by him shall become binding upon all the inhabitants of the village or group in respect of which it was made.

Term of office, oaths, &c.

10. Every field watchman elected or appointed under the provisions of this Law shall continue in office for the year, and shall be capable of re-election or re-appointment.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath before the president or a judge of the District Court that he will well and truly perform the duties of his office without fear, favour or ill will, and no further oath shall be required from him on re-election or re-appointment.

Dismissal of field watchmen.

11. Every field watchman shall be liable to be dismissed at any time for neglect of duty or misconduct by the Commissioner of the District on the petition of the village or group Commission.

Resignation of field watchmen.

12. In case any field watchman shall resign before the end of his term, except for the cause of ill-health, he shall be liable to pay to the village or group Commission all such extra expenses, if any, as the village or group may be put to in respect of the appointment of a new field watchman to take his place for the remainder of the term. And such expenses may be recovered from him in an action at the suit of the village or group Commission in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Bye-elections.

13. In case any field watchman elected or appointed under the provisions of this Law shall die or become incapable of acting or resign or be dismissed or refuse to act it shall be lawful for the village or group Commission at any time to hold an extraordinary meeting of the occupiers for the election of a field watchman to serve in his place. Such meeting shall be held in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as are hereinbefore enacted with regard to ordinary meetings for the election of field watchmen and the election of a field watchman at any such extraordinary meeting shall have equal force and validity with an election at any ordinary meeting.

Field watchmen for chiftliks and monasteries.

14. Any owner or occupier of a chiftlik, monastery, or metochy, may with the permission of the Commissioner of the District appoint a field watchman for such chiftlik, monastery, or metochy. Such watchman shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the chiftlik, monastery, or metochy, and shall have and exercise all the duties and powers of a field watchman under this Law.

Status of field watchmen.

15. All field watchman shall be deemed to be public functionaries, and shall be subject to all penal and other laws regulating the conduct of public functionaries, and under the protection of all penal and other laws regulating the conduct of others towards public functionaries, or exempting public functionaries from the consequences of acts done by them in the discharge of their official duties.

Part II. Duties of Field Watchmen.

Duties of field watchmen.
To watch fields.

16. The duties of field watchmen shall be as follows:—

(1). To keep watch over the fields, vineyards, crops, trees and waters within the village or group for which they are appointed.

(2.) To patrol the lands of such village or group by night and day in such manner as the Village Commission or Group Commission may direct, or the necessities of the time or place may require.

To patrol,

(3.) To watch and report to his superiors all suspicious persons and especially all shepherds grazing their flocks where they ought not.

To report suspicious persons.

(4.) To impound all horses, mules, asses, oxen, goats, sheep, swine, domestic fowls, or other animals found feeding upon lands, vineyards, or trees, the property of any person other than the owner of such animals, and without the consent of the owner of such lands, or upon any lands upon which the owner of such animals has no right to depasture the same.

To impound
stray cattle.

(5.) To report all injuries done to crops, vines, trees, fences, water-courses, buildings, lands or animals, within the village or group for which they are appointed to the owner or occupier of thing or land injured, and to the village commission of the village within which such injury has taken place, as soon as the same shall have been discovered.

To report
damage to crops,
&c.

(6.) And to see that the gathering of grapes and carobs begins on a day to be fixed in each case by the Commission of the village or group.

17. In making such report as last aforesaid to the village commission the field watchman shall as far as possible give particulars of the manner in which the injury has been caused, the amount of damage done, the person causing the same, and in case of trespass by animals, the name of the owner of such animals.

Substance of
report.

18. On such report being made the village commission to whom the same is made shall take down such report in writing and shall affix their seals or signatures thereto, and the same shall be read over to and signed or sealed by the field watchman making the same.

Such report to
be drawn up by
village commis-
sion, and to be
receivable in
evidence.

Such report so drawn up and signed or sealed as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence of all that is stated therein in any Court of Justice in Cyprus; and the presence of the field watchman shall not be necessary in any proceedings taken in respect of any trespass therein mentioned.

Provided always that any person affected by such report as aforesaid may require the field watchman making the same to attend at such proceedings and to be examined thereat. But in such case the person requiring the attendance of the field watchman shall pay in advance at the time of making such requisition all costs of procuring the attendance of such field watchman and of his attendance including the cost of a substitute if required during his absence.

19. Any field watchman wilfully making any false statement in any such report as aforesaid shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had given false evidence in a Judicial proceeding.

Penalty for false
report.

20. In his statement of the amount of damages the field watchman shall follow the scale given in the schedule hereto.

Scale of damages

Part III. *Assessment of Damage.*

21. If the damage is valued by the field watchman or by the party injured at an amount greater than ten shillings the village commission shall on the request of the party injured appoint two experts to assess the damage. The report of such experts shall be certified by the village commission, and shall be appended to and form part of the field watchman's report.

Damages, when
over 10s, to be
assessed by
experts.

22. Any expert fraudulently making a false estimate of any damage he is called upon to assess, or taking a bribe directly or indirectly shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £5 or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding four months.

Penalty for false
assessment.

23. Every expert sent to assess damage under the provisions of clause 21 hereof shall be entitled to a fee of from one to three shillings as may be directed by the village commission to be prepaid by the person injured. Such payment may be recovered as costs in any legal proceeding in respect of such injury, in which the expert's valuation has been produced in evidence.

Fee for experts.

Part IV. *Summary Proceedings.*

24. In case the damage is assessed in the field watchman's report at an amount not greater than ten shillings, the village commission or the group commission shall at the request of the person injured hear and determine the complaint of such person against the person named in the field watchman's report as having caused the injury or as being the owner of the animal or animals which caused the same. Provided that before the hearing of any such complaint the complainant shall pay to the village or group commission a fee of 1s. for the price of paper and writer's fee. If judgment be given for the complainant the said sum of 1s. shall be recoverable by him from the defendant as costs of the proceedings.

Where damage
less than 10s.
village commis-
sion or group
commission may
hear and deter-
mine.

And may award damages.

25. In any such proceeding as aforesaid the village or group commission may award damages against the person causing the injury, or against the owner of the animal or animals causing the same, not exceeding ten shillings. But the village or group commission shall not have power to inflict a fine or otherwise to punish any offender.

Three to be a quorum. No interested person to sit.

26. In any proceeding before a village commission or group commission under clause 24 hereof any three members of such village commission or of such group commission shall form a quorum.

Provided that in any proceeding before a group commission, where the plaintiff and defendant reside in different villages two villages at least must be represented upon the group commission.

No person who is an interested party shall sit as a member of the tribunal.

Notice of proceedings to be given to defendant.

27. Before any case is heard and determined by a village or group commission, twenty-four hours notice at least shall be given to the defendant of the place and hour at which such case is to be heard, and of the nature of the complaint.

Such notice may be given either verbally in the presence of two or more witnesses by a member of the village commission of the village in which the damage took place, or by the complainant, or by writing under seal of such village commission and served upon the defendant by a member of such village commission or by the complainant.

Service of such written notice shall be effected by handing the same to the person to be served therewith, or by tendering it to him and informing him that it is a notice of proceedings to be taken against him before the village or group commission.

The village or group commission shall not proceed with the hearing of any case in the absence of the defendant unless and until it has been proved that he has received notice of the proceedings. Verbal notice must be proved by at least two witnesses, and service of a written notice by the person who has served the same.

Report to be delivered to parties.

28. After the hearing of any case the village or group commission shall reduce their decision therein to writing in duplicate in the form shown in the 2nd Schedule hereto, and each member of the Court shall sign or seal each copy; and one of such copies shall be delivered to the complainant and one to the defendant.

Appeal to village judge.

29. Every decision of a village or group commission under this Law shall be subject to appeal to the village judge of the Judicial Division in which the cause of action arose. Every such appeal must be brought within 14 days of the decision appealed against, and the proceedings on appeal shall be commenced by writ in the same manner as an original action brought before a village judge. Such writ if issued by the original complainant shall claim against the defendant such damages not exceeding £5 as the complainant shall deem himself entitled to, and if issued by the original defendant shall claim that the complainant do show cause why the decision of the village or group commission should not be set aside.

Execution of decision of commission.

30. Any sum awarded by any decision of a village or group Commission under this Law, if not paid within 14 days after the communication of such decision to the unsuccessful party, may, at the request of the party entitled thereto, be levied by the sheriff or by any police officer acting under his direction, by the seizure and sale of the moveable property of the person by whom such sum is payable without any further order of execution. Provided that no such seizure or sale shall take place in respect of any decision under appeal.

Part V. *Impounding of Animals.*

Field watchman may detain stray animal.

81. Any field watchman may seize and detain any horse, mule, ass, goat, sheep, swine, domestic fowl, or other animal which he shall find—

(1.) Feeding upon the sown lands, vineyards, pasture lands or trees of any person other than the owner of such animal, without the permission of such person or his duly authorised agent.

(2.) Straying without a keeper in lands or vineyards not in the occupation of the owner of such animal, and on which he has no right to depasture the same.

Animals impounded to be kept till owner claims them and pays expenses, &c.

82. Every animal so detained as aforesaid shall be kept by the field guard in such place as shall be appointed for the keeping of stray animals by the village commission of the village in which such animal is found, until the owner of such animal shall have claimed the same and shall have paid—

(1.) The cost of keeping such animal during the time it shall have been detained.

(2.) Such compensation for any injury which may have been done by such animal as may have been awarded by the village or group commission under clause 24 hereof, or by the village judge.

(3.) The costs; if any, of legal proceedings to obtain such compensation as aforesaid.

(4.) The sum of 1s. to the field watchman who has detained such animal. Provided that if several animals belonging to the same owner be detained at one time, the fee in respect of such detention shall in no case exceed 5s.

Provided always that at any time before the assessment and award of any damages by a village or group commission or village judge in respect of any damage done by any animal so detained as aforesaid the owner of such animal shall be entitled to recover such animal on payment of the costs of keeping the same during the time it shall have been detained and a sum of 1s. to the field watchman by whom such animal has been detained.

If such damages as aforesaid shall have been awarded before the owner of the detained animal shall have claimed the same, such owner shall not be entitled to recover the animal in respect of which such damages were awarded until he shall have paid such damages, whether the decision by which such damages were awarded was final and conclusive or subject to appeal or actually appealed against.

Provided that if such decision be afterwards reversed on appeal, the appellant shall be entitled to recover from the respondent any amount overpaid to him in respect of such damages.

33. In case any animal so detained as aforesaid shall not be claimed by the owner thereof, if a beast of burden within 30 days, if a smaller animal within 15 days, or in case such owner shall neglect or refuse to pay any of the sums in the last preceding clause mentioned within ten days from such time as such sum or sums shall have been lawfully demanded, it shall be lawful for the village or group commission to cause such animal to be sold by public auction, and to repay out of the purchase money the costs of the keep of such animal while so detained as aforesaid, and any such other sums as may have been assessed and awarded by a village or group commission or village judge for damages in respect of any injury caused by such animal, together with the costs, if any, of sale.

The balance, if any, of such purchase money shall be paid to the owner of such animal; or if such owner cannot be found or is unknown it shall be paid into the Public Treasury of the Island.

34. When any animal or animals have been detained under the provisions of this Law, and it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining such animals to send them out to pasture, it shall be lawful for the field watchman in whose custody they are to entrust them to some trustworthy person to take out to pasture, and any expenses so incurred shall be recoverable from the owner of such animals as part of the cost of keeping the same.

Part VI. General.

35. Every person obstructing or menacing any village or group Commission or any member thereof in or in relation to the discharge of their or his functions under this Law shall be deemed guilty of an offence under article 112 of the Ottoman Penal Code.

36. Every person feeding any goats or other animals in any vineyard or garden without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, and every person driving any goat or other animal through any vineyard or garden without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, except in the exercise of any right of way, shall be liable to pay a penalty not exceeding one shilling for every animal found in such vineyard or garden, in addition to any damages to which he may be liable under the provisions of this Law.

37. Any person who unlawfully takes out of the custody of a field watchman or of his agent any animal detained under the provisions of this Law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

38. Subject to the provisions of this Law, the High Commissioner in Council shall have power to issue Regulations regulating the duties and discipline of field watchmen and to prescribe what distinctive badge or dress they shall wear and from time to time to revoke or vary such Regulations.

If not claimed or expenses, &c., not paid, animals may be sold to pay damages and expenses.

Grazing of animals impounded.

Penalty for obstruction or menacing Commission.

Animals trespassing in vineyards or gardens.

Penalty for removing animals from custody of field watchman.

Power to High Commissioner in Council to issue Regulations.

And whereas it is expedient to make provision for granting a pension to the said James Alexander Swettenham, Esquire, in respect of his service in Cyprus in manner hereinafter mentioned:—

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. The said James Alexander Swettenham shall be entitled on retirement to a pension under this Law in respect of his Cyprus service, notwithstanding he may have served for a less period than ten years in Cyprus, provided;

Pension grantable to J. A. Swettenham, Esq.

(a.) That his retirement from Her Majesty's service is due to age, infirmity, or the abolition of the office held by him;

(b.) That the maximum additional pension grantable to such officer in respect of past services under clause 6 of "The Pensions Ordinance, 1882," shall be granted only in case the said J. A. Swettenham has completed ten years service in Cyprus, and that for all shorter periods of service in Cyprus the amount granted under the said clause shall not exceed one tenth of the maximum amount so grantable in respect of each year's service in Cyprus.

(c.) That the whole pension of the said J. A. Swettenham from all sources shall not exceed two-thirds of his highest pensionable emoluments.

2. This Law may be cited as "The Special Pension Law, 1885."

Short Title.

Passed in Council this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,

Capt. R. E.

Clerk of Council.

Price 3 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 168 SATURDAY, MAY 23RD, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies, by despatches dated the 28th of April and 5th of May 1885, has intimated that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the following Laws enacted by the Legislative Council of Cyprus:—

- No. IV. of 1885, intituled, "To amend the Law relating to the Wharfage Dues payable at the Ports of Cyprus."
- No. V. of 1885, intituled, "To appropriate a sum not exceeding Ninety-four Thousand Three Hundred and Forty-nine Pounds to the Service of the Twelve Months ended the thirty-first day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six."
- No. VII. of 1885, intituled, "For the compulsory Registration of Titles to Immoveable Property."
- No. VIII. of 1885, intituled, "To regulate the duties and powers of Municipal Councils."

[No. 2.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 60.

WHEREAS by an order of His Excellency the High Commissioner in Council No. 52, bearing date the 14th day of March, 1885, it was amongst other things provided that there should be a Judicial Division to be numbered 16, which should comprise among other villages the village of Melini, transferred from Judicial Division No 14.

And whereas, it has been made to appear that it is inconvenient that the said village of Melini should be comprised within the said Judicial Division numbered 16.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the High Commissioner, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the village Melini shall, from the date hereof, cease to be comprised within Judicial Division No. 16, and shall revert to and form part of Judicial Division No. 14.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 23rd day of May, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 3.]

WITH reference to the notices contained in Gazettes No. 161 of 14th March, 1885, No. 166 of 25th April, 1885, and No. 167 of 9th May, 1885, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Mr. C. S. Cade to continue to act as Local Commandant of Police and Assistant to the Commissioner, Nicosia, from the 7th May, 1885, until further orders.

[No. 4.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hassan Eff. Kirlizadeh, Clerk in the Customs Department, to be a Native Officer of Police. Dated 15th February, 1885.

Ibrahim Rahmi Eff., Assistant Land Registry Clerk at Larnaca, to be Land Registry Clerk at Kyrenia. Dated 1st May, 1885.

[No. 5.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," and in consequence of the outbreak of Cholera in Spain, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that—

1. All vessels arriving in any port or part of Cyprus, except Larnaca, from any part of the Mediterranean shore of Spain, without having performed quarantine at an intermediate port, shall be repelled.
2. All arrivals at Larnaca from any part of the Mediterranean shore of Spain shall undergo a quarantine of ten clear days.
3. Passengers' baggage and merchandise must be landed in quarantine to undergo the disinfection considered necessary. Rags are to be repelled; non-susceptible merchandise shall not be liable to quarantine.
4. Mails arriving direct therefrom will be landed in quarantine, disinfected, and delivered to the Postal authorities with the greatest possible despatch.

Nicosia, 19th May, 1885.

[No. 6.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

RESERVED FORESTS, KYRENIA DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the pasturing of sheep, goats or cattle within the limits of the forests hereinafter mentioned is *strictly prohibited*:—

1. THE KORNO FOREST, being the delimited forest situated on the mountains between the villages of Vasilia and Larnaca-tis-Lapithou. The boundaries coincide with those laid down by the Delimitation Commission, and are marked by 11 cairns. Area about 1 square mile.

2. THE KORPHI BLOCK, being a small piece of delimited forest on the summit of the mountain known as "Korphi" situated about half a mile N.W. of the village Larnaca-tis-Lapithou. The boundaries coincide with those laid down by the Delimitation Commission, and are marked by 5 cairns. Area about 1/4th of a square mile.

3. THE LAPITHOS FOREST, being the delimited forest situated on the mountains between the villages of Lapithos, Karava, Palæosophos, Sisklipos, Agridaki

and Larnaca-tis-Lapithou. The boundaries coincide with those fixed by the Delimitation Commission, and are marked by 46 cairns. Area about 2 square miles.

4. THE KARMI FOREST, being the delimited forest situated on the mountains between the villages of Palaosophos, Phteryka, Karmi, Trimithia, Kyrenia, Agridhi, Kenmurgi, Krini, Philleri and Ploesia. The boundaries coincide with those fixed by the Delimitation Commission, and are marked by 128 cairns. Area about 3½ square miles.

5. THE BUFFAVENTO FOREST, being the delimited forest situated on the mountains between the village of Bella-Pais and the mountain Pentadactylon. It is surrounded by the lands of the villages of Bella-Pais, Ayios Epiktitos, Klepini, Trapeza, Ayios Epiphanius, Kontzoventis, Vouno and Sykhari. Its boundaries correspond with those fixed by the Delimitation Commission, and are marked by 18 cairns. Area about 3½ square miles.

6. THE KYTHREA AND PENTADACTYLON FORESTS, being three blocks of delimited forest situated on the mountains south-east of Pentadactylon and between that mountain and the Armenian Monastery. These forests lie between the lands of the villages of Trapeza and Kythrea. Their boundaries coincide with those fixed by the Delimitation Commission, and are marked by 5, 7 and 20 cairns, and have an area of about ½, ½ and 1 square mile respectively.

7. THE KHARTALDAGH FOREST, so much thereof as is situated on the summit of the mountains between the monastery above mentioned and the Antiphonitis Monastery and surrounded by the lands of the villages Khartza, Ayios Ambrosios, Kalourga, Tripimeni, Ayios Khariton and Kornokipos. The boundaries of the portion of this forest which is reserved coincide with those fixed by the Delimitation Commission as marked by cairns numbered from 23 to 85. There is omitted to be reserved the portion of the forest lying north of a line drawn from cairn No. 23 to cairn No. 85. These cairns are situated on a line running W.S.W. of the Antiphonitis Monastery, 23 being high up on the mountain side above and adjacent to the old disused

monastery "Avadee," and 85 on the highest point of the ridge known as Chakmanti Tepé, and are respectively about 1½ and 2½ miles distant from the monastery. This line between cairns No. 23 and 85 corresponds nearly with the ledge of cliffs close to the summit of the mountain south of the village of Ayios Ambrosios. The area of the reserved portion is about 6 square miles.

These forests reserved comprise all those blocks of delimited state forests lying between the villages of Vasilia, on the west, and Tripimeni, on the east, excepting the portion of Khartaldagh forest excluded as above.

Any person pasturing any sheep, goats or cattle, or allowing the same to trespass within the limits of the forests above described, will be prosecuted according to Law.

Dated 20th May, 1885.

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 22nd of May, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	(Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
Syria	(Caradash	" "
	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Egypt	Egypt	Cattle plague

22nd May, 1885. F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 169

SATURDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WITH reference to the Proclamations of the High Commissioner bearing date the 13th day of February, 1885, and the 17th day of March, 1885, it is hereby notified that, under the powers in him vested by the Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing date the 30th day of November, 1882, the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the following dates for the revision of the lists of voters for the election of Members of the Legislative Council in the undermentioned Districts, Larnaca 22nd June, 1885, Kyrenia 22nd June, 1885, Limassol 10th July, 1885, Papho 13th July, 1885.

[No. 2.]

IT is notified for general information that a law enacted by the High Commissioner, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, during the last Session of the Council, and entitled a Law "Concerning the Estimation of the prices of titheable produce and of Wine," having been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, The Queen has been graciously pleased not to assent thereto.

[No. 3.]

THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that a copy of the reports of the Forest Delimitation Commission, describing

the limits of the undermentioned State Forests situated in the Districts of Famagusta and Larnaca have been deposited with the Commissioners of those Districts.

All persons objecting to the delimitation stated in the said reports to have been made, must carry in their objections thereto within six months from this date.

FORESTS DELIMITED.

In the Famagusta District (Carpas).

The Vallia Forest, situated between the villages of Gastria, Ayios Theodoros and Vokolidha.

The Theanoulia Forest, situated between the villages of Vokolidha, Ayios Theodoros and Tavros.

The Pyroyia Forest, situated between the villages of Tavros, Galatia, Komatou Yialon and Vokolidha.

In the Larnaca District.

The Stavrovouni Forest, situated between the village Korno, the Monastery Stavrovouni and the villages Anklisides, Menozia and Kophina.

Dated 1st June, 1885.

[No. 4.]

LAPITHOS MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Lapithos from the 28th of August to the 31st of December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Measuring Tax	...	0	0 3	Salaries : Guards	...	0	14 1
Slaughter-house fees	...	2	3 1½	" Weighers	...	8	15 7
Loads	...	0	9 6	Transport	...	0	0 5
Fees on Buildings	...	0	2 4½	Stationery, &c.	...	0	1 3
Miscellaneous	...	0	2 4½	Alms	...	0	2 2
		2	18 1½	Streets (repairs to)	...	0	4 0
		7	1 ¾	Miscellaneous	...	0	2 0
Advanced by President	...						
Total	...	£10	0 0	Total	...	£10	0 0

NOTE.—The sum of £34 5s. appears in the Municipal books under the head of "Weighing Tax," but it has not as yet been recovered.

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Lapithos for the period ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

(Signed) M. SEVASLY. }
HUSSEIN ZIHN. } Auditors.

Dated 28th May, 1885.

[No. 5.]

KARAVAS MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Karavas from the 28th of August to the 31st of December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURE									
						£	s.	c.p.						£	s.	c.p.
Measuring Tax	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	Salaries : Guards	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Slaughter-house fees	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	„ Weighers	...	...	...	...	2	4	0
Loads...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	0	13	6
						3	7	4								
Advanced by President	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	2								
						£4	17	6						£4	17	6

NOTE.—The sum of £14 11s. 1c.p. is shown in the Municipal books under the head of “ Weighing Tax,” but it has not as yet been recovered.

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Karavas for the period ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by “ The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882,” and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

(Signed) M. SEVASLY. } Auditors.
HUSSEIN ZIHNİ.

Dated 28th May, 1885.

[No. 6.]

PAPHO MUNICIPALITY.

RATES fixed by the Municipal Council of Papho to have effect from 1st April, 1885.

Description.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Merchants and Grocers	1 5	1 0	0 10	0 5
Cart Drivers	0 5	...	...	...
Bakers	1 0	0 15	0 10	...
Butchers	1 0	0 15	0 10	...
Shoemakers	0 15	0 10	0 8	0 4
Bootmakers	0 15	0 10	0 8	0 4
Pack Saddlers	0 10	...	...	...
Carpenters	1 0	0 15	0 10	0 5
Masons and Wall-builders	1 0	0 15	0 10	0 5
Dyers	1 0	0 15	0 10	0 5
Farriers	0 15	0 12	0 8	0 5
Blacksmiths	1 0	0 15	0 8	0 5
Tailors and Quilt-makers	0 15	0 10	0 8	0 5
Cooks	0 15	0 12	0 8	0 5
Advocates	2 0	1 10	1 0	...
Vegetable Sellers	0 12	0 8	0 5	...
Fishermen	0 12	0 8	0 5	...
Barbers	0 15	0 12	0 8	...
Copper-smiths	0 10	0 8	0 5	...
Muleteers	0 5	...	...	...
Felt Makers	0 12	0 8	0 5	...

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 6th of June, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	„ „
	Mersina	„ „
	Caradash	„ „
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Egypt	Egypt	Cattle plague

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
6th June, 1885. Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 170

SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1885.

[No. 1.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Captain S. C. N. Grant, R.E., Director of Survey, to act as Principal Forest Officer in addition to his other duties.

Dated 2nd June, 1885.

[No. 2.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr. Achilles Kyriakides, Compounder in the Medical Department, to be Interpreter and Registrar in the District Court of Nicosia. Dated 16th September, 1884.

Mr. William Greenwood, from Interpreter in the Police, to be Clerk and Assistant Interpreter in the District Court of Nicosia. Dated 1st April, 1884.

Mr. Thomas Greenwood to be Clerk and Interpreter in the Police, *vice* Mr. William Greenwood. Dated 1st April, 1884.

[No. 3.]

NOTICE.

THE following officers have passed the Examination prescribed by the Minute of the 11th of August, 1884:—

IN GREEK.

HIGHER STANDARD.

Mr. A. F. Law, President of the District Court, Famagusta.

Mr. C. J. Whitfield, Clerk in the Post Office.

LOWER STANDARD.

Capt. E. R. Kenyon, R.E. Commissioner of Kyrenia.
Mr. F. G. Templer, President of the District Court, Kyrenia.

[No. 4.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that examinations in Turkish and Greek, under the provisions of the minute of the 10th of August, 1884, published in *Gazette* No. 139 of August 10th, 1884, shall, as far as is found possible, be held at the Government Offices, Nicosia, on the first week in May and the first week in November every year. Candidates should send in their names to the Chief Secretary not later than the 20th of the previous month, stating the language and the standard of the language in which they desire to be examined.

[No. 5.]

NOTICE.

REFERRING to *Gazette* No. 139 of the 16th of August, 1884, in which it is stated that for the examination for proficiency in the Higher Standard

of Turkish candidates will be required to make written and *viva voce* translations of passages of the *Destour*, His Excellency is pleased to direct that until further orders selections shall be made from the following portions of that Law:—

Law on Lands, Vol. I., pp. 165–199.

Law on Tapou and Appendix thereto, Vol. I., pp. 200–208.

Instructions respecting Tapou Titles, Vol. I., pp. 209–215.

Law on the Sale of Immoveable Property for Debts, Vol. I., pp. 238–240 (clauses 1–15 inclusive).

Penal Code, Vol. I., pp. 537–596.

Law on Forests, Vol. II., pp. 404–414.

Instructions respecting the General Administration of the Vilayets, Vol. III., pp. 24–32.

Law on the Election of Councillors, Vol. III., pp. 174–175.

Criminal Procedure, Vol. IV., pp. 131–222.

Civil Procedure, Vol. IV., pp. 257–317.

Law on Municipalities in the Vilayets, Vol. IV. pp. 538–553.

[No. 6.]

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS' ORDINANCE, 1880.

IN consequence of an outbreak of disease among sheep and goats, His Excellency the High Commissioner, under the power and authority vested in him by "The Contagious Diseases Animals' Ordinance, 1880," is pleased to notify that the under-mentioned place is infected with animal disease, and that the moving of sheep and goats into or out of the area so notified to be infected is forbidden until further orders:—

Palaokythro, Deyrmenlik Nahieh, Nicosia District.

Dated 16th June, 1885.

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 20th of June, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Egypt	Egypt	Cattle plague

20th June, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(EXTRAORDINARY.)

(Published by Authority.)

Number 171

MONDAY, JUNE 22nd, 1885.

THE CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT LAW, 1885.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner with the advice and assistance of the Chief Justice and of the Principal Officer of the Land Registry Office, and in exercise of the power and authority in him vested by "The Civil Procedure Amendment Law, 1885," is pleased to make the following Rules of Sale:—

1. Notice of sale shall be given by posting a printed notice in the form contained in the schedule hereto, or notice to the like effect at the places specified in clause 60 of the "Civil Procedure Amendment Law, 1885," (in these Rules referred to as "the Law") and at such other places, if any, as may be directed by the Court or a judge, or by the proper officer of Land Registry.

2. The notices of sale to be posted as aforesaid shall be prepared in the first instance in the Land Registry Office, and shall set forth so far as practicable the particulars specified in clause 61 of the Law.

3. Where the value of the property to be sold does not exceed 1,800 prs. the time appointed for the sale shall be at least 30 days after the publication of the notice required by clauses 59 and 60 of the said Law; where the value of the property does not exceed 9,000 prs. the time appointed for the sale shall be at least 60 days after the publication of such notices.

And in all other cases the time so appointed shall be at least 90 days after such publication.

Where the property to be sold is registered in the books of the Land Registry Office, the registered value shall be taken to be the value of such land for the purposes of this rule.

Where it is not registered, the Land Registry Officer shall assess the value upon such information as he may be able to obtain from the judgment creditor or otherwise.

4. As many copies of the notice of sale as are to be posted shall be sent to the person appointed to conduct the sale, such person shall enter on every notice the time and place of sale, such time being fixed by him as will allow of every notice being posted the required number of days prior to the time appointed for the sale.

5. Where the only notices of sale required to be given shall be those specified in clause 60, the person appointed to conduct the sale shall cause the notices to be duly posted at the place where the property to be sold is situate and at the place where the sale is to take place, and shall return one copy duly completed to the Land Registry Officer of the District, to be posted at the Court House.

Where any further or other notice of sale is required to be given any necessary instructions in reference thereto will be sent to the person appointed to conduct the sale.

6. If it shall appear to the Court or a judge, or to the proper officer of Land Registry that any notice of the sale other than the posting of the printed notice

hereinbefore mentioned ought to be given, or if the creditor, debtor or other person interested in the property to be sold shall desire that any such other notice be given, such other notice may be given at any time either before or after the posting of the printed notices hereinbefore mentioned.

7. The officer of Land Registry may defer issuing the printed notices of sale until the expenses to be incurred in carrying out the sale according to the order of the Court or according to the directions of the officer of Land Registry have been paid.

8. At the time of the sale the person appointed to conduct the same, or his substitute shall, before receiving any oral bid, declare the amount of the highest bid that has been made in writing together with the name of the bidder, and unless any higher bid shall then be made the sale shall be closed, and such bidder shall be declared the purchaser.

9. Where the debtor, creditor or other person interested in the property shall require any such other notice as is mentioned in Rule 6 to be given, he shall be at liberty to do all things necessary for the giving of such notice.

10. Except when otherwise specified either in the printed notice of sale or by the person appointed to conduct the sale, all properties shall be offered for sale on the following conditions:

(1). That the highest bidder will, at any time after the conclusion of the sale, if called upon so to do, pay into the hands of the person appointed to conduct the same the amount due to him in respect of his fees, such amount to be determined from the scale of fees set forth in Rule 13, and to be taken in part payment of the amount bid.

(2). That the highest bidder will attend at the Land Registry Office of the District within 10 days of the day of sale, and will pay the balance of the purchase-money, or so much thereof as he may be required to pay, and the amount of the fees payable on the transfer of the property into his name.

(3). That if the highest bidder shall fail to comply with the provisions of Conditions 1 and 2 the property may again be put up for sale, and printed notices of sale issued, and the highest bidder at the present sale shall be responsible for all losses and expenses occasioned by his neglect or refusal to pay the amount bid by him.

Any amount for which he may so become responsible to be recovered by the same person and in the same manner as though it were money recoverable under clause 66 of the "Civil Procedure Amendment Law, 1885."

11. On the conclusion of the sale the person appointed to conduct the same shall inscribe on a copy of the printed notices of sale the name, place of residence, and occupation of the highest bidder together with a statement of the amount of his bidding and of the amount deposited under Rule 10, Condition 1.

12. Persons authorized to conduct sales in each Nahie shall be appointed by the Principal Officer of Land Registry in the District and a list of the names of such persons shall be kept at the Land Registry Office, and may be inspected on application.

13. The fees stated in this Clause are appointed to be taken in respect of the matters hereinafter specified, that is to say:

(1). For issue of printed notices £ s. c.p.
0 3 0

(2). For posting same, each notice (except notices posted at the Court House) 0 1 0

(3). For auctioneer's fees—

When the amount of the highest bid does not exceed 10s., one half the amount bid

Exceeding 10s., but not exceeding £5 0 5 0

„ £5 „ „ £15 0 10 0

„ £15 „ „ £30 0 15 0

„ £30 „ „ £50 1 0 0

„ £50 „ „ £150 1 10 0

„ £150 „ „ one per cent. on amount bid

14. This order shall take effect on and from the first day of July, 1885.

ELLIOT C. BOVILL,
Chief Justice.

C. S. N. GRANT,
Director of Survey.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

SCHEDULE.

NOTICE UNDER CLAUSE 59, LAW No. X., 1885.

V.



R.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

Notice is hereby given that under an Order of the District Court of _____ dated the _____ day of _____ 188____, the interest of _____ of _____ village in the under-mentioned properties which now stand registered in his name, or [of which he claims to be entitled to be registered as owner], will be sold by Public Auction, in _____ lots by _____ of _____ village, who has been appointed to conduct the sale, at the _____ village of _____ at 12 noon on the _____ day of _____ 188____.

Biddings in writing may be made to the above-mentioned

Lot.	Village.	Locality.	Nature.	Boundaries.	Extent or No.	Interest of owner.	REMARKS.

The above properties are sold subject to the conditions contained in Rule 10 of the Rules of Sale of the twenty-second day of June, 1885, which conditions can be seen on application to the Auctioneer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 172

SATURDAY, JULY 4th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm and allow the following Laws enacted by the Legislative Council of Cyprus:—

No. X. of 1885, intituled, "To consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers of the Courts in civil actions and to the execution of judgments in such actions."

No. XI. of 1885, intituled, "To provide for the Specific Performance of Contracts for the Sale of Immoveable Property."

No. XII. of 1885, intituled, "To provide for the appointment of Field Watchmen, and for the better protection of Crops."

No. XIII. of 1885, intituled, "To provide a special pension for an Officer serving in Cyprus."

[No. 2.]

THE FIELD WATCHMEN LAW, 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given that the charge in the scale of damages in Schedule I. appended to "The Field Watchmen Law, 1885," published in the Supplement to *Gazette* No. 167 of May 9th, 1885, for the following injury, viz.:—

For grafted Carob, Olive, Pear, or Almond trees, if grafts are broken and destroyed, is at the rate of 1s. per graft, and the Schedule should be read as containing that charge.

[No. 3.]

THE LIMASSOL ROADS LAW, 1885.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 61.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that a Road or Roads shall be constructed under the provisions of the said Law for connecting with the town of Limassol the village of Ayios Ambrosios, and further that the said Road or Roads shall be constructed in two sections as follows:—

Section No. 1 to commence at the extremity of the street called Papho Street on the South-west side of the town of Limassol, and pass about one and a half English miles south of the village of Kato Polemidia, and near or through the lands of the villages of Zakaki, Trakhona, Ipsona and Kolossi, and near or through the village of Erimi to the existing bridge over the Episkopi River, situated between the villages of Episkopi and Erimi. This section will terminate on the Western side of the said Bridge.

Section No. 2 will commence at the Western side of the said Bridge over the Episkopi River, and pass a short distance north of the village of Episkopi through the village of Kandou and near the localities called Sanaja and Souni, near the villages of Kato and Pano Kividhes to the village of Ayios Ambrosios, where this section will terminate.

Given under my hand and official seal at Mount Troodos this twenty-fourth day of June, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of the Council.

[No. 4.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WITH reference to the Proclamations of the High Commissioner bearing date the 13th day of February, 1885, and the 17th day of March, 1885, it is hereby notified that, under the powers in him vested by the Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing date the 30th day of November, 1882, the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the 11th of July, 1885, to be the date for the revision of the list of voters for the election of Members of the Legislative Council in the District of Famagusta.

[No. 5.]

DAYS AND PLACES APPOINTED FOR HOLDING THE ASSIZES.

NOTICE is hereby given that Assize Courts will be held in the months of November and December next at the places and on the days hereunder mentioned:—

Papho	2nd November, 1885.
Limassol	9th " "
Larnaca	16th " "
Famagusta	20th " "
Nicosia	26th " "
Kyrenia	3rd December "

[No. 6.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. James Greenwood to be Clerk and Interpreter in the Police. Dated 1st March, 1885.

Mr. Joseph Hall to be Chief Storekeeper. Dated 17th June, 1885.

[No. 7.]
VACATION leave of absence from the 14th of July to the 13th of October, 1885, having been granted to Capt. S. C. N. Grant, R.E., Director of Survey and Acting Principal Forest Officer, Mr. M. King, Commissioner of Nicosia, will perform Capt. Grant's duties during that period.

[No. 8.]
THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.
NOTICE is hereby given that six months having elapsed since the deposit with the Commissioner of Nicosia of the Report of the Delimitation of the

Forest hereinafter mentioned, the said Delimitation, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, has become binding and conclusive on all persons.
The Adelphi or Nicosia Range.
Dated 23rd June, 1885.

[No. 9.]
LIMASSOL MUNICIPALITY.
IN the statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of Limassol for the Half Year ending 31st December, 1884, published in *Gazette* No. 155 of the 7th of February, 1885, the amount expended on *Rents* should be £52 14s. 0½c.p., and not as therein stated.

[No. 10.]
PAPHO MUNICIPALITY.
Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Papho for the Half-year ended 31st of December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	c.p.		£	s.	c.p.
Balance in hand from 1st July, 1884 ...	505	12	0	Salaries—President ...	18	12	0
Slaughter Fees ...	44	4	4½	Clerk ...	11	13	0
Miscellaneous ...	18	9	3½	Man in charge of Kantars ...	12	0	0
Fines ...	0	11	0	Kantardji ...	9	10	6
Hospital Revenue ...	3	10	4½	Measurer ...	9	13	1½
Licenses for Buildings and Music ...	3	0	6	In charge of Abattoir ...	9	18	0
Fees on Contracts ...	4	2	0	Bazaar Guards ...	18	0	0
Oriers' Fees ...	4	10	8½	Scavenger ...	11	0	0
Weighing Tax ...	56	1	2	Grant to Schools ...	12	0	0
Measuring Tax ...	9	18	0¼	Office Rent ...	3	0	0
Ktima Fair ...	1	6	4	Expenses for Hospital ...	31	2	0½
Storekeepers and Muleteers ...	21	18	7½	Charity to poor people ...	4	7	0
				Funeral expenses for poor men...	1	14	8½
				Lighting ...	2	10	1
				Repair to Roads ...	0	16	8
				Stationery ...	0	5	4½
				Miscellaneous ...	11	13	5½
					167	16	8¼
				Balance carried to next Account ...	505	8	5½
	£673	5	4¼				
					£673	5	4¼

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Papho for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

Dated 2nd April, 1885.
(Signed) S. ANTONIADES, }
MUSTAFA FAHRI, } Auditors.

TO COMMISSIONER, PAPHO,
Sir,
We beg to report that when recently we had audited the statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of Papho Municipality, we noticed to exist an overcharged receipt of £9 13s. 2¼c.p.
The case having been enquired into it was proved that the said sum was erroneously included in the head of receipts, and it is therefore necessary that the records of the said Council may be amended accordingly.

(Signed) MUSTAFA FAHRI, }
S. ANTONIADES, } Auditors.
Papho, 13th June, 1885.

[No. 11.]
GOVERNMENT NOTICE.
TROÖDOS RESERVED FOREST.
NOTICE is hereby given that the pasturing of Sheep, Goats or Cattle within the limits of the State Forest hereinafter mentioned is strictly prohibited.

(a). So much of the Troödos Forest as is comprised within the following boundaries :—
On the west and north-west by a line starting from the military camp on Troödos and following the stream which descends the ravine (known in its lower portion as "Kargody") to the village Kakopetria passing the old monastery of Ayios Nikolaos on the

left, and terminating at boundary cairn No. 60, situated near to the said monastery.
2. On the north by a line starting from the above-mentioned cairn No. 60 and following the delimitation line, in an easterly direction, as far as cairn No. 82, situated in the ravine known as "Karithe."
3. On the east by a line from cairn No. 82 above described, and following the old road leading from Kakopetria, via Kouka, to Limassol, to cairn No. 88 on the summit of the ridge known as the Gap of Kyperounda. Thence the line follows the delimitation boundary to cairn No. 99, situated near the old bridge on the Amiando river (Loumadho).
4. On the south from cairn No. 99 by a line following the river Amiando to the summer encampment on Troödos.

(b). *So much of the Troödos State Forest surrounding the military encampment on Troödos, and bounded as follows:—*

By a straight line commencing at Pasha Livadia and running thence southwards to the cliff at the edge of the ridge above the ruins of Mesopotamos monastery, known as Pitzilia ; thence by a straight line running in a south-westerly direction to the property of the Rev. W. Fergusson known as Themata ; thence by the road from Troödos to Platres to the point where it joins the road from Platres to Aspro Kremnos, and by the latter to Aspro Kremnos ; thence by the road to Troöditissa monastery as far as the Mandra, Xerokolimbi ; thence in a north-westerly direction by a straight line to the trigonometrical survey cairn situated on the ridge ; thence the line follows the water-shed to the summit of Troödos ; and thence eastwards in a line to Pasha Livadia.

Any person pasturing any sheep or cattle, or allowing the same to trespass within the above limits without a

special permit from the Commissioner of Limassol will be prosecuted according to Law:

Nicosia, 1st July, 1885.

[No. 12]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 4th of July, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	(Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Egypt	Egypt	Cattle plague
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

4th July, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 173

SATURDAY, JULY 18th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE following despatch is published for general information :—

Downing Street,
24th June, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust to my care, as one of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Seals of the Colonial Department.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) FRED. STANLEY.

The Officer
Administering the
Government of Cyprus.

[No. 2.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Colonel Arthur Lambton, Coldstream Guards, being the next Senior Officer in command of the Regular Troops in Cyprus, to be a Member of the Executive Council, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel William Lewis Kinloch Ogilvy, The Kings' Royal Rifle Corps.

Dated 8th July, 1885.

[No. 3.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WITH reference to the Proclamations of the High Commissioner bearing date the 13th day of February, 1885, and the 17th day of March, 1885, it is hereby notified that, under the powers in him vested by the Order of Her Majesty in Council bearing date the 30th day of November, 1882, the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the 20th of August, 1885, to be the date for the revision of the list of voters for the election of Members of the Legislative Council in the District of Nicosia.

[No. 4.]

THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that, six months having elapsed since the deposit with the Commissioner of Famagusta of the Report of the Delimitation of the Forests hereinafter mentioned, the said Delimitation, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, has become binding and conclusive on all persons.

The remainder of the Kantara Forest.

(See Gazette No. 122 of 18th of January, 1884.)

The Kavallis Forest. The Carpas Forest.

Dated 18th July, 1885.

[No. 5.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 18th of July, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Egypt	Egypt	Cattle plague
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

18th July, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



The Cyprus Gazette.

(Published by Authority.)

No. 174.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1885.

(No. 1.)

THE following despatches are published for general information :—

Sir R. Biddulph to the Earl of Derby.

Government House,
Mount Troödos,
11th June, 1885.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report that the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday took place in Cyprus on the 25th May. I held a reception in honour of the occasion at Nicosia at which the Archbishop and Mufti of Cyprus expressed their congratulations and good wishes on the part of the inhabitants, and I have since received similar expressions of loyalty from the people of Larnaca, Limassol and Lefkara.

Thanksgiving services were conducted in honour of the day in the Greek Church at Nicosia by the Archbishop of Cyprus, and at Limassol and Larnaca by the Bishop of Kitium and his representative, as well as in some other towns, and on the 24th ultimo a *Te Deum* was sung at the Latin Church at Larnaca, at which, as well as at the Greek Church the following day, the Foreign Consuls attended.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Col. Stanley to Sir R. Biddulph.

Downing Street,
30th June, 1885.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th instant reporting the celebration of the Queen's Birthday in Cyprus on the 25th of May.

I am to express my satisfaction at the manifestations of affection and good will towards Her Majesty reported in this Despatch.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FRED. STANLEY.

(No. 2.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Brigadier-General Edward Henry Clive, being the next Senior Officer in Command of the Regular Troops in Cyprus, to be a Member of the Executive Council, *vice* Colonel Arthur Lambton, Coldstream Guards.

Dated 27th July, 1885.

(No. 3.)

THE following telegraphic notification of an order of the Government of the King of the Hellenes prohibiting the importation from certain countries into Greece of plants, fruits and other articles is published for general information :—

Ministère Intérieur nous fait connaître qu'importation en Grèce de toutes sortes d'arbres en plantes, fruits verts et leurs feuilles, engrais végétaux et mixtes, racines boursseuses et charneuses et foin pour nourriture animaux, provenant de Turquie d'Europe et Asie, Roumelie Orientale, Bulgarie, Samos, Candie, Chypre, et Egypte a été interdite.

(No. 4.)

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment :—
Mr. Thomas Cirilli to be a Tide Surveyor and Deputy Harbour Master. Dated 1st April, 1885.

(No. 5.)

ERRATUM.—With reference to the notice of Mr. Achilles Kyriakides' appointment to be Interpreter and Registrar in the District Court of Nicosia, contained in *Gazette* No. 170 of June 20th, 1885, the date of such appointment should be 1st April, 1885, and not 16th September 1884, as stated therein.

(No. 6.)

VACATION leave of absence from the 1st of July to the 30th of September, 1885, having been granted to Mr. G. R. Hunter, Island Postmaster, Mr. J. F. Gillatt has been appointed to act as Island Postmaster during Mr. Hunter's absence.

(No. 7.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

MACHERA RESERVED FOREST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the pasturing of sheep, goats and cattle within the limits herein-after mentioned is strictly prohibited.

So much of the Machera Forest as is comprised within the following boundaries :—

By a line starting from the summit of the hill known as Kionia and following the course of the Pedia river to the point where it is crossed by the Delimitation line near the Church of Ayios Onouphrios, between cairns No. 92 and No. 1; thence eastwards and following the Delimitation line to the point where it crosses the main stream of the Yalias river, and thence up the course of the said stream to the hill Kionia.

Any person pasturing any sheep, goats or cattle, or allowing the same to trespass within the limits of the forests above described, will be prosecuted according to Law.

Dated 1st August, 1885.

(No. 8.)

WITH reference to the High Commissioner's minute of 10th August, 1884, published in *Gazette* No. 139 of 16th August, 1884, His Excellency is pleased to direct that after the 1st January, 1886, proficiency in Turkish will be tested in the following manner :—

In the Lower Standard the candidate will be required—

(a). To read and translate into English any passage from any of the following works:—

- Geygé Eyllenjesi
- Makhtassar Tarikh Osmanî. کیمیاء تاریخ عثمانی
- Talimi Kraat. تعلیم قرائت

(b). To make a written translation from English into Turkish of an easy English Exercise.

(c). To be tested in conversation so as to satisfy the examiners as to his power of understanding a Cypriot of ordinary attainments, and of being understood by him both in common conversation and in the usual course of official business.

In the Higher Standard the candidate will be required—

(a). To make written and viva voce translations of passages from the Mirat Tarikh Osmanî, المیرات تاریخ عثمانی from a Turkish newspaper, and from the following portions of the Destour, viz. :—

- Law on Land, Vol. I., pp. 165–199 ; Law on Tapou

and Appendix thereto, Vol. I., pp. 200–208 ; Instructions respecting Tapou Titles, Vol. I., pp. 209–215 ; Law on the Sale of Immoveable Property for Debts, Vol. I., pp. 238–240 (clauses 1–15 inclusive) ; Penal Code, Vol. I., pp. 537–596 ; Law on Forests, Vol. II., pp. 404–414 ; Instructions respecting the General Administration of the Vilayets, Vol. III., pp. 24–32 ; Law on the Election of Councillors, Vol. III., pp. 174–175 ; Criminal Procedure, Vol. IV, pp. 31–222 ; Civil Procedure, Vol. IV, pp. 237–317 ; Law on Municipalities in the Vilayets, Vol. IV., pp. 23–553.

(b). To make a written translation of an ordinary Turkish petition or other manuscript.

(c). To translate into Turkish a short English Judgment or other official paper.

(d). To write from dictation in Turkish from one of the books fixed for the Lower Standard.

(e). To have a competent knowledge of Turkish grammar based on Wells' Practical Grammar.

(f). In conversation the candidate must satisfy the examiners as to his power of understanding and making himself understood by Cypriots of different classes.

(No. 9.)

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Island of Cyprus for the year 1884–1885.

REVENUE.			
	£	s.	d.
Taxes.....	53,097	4	8
Vergel.....	25,206	5	8
Bedel Askarié.....	3,766	17	1
Sheep Tax.....	11,810	11	7
Pig Tax.....	433	19	7
Customs :—			
Import Duty.....	22,445	15	8
Wharfage Dues.....	2,912	15	7
Sponge Licenses.....	531	10	0
Store Rent.....	43	7	6
Ethos, &c.....	111	18	3
Miscellaneous.....	349	14	5
Export Duty.....	103	14	5
Excise :—			
Tobacco Duties.....	13,119	7	6
Tobacco Licenses.....	1,158	19	6
Wine &c. Licenses.....	1,028	6	4
Duty.....	8,406	0	1
Fines, &c.....	153	8	8
Miscellaneous.....	5	12	5
Post Office.....	2,135	2	7
Salt.....	3,885	9	6
Court Fees and Fines.....	5,604	14	2
Stamps.....	2,536	3	1
Defter Hakani.....	2,206	16	1
Licenses.....	457	2	0
Port and Health Dues.....	2,919	17	4
Royalties.....	669	17	3
Miscellaneous.....	6,376	10	0
Total.....	172,072	3	6

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
Civil Establishments :—			
High Commissioner.....	4,760	7	1
Legislative Council.....	196	5	0
Chief Secretary.....	3,235	3	7
Government Printing Office.....	638	19	3
Receiver-General.....	2,803	5	4
Auditor.....	905	0	5
Government Engineer.....	2,400	6	7
Survey.....	1,358	12	7
Land Registration.....	560	3	2
Forests.....	1,690	16	7
District Establishments.....	10,226	0	2
Customs and Excise.....	5,094	16	4
Post Office.....	1,486	13	1
Store Department.....	165	9	8
Law and Justice.....	11,616	12	7
Education.....	542	9	0
Medical.....	2,775	11	3
Police and Prisons.....	18,184	11	7
Crown Agents.....	17	0	1
Services exclusive of Establishments :—			
Pensions.....	855	4	2
Revenue Services.....	9,055	3	8
Law and Justice.....	331	11	3
Education.....	2,485	14	8
Hospitals.....	1,017	1	7
Police and Prisons.....	10,599	16	7
Rent.....	736	2	3
Transport.....	2,364	10	5
Conveyance of Mails.....	677	10	6
Public Works.....	10,341	8	3
Forests.....	783	5	5
Drawbacks.....	1,095	18	4
Miscellaneous.....	2,768	14	5
Total.....	112,085	12	6

(No. 10.)

THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that six months having elapsed since the deposit with the Commissioners of Nicosia and Limassol of the Report of the Delimitation of the Forest hereinafter mentioned, the said Delimitation, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, has become binding and conclusive on all persons.

The Kykko Range.
Dated 28th July, 1885.

(No. 11.)

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 12th of August next and every alternate Wednesday therefrom, until further notice, the Mail for Larnaca will be despatched from Nicosia at noon instead of 1 p.m. as on other days.

Correspondence forwarded by this Mail will be at times to be included at Larnaca in the Foreign Mail despatched from that Office by Messageries Steamer.

Dated July 26th, 1885.

(No. 12.)

KYRENIA MUNICIPALITY.

Rates fixed by the Municipal Council of Kyrenia for 1885 and 1886.

Trades and Professions.	CLASS.				Trades and Professions.	CLASS.			
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Grocers	4/-	3/-	2/-	—	Well Sinkers	3/-	2/-	1/-	—
Masons	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	Bath keepers	2/-	—	—	—
Carpenters (includes Table, Cupboard and Box Makers)	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	Gardeners	2/-	1/-	—	—
Shoemakers	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	Tinkers	2/-	1/-	—	—
Cobblers	3/-	2/-	1/-	—	Makers of Agricultural Implements	2/-	1/-	—	—
Butchers	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-	Dyers	4/-	3/-	—	—
Blacksmiths	4/-	3/-	2/-	—	Tailors (manual)	2/-	1/-	—	—
Bakers	3/-	2/-	—	—	„ (with Sewing Machines)	4/-	3/-	2/-	—
Coffeehouse-keepers	3/-	2/-	1/-	—	Barbers	2/-	1/-	—	—
Public Criers and Brokers	5/-	4/-	—	—	Oil Millers	3/-	2/-	—	—
Khan-keepers	4/-	3/-	—	—	Trough and Spade (of wood) Makers	3/-	2/-	—	—
Tinsmiths and Lamp Makers	2/-	—	—	—	Saddlers	2/-	1/-	—	—
Shoeing-smiths	3/-	2/-	—	—	Timber Merchants	5/-	4/-	3/-	—
Blanket Makers	3/-	2/-	1/-	—	Other	10/-	5/-	—	—
Wine and Spirit Vendors	4/-	3/-	2/-	—	Ship, Boat and Lighter Makers	5/-	4/-	3/-	—
Hotel and Inn-keepers	4/-	3/-	2/-	—	Painters	2/-	1/-	—	—
Lawyers	15/-	10/-	5/-	—	Muleteers	4/-	3/-	2/-	1/-
Confectioners	2/-	1/-	—	—	Cart Drivers	3/-	2/-	—	—
Bankers	15/-	—	—	—	Musicians at Weddings (each time)	2/-	—	—	—
Telegraph Company	10/-	—	—	—	Other Musicians (exclusive of those engaged for Weddings) Monthly	1/-	—	—	—
Fishermen and Game Dealers	3/-	2/-	1/-	—	Jugglers, &c. (on every arrival)	2/-	1/-	—	4½cp
Jewellers	2/-	1/-	—	—	Travelling Marchants (on every arrival)	—	—	—	4½cp
Chair Makers	2/-	1/-	—	—					

(No. 13.)

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION, NICOSIA.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner under the power and authority vested in him by “The Municipal Councils’ Law, 1885,” is pleased to approve the following Bye-Laws made by the Municipal Commission of Nicosia.

Under the powers vested in them by (§ 6) Article 2 of “The Municipal Councils’ Law No. VIII. of 1885,” and in accordance with a Resolution bearing date the 28th May, 1885, the following Bye-Laws have been drawn up by the Municipal Commission of Nicosia.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD BREAD.

Bye-Law No. 1.—Household bread exposed for sale within Municipal limits shall not be sold otherwise than by weight.

Bye-Law No. 2.—The weights by which household bread exposed for sale within Municipal limits shall be sold, shall be as follows :—

- One hundred drams (quarter of an oke).
- Two hundred drams (half an oke).
- Four hundred drams (one oke).

(No. 14.)

FAMAGUSTA MUNICIPALITY.

IN the Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of Famagusta Municipality for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884, published in *Gazette* No. 148 of the 6th of December, 1884, the amount expended on Building Licenses should be £1 6s. 4½cp., and not as therein stated.

(No. 15.)

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 1st of August, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	„ „
	Mersina	„ „
	Caradash	„ „
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Egypt	Egypt	Cattle plague
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

1st August, 1885. F. O. HEIDENSTAM, Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(EXTRAORDINARY.)

(Published by Authority.)

Number 175

MONDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," and in consequence of the outbreak of Cholera in France, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that—

1. All vessels arriving in any port or part of Cyprus, except Larnaca, from any part of the Mediterranean shore of France, without having performed quarantine at an intermediate port shall be repelled.

2. All arrivals at Larnaca from any part of the Mediterranean shore of France shall undergo a quarantine of ten clear days.

3. Passengers' baggage and merchandise must be landed in quarantine to undergo the disinfection considered necessary. Rags are to be repelled; non-susceptible merchandise shall not be liable to quarantine.

4. Mails arriving direct therefrom will be landed in quarantine, disinfected, and delivered to the Postal authorities with the greatest possible despatch.

Troödos, 10th August, 1885.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



The Cyprus Gazette.

(Published by Authority.)

No. 176.]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1885.

(No. 1.)

TITHE REGULATIONS.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 62.

IN exercise of the power and authority in him vested by "The Tithe Ordinance, 1881," His Excellency the High Commissioner, by and with the advice of his Executive Council, is pleased to order that the second paragraph of Article 24 of the Tithe Regulations dated 7th May, 1885, shall be amended so as to run as follows :—

"As soon as the first threshing-floor of a peasant has been measured, the memour shall deliver to him his kotchán with the tithe of that threshing-floor correctly entered therein, and at each of his subsequent threshing-floors the peasant shall be obliged to produce his kotchán to the memour in order that another entry may be made therein.

"When all the crops of a peasant have been measured, the memour will sign and date the kotchán and its counterfoil, and return the former to the peasant."

Given under my hand and official seal at Troódos this 13th day of August, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. L. SAPTE,
Capt. A. D. C.,
Acting Clerk of Council.

(No. 2.)

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Charles George Walpole, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, President of the District Court of Larnaca, to act as President of the District Court of Nicosia, in addition to his other duties from the 12th of August, 1885, during the absence of Captain Meering Bloomfield Seager, Barrister-at-Law, President of the said Court.

Dated 12th August, 1885.

William Reith, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, President of the District Court of Papho, to act as President of the District Court of Limassol, in addition to his other duties, from the 16th of August, 1885, during the absence of John Page Middleton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, President of the said Court.

Dated 15th August, 1885.

(No. 3.)

WITH reference to notification in Gazette No. 166 of the 25th of April, 1885, Mr. W. T. Taylor,

Chief Collector of Customs, has been appointed to continue to act as Commissioner of Larnaca, in addition to his other duties, during Mr. C. D. Cobham's continued absence on leave from the 5th of August, 1885, inclusive.

(No. 4.)

THE High Commissioner is desirous of making public the steps that are being taken by the Government of Cyprus towards the conservation of the Forests, and the reasons for the same.

It is not necessary to state at any length the injury that has been inflicted on Cyprus by the indiscriminate destruction of the Forests, a destruction which threatens to reduce the mountains to barren rocks, thereby destroying the sources of the fertility of the plains and valleys.

The damage done to the Forests by reckless and wasteful felling and tapping of trees is not, however, the only source of the destruction which has been apparent within the memory of living inhabitants. A far more serious injury has been inflicted by the indiscriminate pasturage of goats within the forests. These animals devour the young seedlings and after a lapse of some years their ravages suddenly become apparent by the total disappearance of the Forests.

The manner in which the destruction of Forests is accomplished by goats is described by a celebrated naturalist with regard to the Island of St. Helena, as follows :—

"The goats were introduced into the Island in 1502 and increased there in a short time beyond all measure. But as they only destroyed the young trees and respected the old, their ravages were not at first perceived. In 1710 the forests were still very thick; but in 1724, the old trees having arrived at the term of their existence and having nearly all fallen and those that ought to have replaced them not having sprung up, the forests disappeared almost suddenly, and were replaced by thick grass. The climatic disturbance thus caused to the Island was very great and mischievous. In 1731 all stray animals were destroyed; but too late, as is always the case. Sandy Bay is now-a-days so arid (1836) that it was necessary for me to see an official record to believe that trees had ever grown there."

That the injuries occurring from the two sources above-mentioned are of a pressing nature may be understood from the following figures. A very careful examination of the best preserved parts of the Forests of Cyprus was made in the years 1880 and 1881, and showed the following results :—

(1) For every hundred trees which were standing there were seventy-two that had been felled, the timber lying on the ground to rot.

(2.) For the same number of standing trees (100) there were only twenty-five seedlings.

The first of the above statements shows the result of the reckless and wasteful manner in which the

Cypriot wood-cutter has treated the riches accumulated by centuries. He would cut down a tree of enormous size to make a trough that could be made with the hundredth part of the wood he thus destroyed. If the tree thus cut down did not please him, he would cut down another tree, and if on the following day he should require a shovel, he would cut down a third, without thinking of using the remains of the former trees he had cut down. The terrible waste caused by this wholesale destruction of that which is the property of the whole Island induced the present Government to regulate the felling of trees by only allowing such fellings as are absolutely necessary for the wants of the villagers, and then only such trees as are marked for the purpose by the Forest Department.

A further destruction of trees used to be caused by the wasteful manner in which resin was extracted. This was done in so barbarous a manner as to cause the death of a tree in seven or eight years. Thus for the sake of a few piastres gained by one person a perpetual loss was inflicted on the people of Cyprus. The Turkish Government prohibited the manufacture of resin, and this order must continue to be enforced by this Government until the Forests have recovered themselves, after which, by a proper system, the extraction of resin may be permitted without killing the trees. Meanwhile, in order to assist in meeting the wants of the people, all Forest produce is admitted into Cyprus free of import duty.

The second of the above statements shows the result of the indiscriminate pasturage of goats. If in the best preserved parts of the forests there was only one young tree springing up for every four old ones, it will be easily understood that the total disappearance of the forests is only a question of a few years.

The High Commissioner is aware that many persons have by custom enjoyed the privilege of pasturing their flocks in the forests, and where a real legal right to the enjoyment of such a privilege is shown to exist, such a right will of course be respected by the Government; but he must point out that the indiscriminate pasturing of goats by the public in the State forests has already destroyed the outer portions of the forest nearest to the villages and monasteries, and that this gives no right to such communities to extend their former privileges to the more distant forests. Nor indeed can any one claim a right to exercise a customary privilege in such a manner as to destroy the land over which such right is claimed. Any common right is limited by the possibility of its being exercised without detriment to those who come after; and it behoves the Government, as the guardian of the rights of the people of Cyprus to take care that communities or individuals who attempt to exercise rights which they claim to have acquired by custom, do not in fact encroach on the rights of others, and cause a general destruction the results of which will be of irreparable injury to the whole Island.

It must be remembered that if the forests be once totally destroyed, nothing can replace them—nature is powerless to do so, and the injury will, too late, be found to be past remedy. There are some now living who have an illustration of this before their eyes, who will remember forests existing between Larnaca and Machera, and between Kouklia and Colossi, in which districts large trees are no longer to be found. When once the forests have been destroyed there will be no longer either pasturage or fuel on the mountains, and nothing but bare rock will remain. Whereas if they can be preserved and extended, pasturage will increase in the valleys and plains, and an abundance of wood will be provided for all the wants of the inhabitants of Cyprus.

In order to save the forests from the complete destruction which threatens them by the indiscriminate pasturage of goats, it has been decided to form reserves which shall be absolutely closed for a certain number of years, so as to admit of the young trees springing up to a sufficient height to preserve them from destruction. These reserves will then in turn be thrown open, and other blocks will be closed for the same purpose. By this means it is hoped that the forests of Cyprus may be preserved without unduly limiting any proper privileges. To the portions of delimited forest which are thrown open to grazing, admission for flocks will be granted by permits issued by the Commissioner of the District in accordance with orders received by him.

The High Commissioner appeals to the people of Cyprus to aid the Government in preserving the forests for the use of the inhabitants and of their children who will come after them. His own connection with the Island will cease in a few months, and it is in the interests of the people alone that he urges on them that the rights and property of the whole Island should not be sacrificed for the imaginary interests of a few persons.

He cannot expect that the bulk of the inhabitants can realize the wide-spread loss and injury to agriculture that will be caused by the destruction of the forests, but those results are well known in other countries, and it is the duty of the Government to take warning by those examples and to endeavour to preserve this Island from similar diseases.

15th August, 1885.

(No. 5.)

THE following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 24th of July, 1885, is published for general information:—

Foreign Office,
July 23rd, 1885.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Cavaliere Enrico Chicco as Consul for the Island of Cyprus, to reside at Larnaca, for His Majesty the King of Italy.

(No. 6.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE following Return of Convictions obtained under the "Tithe Ordinance No. V. of 1881" is published for general information:—

Name of Offender.	Village.	Offence.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.
A. B.	Chamli (Lefka)	Removing unassessed barley from threshing floor.	26th May	£2 fine and confiscation of grain
C. D.	Morfou	do. do.	4th June	do. do.
E. F.	Potamia	Removing beans from threshing floor before assessment.	11th "	£4 costs and confiscation of beans
G. H.	Morfou	Removing vetches before assessment.	11th "	£1 fine and confiscation of vetches
K. L.	"	do. do.	25th "	£4 fine and confiscation of vetches
M. N.	Astromeriti	Removing potatoes before assessment.	4th "	£2 fine and confiscation of potatoes

(No. 7.)

THE TITHES ORDINANCE, 1881.

THE following prices for tithe on silk cocoons and silk wound in the Island for the current year have been fixed by the local Medjliss Idarés :—

SILK COCOONS.

District.	1st Quality, per oke.			2nd Quality, per oke.		
	£	s.	c.p.	£	s.	c.p.
Nicosia	0	6	0	0	2	4½
Larnaca	0	7	0	0	8	4½
Limassol	0	7	4½	0	4	0
Famagusta	0	5	0	0	4	0
Papho	0	7	4½	0	4	0*
Kyrenia	0	5	0	0	4	0

SILK WOUND.

Nicosia	1	7	2	1	1	1
Larnaca	1	5	5	1	0	0
Limassol	1	3	0	1	3	0
Famagusta	1	8	0	1	2	0
Papho	1	8	0	1	8	0
Kyrenia	1	2	2	1	2	2

* The prices fixed for Papho were appealed against, but the Central Medjliss Idaré upheld the prices fixed by the local Council.

(No. 8.)

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 15th of August, 1885.

Country.	Locality,	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,

15th August, 1885.

Chief Medical Officer.

(No. 9.)

LIMASSOL MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Limassol for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	c.p.
Slaughter-house	215	10	0
Rents	202	9	7½
Khan	81	10	0
Footpaths	50	14	7½
Sale of Water	72	0	0
Water Rates... ..	3	12	0
Fines	16	19	7
Contracts	7	17	2½
Municipal Taxes	23	13	0
Conservancy Carts	12	10	3
Dispensary	7	9	2½
Sundries	19	12	1
Roosoomat	380	1	8
	£1,094	0	2½
Balance	2,108	19	3½
	£3,202	19	6½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	c.p.
Balance on 31st December, 1884	2,285	13	4
Salaries	234	19	0
Greek Schools	48	0	0
Turkish Schools	16	0	0
Monthly allowance to Poor, &c.	48	2	2½
Midwife	12	10	0
Cleaning the Town	89	7	1½
Lighting the Town	52	5	1½
Hospital and Poor-house	84	3	4½
Repairing Streets and other Public Works	40	0	5½
Rents	5	0	0
Slaughter-house	2	10	0
Municipal Dispensary	46	11	3½
Voters' Lists... ..	4	3	8
Water Works	11	10	6
Petty Expenses	12	2	6½
Roosoomat	60	5	3
One year's interest to Imperial Ottoman Bank from 1st July, 1884, to 1st July, 1885... ..	149	15	0
	£3,202	19	6½

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Limassol for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1885, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils' Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

(Signed) DEMETRIOS L. NICOLAIDES }
HADJI MAHMOUD GAZNEVI } Auditors.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 177

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 63.

IN exercise of the powers in him vested by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Municipal Council of Kyrenia shall from and after the 1st day of April, 1886, be composed of eight Councillors, and the Order of the High Commissioner in Council No. 24 and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1882, is amended accordingly.

Given under my hand and official seal at Troödos this 20th day of August, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. L. SAPTE,
Capt. A. D. C.,
Acting Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

NOTICE.

THE following table, shewing the numbers of adult males of the Christian and Mahometan religions respectively resident within the Municipality of Kyrenia, as ascertained at the last Government Census (1881), is published for general information, and will replace so much of the table published in *Gazette* No. 87 of June 17th, 1882, as relates to Kyrenia:—

Municipal District.	Christian.	Mahometan.	Total.
Kyrenia ...	164	159	323

The numbers thus shewn include males of over 20 years of age.

[No. 3.]

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and with reference to his Order in Council No. 63 of the 20th of August, 1885, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order that, from and after the 1st day of April, 1886, the respective numbers of Christian and Moslem members in the Municipal Council of Kyrenia shall be as follows:—

Christian Members	4
Moslem Members	4
	8

and the order contained in *Gazette* No. 87 of June 17th, 1882, is amended accordingly.

[No. 4.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 64.

IN exercise of the power and authority in him vested by "The Wharfage Dues Amendment Law, 1885," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in lieu of the Wharfage Dues hitherto levied, there shall be levied and paid upon goods, animals and things landed or shipped at the ports of Larnaca, Limassol, and Papho the Wharfage Dues respectively set forth in Schedules A. and B. hereto appended.

Given under my hand and official seal at Mount Troödos this 28th day of August, 1885.

SCHEDULE A.

SCALE OF WHARFAGE DUES FOR IMPORTS.

Anchors	1 c.p. per 44 okes
Animals—Asses	1s. each
Camels.....	1s. each
Goats	4 c.p. each
Horses.....	2s. each
Mules	2s. each
Oxen	2s. each
Sheep	3 c.p. each
Other animals not specified	3 c.p. each
Aniseed	3 c.p. per bag
Bacon (see "Meat preserved").	
Bark	1 c.p. per 100 okes
Beans.....	2 c.p. per sack not exceeding 100 okes
	3 c.p. per sack exceeding 100 okes
Beef (see "Meat preserved").	
Beer, bottled in barrels or cases.	3 c.p. per barrel or case
„ in cask	(same rate as Spirits)
Books.....	2 c.p. per package
Bottles, empty	2 c.p. per gross
Bran	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per 50 okes
Bricks	2 c.p. per 1000
Butter	1 c.p. per package not exceeding 15 okes nett weight
	2 c.p. per package exceeding 15 okes and not exceeding 40 okes nett
	4 c.p. per package exceeding 40 okes and not exceeding 100 okes nett
	1s. per package exceeding 100 okes
Cables (see "Cordage").	

Candles	2 c.p. per 40 okes	Glassware, sheet glass	1 c.p. per small case
Carriages, 2 wheeled	3s. each	Grain:—	
„ 4 „	3s. 6 c.p. each	Wheat and vetches	2 c.p. per 5 kilés
Carts, 2 „	1s. 6 c.p. each	Barley	1 c.p. per 5 kilés
„ 4 „	2s. each	Grease	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per keg
Cement	1 c.p. per barrel	Groceries, unenumerated	2 c.p. per package
Cheese	2 c.p. for 40 okes or less, and 1 c.p. additional for every 20 okes or portion thereof in ex- cess of 40	Gunpowder	3 c.p. per barrel or keg not exceeding 10 okes 4 c.p. per barrel or keg exceeding 10 okes
Cigars	5 c.p. per package under 5 okes	Hams (see “Meat preserved”).	
Coals	1s. per package 5 okes upwards	Handspikes (see “Timber”).	
Coffee.....	3 c.p. per ton	Hardware	4 c.p. the case weighing not more than 44 okes 1s. the case weighing more than 44 okes
Copper Plates, Copper Pans, Boilers and Stills	3 c.p. per package not exceeding 60 okes 6 c.p. per package ex- ceeding 60 okes Not exceeding in the ag- gregate 10 okes, 2 c.p. Exceeding 10 okes and not exceeding 50 okes in the aggregate 5 c.p. Exceeding 50 okes and not exceeding 100 okes in the aggregate 1s. 1 c.p.	Hawsers (see “Cordage”).	
Cordage (including Cables, Hawsers and Wire Rigging)	1 c.p. per 44 okes	Hides and skins, undressed ...	4 c.p. per package
Dates	2 c.p. per bag and 1 c.p. per basket	Horses (see “Animals”).	
Demijohns, empty.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ c.p. each	Indigo	6 c.p. per package not exceeding 22 okes 1s. per package exceed- ing 22 okes and not exceeding 44 okes, and 1s. additional for every 44 okes, or portion thereof, in excess of the first 44 okes
Deals (see “Timber”).		Iron, bars	
Drugs	2 c.p. per package not exceeding 22 okes 5 c.p. per package ex- ceeding 22 okes	„ castings	
Dry Goods.....	4 c.p. per case or bale not exceeding 44 okes 1s. per case or bale ex- ceeding 44 okes and not exceeding 440 okes 1s. 6 c.p. per case or bale exceeding 440 okes	„ chains and chain cables	
Earthen Drainage Pipes	2 c.p. per dozen	„ grates	
Earthenware, packed.....	5 c.p. per large crate or cask 3 c.p. per small crate or cask	„ pig and scrap	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.p. per 44 okes
„ loose (except Demijohns):—		„ pipes.....	
jars.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. each	„ rails	
other	2 c.p. per 100	„ rods	
Figs	2 c.p. per 80 okes	„ sheet.....	
Firearms, in cases	1s. per case	„ nails and spikes	2 c.p. for the first 44 okes and for each ad- ditional 44 okes, or portion thereof, 1 c.p.
„ separate.....	2 c.p. each	„ rivets, nuts and screws	
Fish	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.p. per barrel or pack- age not exceeding 20 okes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per barrel or pack- age exceeding 20 okes and not exceeding 50 okes 3 c.p. per barrel or pack- age exceeding 50 okes	„ spades, shovels, pans or plates	
Flour	2 c.p. per sack not ex- ceeding 80 okes 3 c.p. per sack exceed- ing 80 okes	Jewellery	1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per package
Furniture, chairs	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per dozen	Lead	1 c.p. per 44 okes
„ plain, rush		Leather, sole, in bales	4 c.p. per bale not ex- ceeding 100 okes 6 c.p. per bale exceeding 100 okes
bottomed... ..	2 c.p. per dozen	„ other	1s. per package
„ other	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per case	„ manufactures	4 c.p. per „
Glassware	6 c.p. per large case	Lentils	2 c.p. per sack not ex- ceeding 110 okes 3 c.p. per sack exceeding 110 okes
„ (except sheet glass). 3 c.p. per small case		Lime	1 c.p. per 100 okes 3 c.p. per case measuring not more than 8 cub. feet 1s. per case measuring more than 8 cub. feet and not more than 24 cub. feet 2s. per case measuring more than 24 cub. feet
		Machinery	
		„ loose	2 c.p. per article
		Mastic, gum	1s. per package
		„ bark	6 c.p. per package
		Matches.....	3 c.p. per case
		Meal	2 c.p. per sack not ex- ceeding 80 okes 3 c.p. per sack exceeding 80 okes
		Meat, preserved :—	
		Bacon	3 c.p. per 44 okes
		Beef	2 c.p. per „
		Ham	3 c.p. per „
		Pork	3 c.p. per „
		Tongue	2 c.p. per „

Medicines	2 c.p. per package not exceeding 22 okes 5 c.p. per package exceeding 22 okes
Musical Instruments :—	
Harmoniums	2s. each
Organs	2s. each
Pianos	2s. each
other	3 c.p. per case
Oars (see "Timber").	
Oil	1 c.p. per package not exceeding 30 okes 2 c.p. per package exceeding 30 okes and not exceeding 50 okes 3 c.p. per cask exceeding 50 okes and not exceeding 100 okes with an additional charge of 1 c.p. for every 50 okes
Oxen (see "Animals").	
Paint	$\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per keg $\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per package not exceeding 20 okes
Pasta (macaroni, vermicelli, &c., ...	1 c.p. per package exceeding 20 okes and not exceeding 40 okes 2 c.p. per package exceeding 40 okes
Peas, roast	1 c.p. per bag
Pepper	3 c.p. per ..
Petroleum	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.p. per case
Pitch	1 c.p. per 44 okes
Plated Goods	1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per package
Potatoes	1 c.p. per 90 okes $\frac{3}{4}$ c.p. per package not exceeding 40 okes $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per package exceeding 40 okes
Rice	1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per package
Silver Plate	
Skins (see "Hides").	
Slates	3 c.p. per 1000
Spirits in cases	2 c.p. per case of not more than 1 dozen 3 c.p. per case of more than 1 dozen
„ in cask	3 c.p. per cask not exceeding 100 okes 6 c.p. per cask exceeding 100 okes and not exceeding 200 okes 1s. per cask exceeding 200 okes and not exceeding 300 okes 1s. 6 c.p. per cask exceeding 300 okes
Stationery	3 c.p. per case Small parcels not exceeding 10 okes, 1c.p.
Stones	2s. per lighter
Sugar	2 c.p. per package not exceeding 40 okes 3 c.p. per package exceeding 40 okes and not exceeding 120 okes 5 c.p. per package exceeding 120 okes
Tea	2 c.p. per package not exceeding 5 okes 4 c.p. per package exceeding 5 okes and not exceeding 15 okes 6 c.p. per package exceeding 15 okes
Tiles	2 c.p. per 1000
Timber and Wood Goods:—	
Beams for roofing	6 c.p. per 100
Deals	6 „

Timber and Wood Goods :—

Handspikes	4 c.p. per 100
Oars	4 „
Pitwood	6 „
Sleepers	6 „
Masts and spars	Measuring not more than 20 cub. ft. 2 c.p. each; over 20 cub. ft. 3 c.p. each
Fir, pine and other descriptions not enumerated...	Measuring not more than 15 cub. ft. 1 c.p. the piece Measuring more than 15 cub. ft. and not more than 40 cub. ft. 2 c.p. the piece. Measuring more than 40 cub. ft. 3 c.p. the piece
Lignum vitæ, fustic, logwood, mahogany, rosewood, and cedar-wood ...	1s. the ton
Spokes for wheels	2 c.p. the hundred
Treenails	3 c.p. the thousand
Tobacco	5 c.p. per package
Twine	1s. per case or bale
Wine and Vinegar	(same rate as "Spirits")
Wire netting	2 c.p. per 44 okes
Wheels	$4\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. per pair
Yarn	1s. c.p. per case or bale not exceeding 440 okes 1s. 6 c.p. per case or bale exceeding 440 okes
Goods not specially rated to be charged as follows :—	
Per Puncheon	1s.
„ Tierce	6 c.p.
„ Hogshead	4 c.p.
„ Cask not otherwise described and not as large as a hogshead	3 c.p.
„ Barrel, Half-barrel, Firkin, or Keg	2 c.p.
„ Trunk, Chest, Bale, Box, Case, Crate, or Truss	If under 80 okes 2 c.p. If 80 okes or upwards 4 c.p.
„ Bag, Bundle, or Sack	Not exceeding 11 okes 1 c.p. Exceeding 11 and not exceeding 80 okes 2 c.p. Exceeding 80 okes 3 c.p.
„ Article not packed in any way	Weighing less than 7 okes, $\frac{1}{2}$ c.p. Weighing 7, but less than 40 okes, 1 c.p. Weighing 40 and less than 100 okes 2 c.p. Weighing 100 okes and upwards 3 c.p.
„ 100 okes of goods in bulk, usually so carried, not enumerated above	$\frac{3}{4}$ c.p.

Goods in bulk, not usually so carried, to be charged according to the package generally used for them, if not provided for above.

EXEMPT: Articles for the High Commissioner, for the Government of Cyprus, or for the Army or Navy; Personal Baggage; Charcoal; Empty Sacks, Casks, and Packages (not including Jars or Demijohns); Firewood; Manure; Specie; Straw; Wooden Hoops and Staves for Casks; *bona fide* samples of no marketable value; and Goods from other Ports in Cyprus.

SCHEDULE B.

SCALE OF WHARFAGE DUES FOR EXPORTS.

Animals—Asses	1s. each
Camels	1s. 6 c.p. each
Goats	1 c.p. each
Horses	1s. 6 c.p. each
Mules	1s. 6 c.p. each
Oxen	1s. 6 c.p. each
Sheep	2 c.p. each
Other animals not specified	3 c.p. each
Bones.....	5 c.p. per ton
Bricks	2 c.p. per 1000
Cables (see "Cordage").	
Carobs	1 c.p. per cantar of 180 okes
Cheese	3 c.p. per case or basket
Clay	4 c.p. per cask
Coal	4 c.p. per ton
Cocoons (see "Silk").	1½ c.p. per ton
Cordage (including Cables, Hawser and Wire Rigging).	1 c.p. per 44 okes
Cotton Manufactures	5 c.p. per bale or case
„ Seed	¾ c.p. for each 180 okes
„ Wool	4½ c.p. per package or bale not exceeding 100 okes
	1s. per package or bale exceeding 100 okes
Demijohns, empty	4½ c.p. per dozen
Fat	3 c.p. per 50 okes
Flax	2 c.p. per bale
Fruit Fresh :—	¾ c.p. the basket or package not exceeding 25 okes
Grapes and other fresh	
Fruit not enumerated..	1 c.p. the basket or package exceeding 25 okes
Fruit Dried :—	¼ c.p. per bag or case not exceeding 40 okes
	½ c.p. per bag, case, or barrel exceeding 40 okes and not exceeding 100 okes
Raisins	1 c.p. per bag, case, or barrel exceeding 100 okes
Unenumerated	3 c.p. per package
Earthenware:—empty jars of 20 okes content and upwards.	1 c.p. per jar
„ empty jars of less than 20 okes content	½ c.p. per jar
„ other, loose	1 c.p. per 100 pieces
Grain :—	
Barley	¾ c.p. per 10 kilés
Linseed	1 c.p. per bag
Oats	¾ c.p. per 5 kilés
Sesame	2 c.p. per bag
Vetches	¾ c.p. per 5 kilés
Wheat	¾ c.p. per 5 kilés
Gypsum.....	1 c.p. per 100 okes
Hemp	2 c.p. per bale
Hides.....	4½ c.p. per package
Jars (see "Earthenware").	
Leather	4½ c.p. per bale
Lemons	1 c.p. per 1000
Madder Root.....	4½ c.p. per package
Minerals, unenumerated	1s. per ton
Nuts	1 c.p. per 44 okes
Oil	4 c.p. per 100 okes
Onions	½ c.p. per 100 okes
Oranges	1 c.p. per 1000
Potatoes	¼ c.p. per 90 okes
Poultry, Turkeys	1 c.p. each

Poultry, other	½ c.p. each
Rags	1 c.p. per bale or package not exceeding 100 okes
	2 c.p. per bale or package exceeding 100 okes
Raisins (see "Fruit").	
Salt	¼ c.p. per 50 okes
Silk Cocoons	1s. per bale
Silk Manufactures.....	1 c.p. per parcel
„ „	4½ c.p. per bale or case
Spirits in Demijohns.....	2 c.p. per demijohn containing not more than 80 okes
	2 c.p. per case of not more than 1 dozen
„ „ Cases	3 c.p. per case of more than 1 dozen
	3 c.p. per cask containing not more than 100 okes
„ „ Cask	4 c.p. per cask containing more than 100 okes
Stones, sawn or dressed	2 c.p. per 100
„ rough	1s. per lighter
Stone Basins	½ c.p. each
Sumac	¼ c.p. per 60 okes
Terra Umbra	1s. per ton when shipped from any Government pier
Tiles	2 c.p. per 1000
Timber	Same rates as on importation, Schedule A
Tomatoes	½ c.p. per 100 okes
	½ c.p. per demijohn containing not more than 30 okes
Wine and Vinegar.....	2 c.p. per cask containing not more than 100 okes
	8 c.p. per cask containing more than 100 okes
Wool	4½ c.p. per bale or package not exceeding 100 okes
	1s. per bale or package exceeding 100 okes
Woollen Manufactures	5 c.p. per bale

Articles unenumerated to be charged at same rates as provided for articles unenumerated in Schedule A for imports.

EXEMPT : Articles shipped by the High Commissioner, by the Government of Cyprus, or for the Army or Navy ; Personal Baggage ; Empty Sacks, Casks, or Packages (not including Jars or Demijohns) ; Straw : Mats for dunnage ; Bonâ fide stores and provisions for ships in Port in reasonable quantities ; Goods for other places in Cyprus ; and Specie.

[No. 5.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN COUNCIL.—No. 65.

IN exercise of the power and authority in him vested by "The Wharfage Dues Amendment Law, 1885," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in lieu of the Wharfage Dues hitherto levied on Caroubs, Barley, Wheat and Vetches shipped at Zygi, there shall be levied and paid on all such articles the rates respectively set forth in Schedule B. appended to the order of the High Commissioner in Council No. 64 of 28th August, 1885.

Given under my hand and official seal at Mount Troödos this 28th day of August, 1885.

[No. 6.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Eboul Khair, Effendi, to be Chief Cadi of the Island of Cyprus, *vice* Ahmet Neshat, Effendi, deceased.

Dated 22nd August, 1885.

[No. 7.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment:—
Sergeant Bowles, 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, to be Head Warder, Larnaca Prison.

Dated 1st August, 1885.

[No. 8.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," and in consequence of the outbreak of Cholera, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that—

1. All vessels arriving in any port or part of Cyprus, except Larnaca, from any port or part of Spain, Algeria, the Regency of Tunis, or Corsica without having performed quarantine at an intermediate port shall be repelled.

2. All arrivals at Larnaca from any port or part of Spain, Algeria, the Regency of Tunis, or Corsica shall undergo a quarantine of ten clear days.

3. Passengers' baggage and merchandise must be landed in quarantine to undergo the disinfection considered necessary. Rags are to be repelled; non-susceptible merchandise shall not be liable to quarantine.

4. Mails arriving direct therefrom will be landed in quarantine, disinfected, and delivered to the Postal authorities with the greatest possible despatch.

• Troödos, 29th August, 1885.

[No. 9.]

TITHE ON CAROUBS.

IT is notified for general information that the following prices have been fixed for the tithe on Caroubs for the month of July, 1885:—

Nicosia District, 13/- per cantar.	
Larnaca „ 15/- „	
Limassol „ 16/- „	
Famagusta „ 12/- „	
Papho „ 12/- „	
Kyrenia „ 12/4½c.p. „	

[No. 10.]

LARNACA MUNICIPALITY.

IN the Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of Larnaca Municipality for the half-year ended 30th June, 1884, published in *Gazette* No. 155 of the 7th of February, 1885, the amount stated as expended on "Interest to I. O. Bank 1st January to 30th April, 1884," should be £1 17s. 2½c.p., and not as therein stated.

[No. 11.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 29th of August, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

29th August, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

[No. 12.]

LARNACA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Larnaca for the Half-Year ended December 31st, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	c.p.	£	s.	c.p.
Balance on July 1st, 1884 ...				22	18	5
Slaughter-house ...	272	14	0			
Passports ...	2	8	0			
Contracts ...	1	5	8½			
Roosoomat ...	290	1	7			
Mr. Watkins, ex-Mayor, to the Municipal Council ...	17	10	0			
Fines ...	4	17	3			
Sale of a Mare ...	1	13	5			
Building Licenses ...	1	16	1			
Trade Licenses ...	134	0	0			
Footpaths, collections made according to the Regulation relating thereto	1	6	4			
For advices given by Municipal						
Masons ...	0	5	0			
Petroleum tins ...	0	13	7			
Balance Dr. 31st December, 1884 ...				728	11	8½
				725	2	0½
				£1,476	12	4½

Detail of Balance:—

Debt to Imperial Ottoman Bank	341	14	7
" Anglo-Egyptian	375	0	0
" John Pierides	12	0	3
" Nicolaos Tzikkinis	14	19	4
" President of Municipal Council	66	15	0

£810 9 5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	c.p.	£	s.	c.p.
Pensions and Poor ...	15	7	1			
Cleaning Town ...	90	15	2½			
Offices ...	5	2	3½			
Purchase of stones &c. for paving streets, and cleaning drains	217	0	0½			
Salaries ...	200	14	0			
Purchase of two horses, a cart, and a carriage	20	16	7			
For publication of notices	3	10	2½			
Miscellaneous...	5	11	3½			
Watering of trees	3	14	2½			
Maintenance of foundlings...	5	12	1½			
Roosoomat, for salaries and expenses	96	1	2			
Rents ...	23	17	4½			
Lighting Town ...	38	10	0½			
F. Beynet, for purchase of his rights on Slaughter-house				726	12	4½
				750	0	0
				£1,476	12	4½

Debt of President of Water Trust	17	8	4½
" Government for deposit	13	0	0
Cash in hand	54	19	0½

85 7 4½

Balance Cr. to 31st December	725	2	0½
	£810	9	5

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Larnaca for the Half-Year ended December 31st, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

June 20th, 1885.

(Signed) CLEOBULO L. CRAMBI, }
STINIS CHRISTOFIDES, } Auditors.

[No. 13.]

LEFKARA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Lefkara.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Sundry Receipts for four months	...	...	7 0 1	Expenditure on Road...	...	0 5 0	
				Books	...	0 4 7	
				Summonses	...	0 16 0	
Balance	...	...	0 5 6	Salary of Clerk for three months	...	6 0 0	
			<u>£7 5 7</u>			<u>£7 5 7</u>	

NOTE.—A communication has been received stating that subsequent to the period for which these accounts were rendered, the Council ceased to perform Municipal duties.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 3 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 178

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Colonel William Lewis Kinloch Ogilvy, The Kings' Royal Rifle Corps, being the next Senior Officer in Command of the Regular Troops in Cyprus, to be a Member of the Executive Council, *vice* Brigadier-General Edward Henry Clive, who has left Cyprus.

Dated 28th August, 1885.

[No. 2.]

QUARANTINE DUES.

IN exercise of the powers in him vested by the "Quarantine Ordinance, 1879," the "Infectious Diseases Prevention Ordinance, 1883," and all other powers enabling him, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order as follows :—

1. Merchandise will be classed as *Non-Susceptible*, *Susceptible*, or *Very Susceptible*, under instructions issued by the Superintendent of Quarantine.

2. *Non-Susceptible* goods will be admitted free.

3. *Susceptible* goods will be admitted upon payment of the quarantine charges specified in the Schedule hereto, and after undergoing such disinfection as may be ordered.

4. *Very susceptible* goods will be repelled or burnt.

Schedule.

SCALE OF QUARANTINE CHARGES FOR SUSCEPTIBLE MERCHANDISE.

	s.	c.p.
Aniseed per bag	2½	
Beans	2	
Beer bottled, in cases or/casks with straw per case or cask	2½	
Beer in cask :—		
kilderkins	1	
larger casks ..	2	
Books :—		
cases.....per case	2½	
small packets per packet	½	
Bottles, empty, in crates with straw per crate	2½	
Butter in tins, packed with paper, straw, &c.....per case	2½	
cases and casks per 40 okes	1	
Candles.....per case	2½	
Carriages each	2	0
Cement per cask	1	
Cheese case	2½	
Cigars"	4½	
Coffee bag	8	
Copper Plates, Copper Pans, Boilers and Stills, if in cases or packages packed with straw per case or package	1	0

	s.	c.p.
Cordage per package		2½
Dates.....per bag		2½
Demijohns each		½
Drugs per case		4½
Dry goods :—		
per package not exceeding 44 okes.....		4
do. exceeding 44 okes and not exceed- ing 440 okes	1	0
do. exceeding 440 okes	1	6
Earthenware, packed...per large crate or cask	1	0
" " per small "		6
Firearms in cases.....per case	1	0
" separate each		2
Flour per sack		2½
Furniture, chairs per dozen		4½
" other articles liable to disinfection.....each		4½
Glassware per case, crate or cask	1	0
Sheet glass per case		2½
Grain :—		
Wheat and vetches per sack		1
Barley		½
Grain in bulk per 3 kilés		½
Groceries, unrated, per case or package		2½
Hams each		1
" in casks or cases per cask or case		6
Hardware per case or cask		4½
Indigo per case	1	0
Jewellery per package		4½
Leather, sole, in bales per bale		4½
" other per package	1	0
Machinery, if in cases with straw :—		
large case	2	0
small "	1	0
Matches per case		3
Meal.....per sack		2½
Preserved meats, fish, etc., in cases...per case		4½
Medicines"		4½
Musical Instruments :—		
Pianos, Organs and Harmoniums per case	1	0
" " other		3
Paste, Macaroni, Vermicelli, etc....."		3
" " " ...per packet		1
Pepper per bag		4½
Potatoes"		1
Rice per bag or basket		2
" per small "		1
Spirits in cases per case		2½
" in cask quarter cask		2
" larger "		5
Stationery in cases per case		2½
Sugar in bags per bag		2½
" in cask per cask		4½
Tea in chests per chest		4½
Tobacco per package		4½
Twine in bales per bale		4½
Wine, same as Spirits.		

Goods not specially rated :—	s.	c.p.
For every case, cask, bag, bundle, sack or package—		
Weighing less than 20 okes	2	½
„ 20 but less than 80 okes...	4	½
„ 80 okes and over	1	0

Dated 12th September, 1885.

[No. 3.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

UNDER the powers vested in him by the “Quarantine Ordinance, 1879,” and in consequence of the outbreak of Cholera in Italy, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that—

- 1. All vessels arriving in any port or part of Cyprus, except Larnaca, from any part of Italy without having performed quarantine at an intermediate port shall be repelled.
- 2. All arrivals at Larnaca from any part of Italy shall undergo a quarantine of ten clear days.
- 3. Passengers, baggage and merchandise must be landed in quarantine to undergo the disinfection considered necessary. Rags are to be repelled ; non-susceptible merchandise shall not be liable to quarantine.
- 4. Mails arriving direct therefrom will be landed in quarantine, disinfected, and delivered to the Postal authorities with the greatest possible despatch.

Troödos, 6th September, 1885.

[No. 4.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

THE attention of the Government having been drawn to the increasing destruction of cultivated lands by the eneroachment of sand from the sea, the High Commissioner directs that no brushwood be allowed to be cut on the sea-shore or in places where the sand is now encroaching.

This prohibition applies also to the destruction of rushes, reeds, and other wild vegetation in such places. Should any person claim to cut underwood or other vegetation as above described on the ground that the land on which it grows is private property, the Commissioner of the District will enquire into the case, and, if he is of opinion that the land is not private

property, he will take immediate proceedings to prevent the removal of vegetation.

Troödos, 7th September, 1885.

[No. 5.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Government of Cyprus has granted to Mr. Max Ohnefalsch Richter the sole right to collect in and remove from the State Forests the seed of the plant *Pistachia* (known in Cyprus as the Tremethia). This concession is subject to all existing rights of private persons.

Troödos, 9th September, 1885.

[No. 6.]

THE undermentioned having complied with the conditions contained in *Gazette* No. 55 of the 22nd June, 1880, has been duly entered in the Medical Register as entitled to practise medicine in the Island of Cyprus.

	Name.	Residence	Qualifications derived from.
Licensed to practise as a Medical man of the First Class.	Demakis, Michael D.	Limassol.	Athens.

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 12th of September, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	„ „
	Mersina	„ „
	Caradash	„ „
Syria	Jaffa	Sheep Disease (not defined)
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

12th September 1885. F. C. HEIDENSTAM, Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 179

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr. Dikran Osgan, Receiver-General's Office, to be a Clerk of the Higher Division. Dated 1st April, 1885.

[No. 2.]

VACATION leave of absence from the 19th of September to the 18th of December, 1885, having been granted to Capt. A. H. Young, Commissioner of Famagusta, Lord John Kennedy, Local Commandant of Police and Assistant to the Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Famagusta during that period.

[No. 3.]

VACATION leave of absence from the 6th of September to the 5th of December, 1885, and leave of absence on half pay from the 6th of December, 1885, to the 9th of March, 1886, having been granted to Mr. H. L. Thompson, Commissioner of Papho, Mr. C. W. Thompson, Local Commandant of Police and Assistant to the Commissioner, has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Papho during his absence.

[No. 4.]

WITH reference to notification in *Gazette* No. 174 of the 1st of August, 1885, Mr. G. R. Hunter, Island Postmaster, having been granted an extension of leave from the 1st to the 20th of October, 1885, Mr. J. F. Gillatt has been appointed to continue to act as Island Postmaster during that period.

Dated 17th September, 1885.

[No. 5.]

MEHMET Zuchti, Eff., Clerk in the District Court of Larnaca, has been removed from the Government Service for absence without leave, with effect from the 16th of August, 1885.

Dated 14th September, 1885.

[No. 6.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the next examination in the Greek and Turkish languages, under the minute published in *Gazette* No. 139 of 16th August, 1884, will be held on Monday the 2nd of November, 1885, and following days.

[No. 7.]

THE High Commissioner is pleased to direct the publication of the following Report from the Committee appointed under the provisions of clause 6 of "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885."

LIMASSOL,
September 7th, 1885.

SIR,

His Excellency the High Commissioner having been pleased to appoint us to serve as a Committee, in accordance with the provisions of "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885," for the purpose of examining certain matters in connection with the road now in course of construction from the town of Limassol to the village of Ayios Ambrosios in this District, we have the honour to submit the following report.

The duty of the Committee has been to examine and report on the following matters:—

(1). What villages ought to contribute to the expense of each of the two sections into which the road is divided.

(2). What proportion of such contribution ought to be borne by each village.

The only villages actually situated on the line of the new road are Kantou and, at the terminus of the second section, Ayios Ambrosios. We therefore decided that the preliminary work of the Committee should include an inspection of the districts through which the main road and, eventually, the principal branches will pass. The Committee, or a majority of its members, have, for the purposes of this inquiry, visited all the villages with reference to which it has appeared desirable to collect local information.

By an examination of the features of the country, a computation of relative distances of villages from the main road, and a careful consideration of the views and statements of the inhabitants, we have not, it is hoped, neglected any of the details, upon an examination of which a just conclusion, in a matter of great importance to the villagers, must necessarily be based.

We have proceeded on the principle that all villages should contribute to the work which already habitually make use of the track, which the new road is destined to supersede, for the transport of their produce by camels, mules, &c. It may be reasonably hoped that branch cart-roads will be constructed, with the aid of Government, to all these villages within a short period of time. Accordingly we have experienced no great difficulty in determining which villages should, in our opinion, be held liable to contribute. The nature of the country, however, is such as to involve considerable discussion with regard to some few localities. Ayios Therapon and the important village of Lefkos belong to this category. The connection of the former village with the main road, though the distance is short on the map, is rendered difficult by physical obstacles; and taking into consideration the strong desire that has been expressed by the villagers of both places that they should be connected with the military road between Limassol and Platres, and the probability that this alternative scheme is more practicable, we have not included them in our list.

With regard to certain villages in the Papho District, which benefit from this road, we visited Prætori (where we also met a few villagers from Philousa and Ayios Nikolaos); and, after consulting the Commissioner of Papho on the subject, we have deemed it just and reasonable that these three villages, and also Kedares, although they are at a considerable distance from the main road, should contribute to a small extent to the work.

We have not been able to obtain even approximate information as to the probable cost of the two sections, or regarding the relative cost of each section. Such information would have facilitated the work. We have therefore been to a certain extent guided by the memorandum published in the *Cyprus Gazette* No. 124 of February 5th, 1884.

We have the honour to recommend, as the result of our inquiry, that the contributing villages and the proportions to be paid by each village should be as set forth in the subjoined Tables.

We have, &c.,
ROLAND L. N. MICHELL,
Commissioner Limassol.
A. FRANCOUDES.
D. HADJIPAVLOS.
HAFIZ RASHID.
N. LOIZO.

The Honourable
The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Section No. 1.	
Name of Village.	Percentage of Liability.
Ypsona	48
Erimi	11
Episkopi	22
Kantou	5
Sotira	4
Sanaja.....	10
Souni	
100	

Section No. 2.	
Name of Village.	Percentage of Liability.
Pano Kivides.....	5
Kato Kivides.....	1·5
Ayios Ambrosios	8
Pakhna	11
Kissoussa	3·5
Mallia.....	7
Dora	5
Potamiou	5·5
Omodos	9·5
Vasa	10·5
Arsos	11·5
Vouni	17·5
Ayios Nikolaos	1
Philousa	1
Prætori	1·25
Kedares	1·25
100	

[No. 8.]
BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 26th of September, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	„ „
	Mersina	„ „
	Caradash	„ „
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.
26th September 1885.

[No. 9.]
PAPHO MUNICIPALITY.
Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Papho for the Half-Year ended June 30th, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	c.p.
Balance in hand on 31st December, 1884	...	505	8	5½
Slaughter Fees	...	40	4	7½
Fines	...	1	3	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	9	11	0½
Hospital Proceeds	...	4	1	4½
Licenses for Music and Building	...	1	16	4½
Fees on Contracts	...	2	15	0
Auctioneers' Fees	...	7	5	1½
Silk Winding Machines	...	1	3	3
Measuring Tax	...	5	9	7½
Weighing Tax	...	16	8	6½
Storekeepers	...	19	1	4½
Rent of Shops belonging to Municipality	...	7	6	6
		£621	15	6½

EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	c.p.
Salaries—President...	...	20	16	0
Clerk	...	13	0	0
Man in charge of Kantars	...	12	0	0
Measurer (Kileji)	...	9	0	0
Bazaar Guards	...	18	0	0
Scavenger	...	12	0	0
Officer in charge of Abattoir	...	9	18	0
Grant to Schools	...	12	0	0
Hospital Expenses	...	38	18	5½
Charity to poor people	...	6	15	0
Funeral expenses of poor persons	...	0	7	0
Repair to Roads	...	0	8	0
Expenses on the celebration of Queen's Birthday	...	3	13	3½
Lighting	...	2	9	0
Stationery	...	0	10	8½
Rent of Municipal Office	...	3	0	0
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	10	4	0½
For repair of Khrysokhu Bridge, paid to Mr. Thompson on 3rd February, 1885	...	5	0	0
Purchase of a shop in public auction belonging to late Meledios on 4th February, 1885	...	115	0	0
Purchase of a shop of Mehmed Nafi on 18th February, 1885	...	90	0	0
Carried to next Account		383	0	0½
		298	15	6
		£621	15	6½

We certify that we have examined the Accounts of the Municipality of Papho for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1885, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct Statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

AHMED HAMDI, }
S. ANTONIADES, } *Auditors.*

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.
Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 180

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Khulussi Hadji Molla to be Assistant Land Registry Clerk, Famagusta, *vice* Sami Eff. resigned. Dated 5th March, 1885.

Mr. Frederick O. J. Ongley, Chief Secretary's Office,
Mr. George Wilson, Customs and Excise Department,
Mr. Etienne Baptiste Vitalis, Receiver-General's Office,
to be Clerks of the new Second Division.

Dated 1st April, 1885.

[No. 2.]

UNDER the provisions of "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," the High Commissioner has removed Mr. P. Saripoglou from his office as Village Judge of Morphou.

Dated 1st October, 1885.

[No. 3.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Mr. Metrocles G. Karageorgiades to be Village Judge of Judicial Division No. 5, *vice* Mr Panayiotaki Saripoglou.

Mr. Karageorgiades' appointment bears date the 1st of October, 1885.

[No. 4.]

MR. Costanti Saripoglou, Clerk, District Court, Nicosia, has been removed from the service, with effect from the 15th of September, 1885.

[No. 5.]

NOTICE.

IT is notified for general information that an examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India will be held in London on the 1st of June, 1886, and following days.

The particulars respecting the same can be seen on application at the Chief Secretary's Office.

[No. 6.]

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ANIMALS' ORDINANCE, 1880.

IN consequence of an outbreak of disease among sheep and goats, His Excellency the High Commissioner, under the power and authority vested in him by "The Contagious Diseases Animals' Ordinance, 1880," is pleased to notify that the undermentioned places are infected with animal disease, and that the moving of sheep and goats into or out of the areas so notified to be infected is forbidden until further orders:—

Pasha Chiftlik, Sophtades, Larnaca, Tersefano, Dromolaxia, Kiti and Aletriko, Larnaca District.

Dated 1st October, 1885.

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 10th of October, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

10th October 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 1 Piastre.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 181 ... SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

CONFISCATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

THE following Order of Her Majesty in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 24th day of June, 1885.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

LORD CHANCELLOR

LORD PRESIDENT

LORD PRIVY SEAL

MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON

EARL OF DERBY

EARL GRANVILLE

EARL OF KIMBERLEY

SECRETARY SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT

MR. CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

MR. TREVELYAN

SIR HENRY JAMES

WHEREAS by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, bearing date at Windsor, the 30th of November, 1882, provision was made for the constitution of the Legislative Council of the Island of Cyprus, and the enactment of laws for the said Island :

And whereas it was by the said Order amongst other things provided that the High Commissioner of the said Island might, if he saw fit, reserve any law passed by the said Legislative Council for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon :

And whereas the High Commissioner of the said Island has reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure a certain law passed on the 27th March last by the said Legislative Council, entitled a law, "concerning the confiscation of public lands" :

And whereas the said law, so reserved as aforesaid, has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that the said law should be assented to by Her Majesty :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the powers in Her vested, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, declare Her Assent to the said Law.

C. L. PEEL.

[No. 2.]

THE following Law which Her Majesty in Council has been graciously pleased to assent to, is published for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette:—

No. XIV. of 1885, "Concerning the Confiscation of Public Lands."

[No. 3.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE draft of the following Law which it is proposed to lay before the Legislative Council is published

for general information in a Supplement to this Gazette:—

"To prohibit the use of Dynamite or other explosives for the purpose of catching or destroying fish."

[No. 4.]

RULES OF COURT.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner with the advice and assistance of the Chief Justice and in exercise of the power and authority vested in him by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," has been pleased to make Orders and Rules (which shall come into operation on the first day of March, 1886), for regulating the practice and procedure of the District Courts and the Supreme Court and the Judges thereof respectively in all civil actions and matters whether Ottoman or foreign, other than those specified in Order I.

These Rules are published in a Supplement to this Gazette.

[No. 5.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr. William Patton to be an Assistant in the Survey Department.

Dated 13th October, 1885.

[No. 6.]

DAYS AND PLACES APPOINTED FOR HOLDING THE ASSIZES

NOTICE is hereby given that Assize Courts will be held in the month of March next at the places and on the days hereunder mentioned:—

Larnaca	March 1st, 1886
Famagusta	" 5th "
Nicosia	" 11th "
Kyrenia	" 17th "
Limassol	" 22nd "
Papho	" 29th "

[No. 7.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 24th of October, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "
Turkey	Dardanelles	Anthrax on Cattle

24th October, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

[No. 8.]

FAMAGUSTA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Famagusta for the Half-Year ended the 31st of December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
		£	s. c.p.			£	s. c.p.
Balance on 30th June, 1884	...	30	17 6	Repairs to Hospital	...	10	15 4½
Weighing Tax	...	20	9 3½	Reward to Auctioneers	...	11	13 0½
Measuring Tax	...	3	0 1	Salaries of Weighers and Measurers	...	5	0 4½
Tax on certifying Kilè Measures	...	1	19 0	Contribution to Poor	...	0	7 8
Legalizing Contracts	...	2	15 2	Rent of Municipality and Stationery	...	3	12 7½
Auction Fees	...	22	2 2½	Repairs of Streets	...	0	13 3
Slaughter-House Fees	...	17	8 3	Repairs of Fountains	...	4	11 7½
Fines	...	0	15 3	Lighting of Market...	...	2	7 6
Building Licenses	...	2	3 0	Salaries	...	26	0 0
Wine and Spirit Licenses	...	0	2 0	Advance to Water Fund	...	0	12 3½
Repayment by Water Fund	...	5	15 0	Balance on 31st December, 1884	...	41	12 2
		£107	7 3½			£107	7 3½

We certify that we have examined the Accounts of the Municipality of Famagusta for the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct Statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

E. LOIZOU,
MEHMET EORFI, } Auditors.

Dated 3rd July, 1885.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

Printed and Published by
The
CYPRUS GAZETTE
SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

(Published by Authority.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1885.

CYPRUS.

No. XIV. 1885.

A LAW enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

“CONCERNING THE CONFISCATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.”

[24th June, 1885.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cyprus, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. The word Land in this Law shall mean all cultivable land.
2. Public land (erazi-mirie) which has been left uncultivated for ten years, unless under the provisions of clause 5 of this Law, shall be confiscated by the Government.
3. The Government on confiscating such land shall offer it to the former owner at the equivalent value and if he refuse it, shall put it up to auction for one month and adjudge it to the highest bidder.
4. The equivalent value shall be decided by two experts, one chosen by the Government and one by the party or parties interested. Before considering the price the two experts shall appoint a third party who shall decide the price in case of difference between the other two.
5. There shall be excepted from such confiscation any lands which have remained uncultivated either
 - (1). From the inundation of water, or
 - (2). Because the land having formerly been vineyard requires to remain for a longer time uncultivated in order that it may become fit for replanting, provided that no such land shall be so exempted as aforesaid if it shall remain uncultivated on the whole for more than twenty years, or
 - (3). Because the land belongs to a chiftlik by right of title or to a monastery as being its property *ab antiquo* and has been always used as pasture-land (*mera*), or as forest.
6. This Law shall come into force from and after the 1st August, 1885, from which time the relative articles of the Law on land of the 7th Ramazan 1274, i.e., articles 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, and all previous orders inconsistent with this law shall be repealed.
7. This Law may be cited as “The Law concerning the confiscation of public lands.”

Definition.
Confiscation of uncultivated land.

To be sold to former owner or by auction.

Decision of equivalent value.

Exceptions from confiscation.

Commencement of Law and repeal of laws.

Short Title.

Passed in Council this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

NOTE.—This Law was assented to by Her Majesty in Council, 24th June, 1885.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 183

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1885.

[No. 1.]

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to appoint Colonel Simpson Hackett, being the next Senior Officer in Command of the Regular Troops in Cyprus, to be a Member of the Executive Council, *vice* Colonel William Lewis Kinloch Ogilvy, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Dated 7th November, 1885.

[No. 2.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election by the non-Mahometan voters of the Third Electoral District (Limassol and Papho) of a Member to serve in the Legislative Council of Cyprus in the place of Mr. Demetrios Pierides, resigned, will be held at Limassol, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1885.

In the event of a poll being required, the polling places and villages to poll at the several polling stations will be as fixed by *Gazettes* No. 108 of 25th May, 1883, and No. 145 of 27th October, 1884.

[No. 3.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA.

WITH reference to Government Notices of the 10th August and 6th September last, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Quarantine to be undergone by arrivals from the Mediterranean shore of France and from Italy shall be reduced to five days.

Dated 12th November, 1885.

[No. 4.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 21st of November, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	(Alexandretta)	" "
	(Mersina)	" "
	(Caradash)	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.
21st November, 1885.

[No. 5.]

NICOSIA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Half-Year ended the 31st of December, 1884.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	c.p.
Building Licenses	18	1	5
Contracts, Legalization of	32	19	6½
Property Rates	31	10	7½
Permits	2	12	0
Slaughter-House Fees	190	14	2½
Fines	5	17	3½
Musicians' Licenses	6	12	0
Wine and Spirit Licenses	18	19	4½
Petroleum Licenses	21	13	5
Gunpowder Licenses	15	0	0
Storage of Petroleum	38	13	7½
Revenue of Markets	15	0	2½
Rent of Shops	3	2	0½
Weighing Tax Revenue	144	9	2
Kilé Tax Revenue	16	3	7½
Miscellaneous	15	2	2½
Water Rates	119	5	8½
	£818	18	2½

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	c.p.
Balance Dr. the 1st of July, 1884	35	6	2½
Salaries and Wages	348	13	0½
Forage for Horses	24	15	0½
Rations of Poor and Burials of Paupers	40	6	4
Lighting of Town	133	8	3
Repair of Carts	10	10	3
Weighing Tax Expenses (cost of collection)	35	0	8
Kilé	9	0	0
Slaughter-House Fees	30	4	2½
Public Works	2	18	1
Miscellaneous	41	5	5½
Water Expenses	89	15	0
	£801	3	2½
Balance Cr.	17	14	8½
	£818	18	2½

We certify that we have examined the Accounts of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Half-Year ended 31st of December, 1884, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct Statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

K. PHYLACTOU, }
MUSTAFA SNEFKI, } Auditors.

Dated 9th May, 1885.

[No. 6.]

NICOSIA MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	c.p.
Balance of ...	17	14	8
Building Licenses ...	12	13	4
Contracts/Legalisation of ...	23	12	3
Trade Licenses ...	1	0	0
Property Rates ...	11	10	4
Permits (Reports) ...	2	12	0
Slaughter-house Fees ...	31	0	5
Fine ...	0	15	0
Musicians' Licenses ...	9	4	4
Wine and Spirit Licenses ...	50	16	0
Petroleum Licenses ...	14	15	8
Gunpowder Licenses ...	1	10	0
Storage of Petroleum ...	13	7	7
Revenue of New Markets ...	107	2	3
Weighing Tax Fees ...	116	16	0
Measuring Tax Fees ...	13	3	3
Miscellaneous ...	31	19	0
Total	£747	3	1

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	c.p.
Salaries and Wages ...	224	6	2
Storage for Horses ...	21	15	8
Relief of Poor and Burials of Paupers ...	2	6	1
Town Lighting ...	36	18	4
Repairs to New Markets ...	118	9	0
Public Works ...	40	15	3
Repairs to Carts ...	118	17	7
Weighing Tax (cost of collection) ...	33	2	7
Measuring Tax ...	27	12	6
Slaughter-house Fees ...	4	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	26	0	0
Total	£638	19	6

Balance in hand ... 58 3 3

£747 3 1

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Nicosia for the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct Statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

P. G. MICHAELIDES, }
MOUSSA NAIM, } Auditors.

Dated 16th November, 1885.

[No. 7.]

KYRENIA MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Kyrenia for the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	c.p.
Balance on 31st December, 1884 ...	18	8	0
Slaughtering Tax ...	27	7	1
Weighing Tax ...	129	12	6
Measuring Tax ...	0	3	4
Loads ...	4	14	1
Fees on Contracts ...	0	11	4
Buildings ...	2	2	0
Music ...	0	12	4
Rates on Professions for the year 1883 ...	2	9	0
" 1884 ...	11	16	0
Rent of Petroleum Store ...	2	19	6
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2	7	0
Total	£203	3	2

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	c.p.
Salaries ...	63	12	0
Other Services (exclusive of Establishments) ...	19	3	4
Repairs to Roads ...	16	17	0
Waterworks ...	11	19	0
Scavenging, &c. ...	13	1	7
Lighting ...	1	13	0
Repairs to Sea-Wall ...	9	4	7
Kantars ...	3	4	3
Grants to Schools ...	27	10	0
Charity to Poor People ...	10	10	7
Miscellaneous ...	5	9	0
Total	£182	5	3
Carried to next Account ...	20	17	7
Total	£203	3	2

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Kyrenia for the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct Statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

D. G. DEMETRIADIS, }
ISMAIL HAKKI, } Auditors.

Dated 13th November, 1885.

Published by Command,

FALK. WARREN,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 184

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL.—No. 66.

UNDER the powers in him vested in that behalf by "The Field Watchmen Law, 1885," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Field Watchmen appointed under the Law aforesaid shall wear as badge a brass plate bearing the words "Field Watchman" encircling a crown.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this second day of December, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL.—No. 67.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him by "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885," and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Roads shall be constructed under the provisions of the said Law for connecting with the town of Limassol the villages of Kissonoussa, Pano Kividhes and Vouni; and that the said Roads shall be constructed in three sections, in continuation of the sections prescribed in the Order of the High Commissioner in Council dated 24th June, 1885, as follows:—

Section No. III.

To commence at the termination of Section No. II. at the village of Ayios Ambrosios and terminate on the west side of the river Kostithes about half a mile south of the village of Kissonoussa.

Section No. IV.

A branch road joining the main road (Section No. II.) about half a mile above the village of Pano Kividhes, and terminating at the entrance to that village.

Section No. V.

A branch road joining the main road at or near the village of Ayios Ambrosios and terminating at the village of Vouni.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia this 4th day of December, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.

H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 3.]

DJEMALLEDIN Ali, Forest Guard, has been removed from the Government service with effect from and including the 13th of November, 1885.

[No. 4.]

MUSTAFA Sidki, Chief Clerk, Land Registry Office, Kyrenia, has been removed from the Government service, with effect from and including the 1st of December, 1885.

[No. 5.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

RESERVED FORESTS, KYRENIA DISTRICT.

THE following portions of State Forests, will be excepted from the reservation against pasturing published in *Gazette* No. 168 of 23rd May, 1885:—

1. Of the Karmi Block—the portions situated on the east of a meridian line passing through the summit of Ayios Hilarion.

2. Of the Lapithos Block—such portion comprising the two localities of Lakkos tou Hassan and Androkleri and bounded on the north by a straight line from the well at Lakkos tou Hassan to cairn No. 7; on the east by a meridian line passing through cairn No. 7; on the south by a crest (*Λέπα*); and on the west by the water-course passing through the fields belonging to the heirs of Christo Hadji Petri to the well at Lakkos tou Hassan.

5th December, 1885.

[No. 6.]

THE WOODS AND FORESTS DELIMITATION ORDINANCE, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that six months having elapsed since the deposit with the Commissioners of Famagusta and Larnaca of the reports of the delimitation of the Forests hereinafter mentioned, the said delimitation subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, has become binding and conclusive on all persons.

FORESTS DELIMITED.

In the Famagusta District (Carpas).

The Vallia Forest,
situated between the villages of Gastria, Ayios Theodoros and Vokolidha.

The Theanoulia Forest,
situated between the villages of Vokolidha, Ayios Theodoros and Tavros.

The Pyroyia Forest,
situated between the villages of Tavros, Galatia, Koma tou Yialou and Vokolidha.

In the Larnaca District.

The Stavrovouni Forest
situated between the village Korno, the Monastery
Stavrovouni and the villages Anklisides, Menozia and
Kophino.

Dated 1st December, 1885.

[No. 7.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA.

WITH reference to Government Notice of the 12th
November, 1885, His Excellency the High Com-
missioner is pleased to direct that the Quarantine to
be undergone by arrivals from the Mediterranean
shore of France shall be reduced to forty-eight hours.

Dated 23rd November, 1885.

[No. 8.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA.

WITH reference to Government Notice of the 23rd
November, 1885, His Excellency the High Com-

missioner is pleased to direct that arrivals from the
Mediterranean shore of France shall be admitted to
free pratique from this date.

Dated 4th December, 1885.

[No. 9.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Coun-
tries reported to the 5th of December, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "

5th December, 1885.

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
Chief Medical Officer.

[No. 10.]

KARAVA MUNICIPALITY.

KYRENIA,
24th November, 1885.

CHIEF SECRETARY,

We have the honour to forward herewith the Statement of Accounts of the Karava Municipality for
the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885, and beg to report that, in consequence of an error in the accounts
for that period, and for which no explanation could be given to us, we disallow the sum of £1, which must be
refunded to the Municipal Chest within fourteen days, unless an appeal is made to the Central Medjliss Idaré
during that time.

The mistake occurred from accounting £3 19s. 4½c.p., the salary of the weigher, having worked 18
days at the rate of 3s. 2½c.p. per day, instead of £2 19s. 4½c.p. One pound was, therefore, shown as overpaid
to the weigher, although his receipt was for the exact amount of £2 19 4½c.p.

C. C. PENZICHES, } Auditors.
HASSAN HILMI, }

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Karava for the Half-Year
ended the 30th of June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	c.p.
To Outstanding debts during last six months ...	14	11	1
„ Weighing Tax ...	19	8	7

£33 19 8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	c.p.
By Refund of President's Advance in last Account	1	10	2
„ Salary to Weigher ...	3	19	4
„ Grant to Girls' School ...	10	0	0
„ Miscellaneous ...	0	2	0

By Balance to next Account ... 15 11 6
18 8 2

£33 19 8

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Karava for the Half-Year
ended the 30th of June, 1885, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the
above is a correct Statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

C. C. PENZICHES, } Auditors.
HASSAN HILMI, }

Dated 24th November, 1885.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.



THE CYPRUS GAZETTE.

(Published by Authority.)

Number 185

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1885.

[No. 1.]

THE LIMASSOL ROADS LAW, 1885.

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL.—No. 68.

WHEREAS by an Order of the High Commissioner in Council bearing date 24th June, 1885, in exercise of the powers vested in him in that behalf by "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885," the High Commissioner was pleased to order that a certain road should be constructed for connecting with the town of Limassol the village of Ayios Ambrosios, and further that the said road should be constructed in two sections, as in the said Order specified.

And whereas in the exercise of the powers aforesaid upon the 31st day of July, 1885, the High Commissioner appointed a Committee to examine and report upon the following matters:—

1. what villages ought to contribute to the expense of each section;

2. what proportion of such contribution ought to be borne by each village;

and prescribed that the said Committee should make their report to the Chief Secretary to Government by the 7th day of September, 1885.

And whereas the said Committee duly made their report to the Chief Secretary to Government upon the 7th day of September, 1885, and the said report was published in the official *Gazette* upon the 26th day of September, 1885.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers in him vested by "The Limassol Roads Law, 1885," and taking into consideration the report of the said Committee, and by and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The villages to contribute to the cost of the sections of the road in question numbered 1 and 2, and described in the Order of the High Commissioner in Council No. 61 of the 24th June, 1885, and the proportion of such contribution to be borne by each such village shall be as follows:—

To contribute towards the cost of Section I.

Name of Village.	Percentage of Liability.
Ypsona	45
Erimi	9
Episkopi	22
Kantou	5
Kolossi	5
Sotira	4
Sanaja	10
Souni	
	100.

To contribute towards the cost of Section II.

Name of Village.	Percentage of Liability.
Pano Kivides	5
Kato Kivides	1
Ayios Ambrosios	8.5
Pakhna	11
Kissoussa	3.5
Mallia	7
Dora	5
Potamiou	5.5
Omodos	9.5
Vasa	10.5
Arsos	11.5
Vouni	17.5
Ayios Nikolaos	1
Philousa	1
Prætori	1.25
Kedares	1.25
	100.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia
this 16th day of December, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.
H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.
Clerk of Council.

[No. 2.]

ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
IN COUNCIL.—No. 69.

IN exercise of the powers vested in him in that behalf by "The Post Office Ordinance, 1881," and with the advice of his Executive Council, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that, from and after the 1st day of January, 1886, the following rates of postage shall be charged by or under the Island Postmaster, in respect of parcels posted in Cyprus.

I.—For conveyance to the United Kingdom.

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight... 1s. 3c.p.
and for each further lb. or fraction of a lb.
in weight (not exceeding a total of 7 lbs.)
an additional charge of 6 c.p.

II.—For conveyance to any place within the Island.

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight 3c.p.
For a parcel exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 3 lbs. 6c.p.
For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs. and not exceeding 5 lbs. 1s.
For a parcel exceeding 5 lb. but not exceeding 7 lbs. 1s. 3c.p.

Given under my hand and official seal at Nicosia
this 18th day of December, 1885.

ROBERT BIDDULPH,
High Commissioner.
H. M. SINCLAIR,
Capt. R.E.,
Clerk of Council.

[No. 3.]

PARCEL POST.

REFERRING to the Order of the High Commissioner in Council, No. 69, dated 18th December, 1885, it is notified for general information that on the 1st of January, 1886, a Parcel Post will be established for the conveyance of Parcels between the United Kingdom and Cyprus, and also between certain places within the Island.

Notice will be given of any extension of the system to other foreign parts.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Definitions.

1. The expression "Parcel" means any packet which is transmitted by the Post between certain places within the Island of Cyprus or to parts beyond the seas, and which bears the words "Parcel Post," or is otherwise marked for transmission as a parcel, or is prepaid in accordance with the rates of postage hereinafter mentioned, and is tendered for transmission as a parcel.

Dimensions and Weight.

2. No parcel shall be conveyed by Parcel Post the dimensions of which shall exceed in length three feet six inches or exceed six feet in length and girth combined, or which shall exceed in weight seven pounds.

Places for Posting.

3. The places in the Island of Cyprus where Parcel Post business will be transacted are Larnaca, Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Papho, Kyrenia and Polemida and, during certain of the summer months, Troodos.

Time and Mode of Posting.

4. Parcels intended for transmission by the Parcel Post will be accepted at any of the offices previously named during the hours the offices are open for the transaction of ordinary postal business. Parcels must not be posted in a Letter-Box, but must be taken into a Post Office and handed over the counter to the officer on duty thereat; and a parcel should not be left until the weight, size and postage have been tested by the clerk at the counter. If any such parcel shall be left at a Post Office without being so measured and weighed, and shall not bear the proper amount of postage stamps upon it, the parcel shall be detained, and may be given up to the senders thereof or otherwise disposed of as circumstances may require.

5. Parcels intended to be despatched to places outside Cyprus must be posted in time to reach the office where the Parcel Mails are finally made up at least one clear day before the steamer sails.

Address.

6. Parcels should be plainly directed and bear the words "Parcel Post" in the left-hand corner.

Packing.

7. Parcels must be securely and substantially packed by the sender.

Forbidden, Perishable, and Dangerous Articles.

8. It shall be prohibited to forward parcels which bear on the outside any writing or drawing of an indecent or offensive nature or within which any contents of a like nature may be observed; and parcels containing gunpowder, cartridges, lucifer matches, or anything explosive or liable to sudden combustion, bladders containing liquid, live animals, grossly offensive or filthy matter, and anything in a condition likely to injure other parcels or any Officer of the Post Office.

9. Parcels containing fish, game, meat, eggs, &c., or razors, scissors, needles, knives, forks, or other

sharp instruments will not be accepted unless securely packed so as to guard against risk of injury to other parcels. Liquids or semi-liquids, such as jellies, pickles, paint, varnish, &c., will not be accepted unless in bottles or cans securely stoppered, nor powders unless so packed that they cannot escape in transmission.

10. Parcels shall not contain a letter, packet or parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne on the parcel itself.

11. It is also prohibited to send to the United Kingdom foreign reprints of British registered copyright works, false money, counterfeit, sterling and British silver coin below standard, tobacco stalks, clocks, watches and metals generally bearing imitations of British assay marks or stamps. Tobacco (inclusive of cigars and snuff) in small packages, such as could be contained in a Postal Parcel, cannot be forwarded. Consideration will, however, be given in the case of any such package if intended *bona fide* for the personal consumption of the addressee.

Re-Direction.

12. Parcels re-directed from one Post Office to another in Cyprus shall be liable to additional postage at the full Inland rate for each re-direction. Persons desiring parcels to be re-directed will be required to fill up a special form for the purpose, or state clearly by letter that they wish this to be done, otherwise the parcels will not be forwarded.

Provision for Safety of Parcels.

13. In any case where it may be found necessary or expedient for the safety or protection of parcels that any parcel should be forwarded by some later despatch than that for which it was posted, the parcel may be delayed to the next subsequent despatch. In exceptional cases, for instance, during storms in winter, the delay may be longer.

Parcels not to interfere with Letter Post.

14. When the despatch from a Post Office of letters would be delayed by the despatch of parcels at the same time, such parcels or any of them may be detained until the next subsequent despatch, but not later, except as in the last preceding paragraph.

15. In no case will Parcel Mails arriving from abroad be dealt with until after the ordinary Mails have been despatched.

Responsibility for Loss or Damage.

16. The Island Postmaster shall not be liable to make good any claim arising out of the loss, damage or delay of parcels sent by post.

INLAND PARCEL POST.

Rates of Postage.

17. The rates of postage for parcels conveyed by the Inland Parcel Post shall be as follows:—

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight ...	3c.p.
" " exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 3 lbs.	6c.p.
For a parcel exceeding 3 lbs. and not exceeding 5 lbs.	1s.
For a parcel exceeding 5 lbs. and not exceeding 7 lbs.	1s. 3c.p.

In all cases the parcels must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel, otherwise they will not be accepted for transmission.

Demurrage.

18. Parcels remaining uncalled for at the places to which they are addressed shall be liable, after six days' detention, to a demurrage charge of 1 c.p. per day.

Undelivered Parcels.

19. If a parcel which cannot be delivered bears on the cover the name and address of the sender, a printed

notice shall be sent to him by post informing him that the parcel (if not claimed in the meantime by the addressee) will be given up to him or to any person whom he may direct to call for it, or will be returned to him by post.

20. If the sender elects to have the parcel sent back to him by post he must return the printed notice with stamps sufficient to cover new postage at the full rate, together with any other charges to which the parcel may be liable, including that for demurrage described above. The parcel shall then be forwarded to him fully prepaid by stamps affixed thereon.

21. If no reply is received in ten days the parcel shall be forwarded to the Returned Letter Office, Larnaca, for disposal in due course.

22. Any parcel which cannot be delivered from any cause shall be detained one month at the place to which it is addressed, and then forwarded to the Returned Letter Office. All such parcels received in the Returned Letter Office, shall be opened and examined, and if upon such examination the name and address of the sender are ascertained a printed notice such as is described above shall be sent to him, and the parcel treated in the same manner as a parcel upon the cover of which the name and address of the sender appears.

23. The names and addresses upon all undelivered and unreturnable parcels and the Post Offices at which they were posted shall be entered on a list which will be exhibited in a conspicuous position at the Larnaca office for inspection by the public.

24. Personal application for parcels entered on such lists will be entertained for three months from the date of entry, after which the parcels shall be disposed of as the Island Postmaster may think proper.

25. Parcels containing perishable articles shall be dealt with from time to time as the Island Postmaster may direct.

PARCEL POST WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Rates of Postage.

26. The rates of postage are :—
For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight ... 1s. 3c.p.
For each pound or fraction of a pound additional 6c.p.

These rates carry the parcels to their destination in the United Kingdom without further charge, except for Customs dues.

In all cases the parcels must be fully prepaid by means of postage stamps affixed to the parcel, otherwise they will not be accepted for transmission.

Custom House Declaration.

27. The sender of each parcel will be required to fill up a Custom House Declaration Form, which may be obtained at any Office where Parcel Post business is conducted. Upon this form must be given an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of posting, and the sender's signature and address.

Demurrage.

28. Parcels from the United Kingdom, if undeliverable, will be retained at a Post Office for a period not exceeding three months, and demurrage will only accrue when parcels may, under special instructions, have to be retained longer. The charge for demurrage will be at the rate of 1 c.p. per diem.

Customs Regulations.

29. Parcels on arrival here from the United Kingdom will be liable to examination by an Officer of Customs, who will assess the amount of Customs dues to be charged thereon. The Customs dues will be collected at the time of delivery, and no parcel can be delivered until the Customs charges are paid.

30. Parcels found to contain forbidden articles and parcels, the contents and value of which have been falsely declared, may be dealt with according to the

laws on the subject. And generally the senders of parcels, whether in the United Kingdom, or Cyprus, will be required to conform to the Customs and other laws or regulations from time to time in force in respect of such parcels.

Undelivered Parcels.

31. A parcel which cannot be delivered will be retained at the Post Office to which it is addressed for a period not exceeding three months; but if possible the sender will be consulted through the medium of the General Post Office, London, as to its disposal.

32. Parcels which cannot be delivered, returned to the sender, or re-directed, and which have thus become undeliverable, will eventually be returned to the country of origin.

33. Parcels becoming offensive or injurious to any Officer of the Post Office or other person or to other parcels will be disposed of as the Island Postmaster may direct.

[No. 4.]

UNDER the power and authority in him vested by "The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882," His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

John Page Middleton, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, President of the District Court of Limassol, to act as President of the District Court of Papho, in addition to his other duties, from the 7th of December, 1885, during the absence of William Reith, Esquire, or until further orders.

Dated 10th December, 1885.

[No. 5.]

NICOSIA WATER COMMISSION.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to appoint Eboul Khair Effendi, Chief Cadi, to be a Member of the Nicosia Water Commission *vice* Hadji Hafuz Effendi.

[No. 6.]

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ahmed Rushdi to be Assistant Land Registry Clerk in the Central Land Registry Office, *vice* Assaf, deceased.

Dated 1st July, 1885.

[No. 7.]

MOLLA Mehmed, Forest Guard, has been removed from the Government Service, with effect from and including the 21st of October, 1885.

[No. 8.]

EXTRA ASSIZE.

HIS Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to direct that an Extra Assize be held at Kyrenia on Monday, the 28th of December, 1885.

Dated 11th December, 1885.

[No. 9.]

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

CHOLERA.

WITH reference to Government Notice of the 12th November, 1885, His Excellency the High Commissioner is pleased to direct that arrivals from Italy shall be admitted to free pratique from this date.

Dated 15th December, 1885.

[No. 10.]

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS')
ORDINANCE, 1880.

IN consequence of an outbreak of disease among sheep and goats His Excellency the High Commissioner, under the power and authority vested in him by the "Contagious Diseases (Animals') Ordinance, 1880," is pleased to notify that the undermentioned places are infected with animal disease, and that the moving of sheep and goats into or out of the areas so notified to be infected is forbidden until further orders :—

Petra, Ayios Yeorgios, Kalo Khorio, (Tchamli Keuy) Peristeronari, Pendayia.

Dated 14th December, 1885.

[No. 11.]

MURDER.
£20 REWARD.

WHEREAS on the night of the 2nd instant one Ali Kakoryetti of Kouklia, Papho District, was murdered at his Mandra near to that village by some person or persons unknown.

Notice is hereby given that a Reward of £20 will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers.

Dated 17th December, 1885.

[No. 14.]

LAPITHOS MUNICIPALITY.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Lapithos for the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
To advance due to the President	£ s. c.p. 7 1 7½	By Balance due to the President from last Account	£ s. c.p. 7 1 7½
	£7 1 7½		£7 1 7½

NOTE.—The sum of £34 5s. 0 c.p. shown in the last account is not yet recovered.

We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Municipality of Lapithos for the Half-Year ended the 30th of June, 1885, as provided for by "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1882," and that the above is a correct statement of its Receipts and Expenditure during that period.

Dated 10th December, 1885.

YEORGIU KYRIAKIDIS, }
HASSAN HILMI, } Auditors.

[No. 12.]

POST OFFICE.

COMMENCEMENT OF MONEY ORDER BUSINESS BETWEEN CYPRUS AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by which Money Orders can now be issued on any Office in Austria-Hungary where Money Order business is transacted, but the issue of Money Orders upon Cyprus from Austria-Hungary will not commence until the 1st of February next.

The rate of Commission to be charged on such Orders will be as stated in the Notice of 2nd December, 1884.

Dated 23rd November, 1885.

[No. 13.]

BULLETIN of Epizootic Diseases in Foreign Countries reported to the 19th of December, 1885.

Country.	Locality.	Nature of Disease.
Russia	Russia	Cattle plague
Asia Minor	Alexandretta	" "
	Mersina	" "
	Caradash	" "

F. C. HEIDENSTAM,
19th December, 1885. Chief Medical Officer.

Published by Command,
FALK. WARREN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Price 2 Piastres.

КУПРІАКН ДНМОКРАТІА

