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# ΑΛΗΘΕΙΑ.

## ΕΦΗΜΕΡΙΣ ΕΚΑΙΔΩΜΕΝΗ

## ΚΑΤΑ ΣΑΒΒΑΤΟΝ.

Συνδρομὴ ἐγένετο σὺν τῷ πόλεσι τῆς Κύπρου σελίνῳ δέκα. Ἐν τοῖς χωρίοις πάλι  
τηρίσθηται Ἑλληνικὸς φρύγκας εικόσιν. — Εἰσοδούντες ἢ διατρέβαντες μεταχωρίζονται πρὸς  
τούρκους καὶ τούρκους. Τούρκοι Κυπριανοί καὶ Αγιασμένοι επειδὴ σύντομος εἶναι  
τούρκοι οὐδὲν τούρκοι.

Διὰ πᾶσαν αἰτησιν ἀπειρυτίου τῷ Συντάκτῃ Γοσφεῖν καὶ Τυπογραφεῖν "ΑΛΗΣΙΑΣ" εἰς Αγίου Ἀνδρέου ὑπὸ τὴν σίκαν κ. Δημήτριο Χατζηπάνου μω. 5<sup>ο</sup>

## ΓΝΩΣΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ.

Παρακαλοῦνται καὶ αὐθις οἱ ἔν  
τε τῷ ἐσωτερικῷ καὶ τῷ ἐξωτερικῷ  
Συνδρομηται ἡμῶν ὅσοι δὲν ἐτέλε  
σαν εἰσέτι τὴν ἑαυτῶν συνέρρεμήν  
νὰ εὐπρεπηθῶσι νὰ πληρώσωσι  
ταύτην, ἀναλογιζόμενοι τὰς διεπά  
νας. ὃν ἔχει ἀνάγκην μία ἐφημε  
ρᾶς ὄπως ἐκδίδηται Ή συνδρομὴ  
εἰς πᾶσαν ἐφημερίδα εἶναι προ  
πληρωτέα, ἐπομένως λίγην ἀσικου  
εῖναι νά όφειλωνται εἰσέτι ἡμῖν  
συνδρομαι ἐγγιζούσης ἥδη τῆς λίγης  
ξεως τοῦ ἀπο τῆς ἐκδόσεως τοῦ μη  
μετέρου φύλλου ἔτους

## H. Zürcher.

Ο ΜΕΓΑΣ ΑΡΜΩΣΗΣ  
ΑΙΓΑΛΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ.  
(ευνέχ. ἐκ τοῦ ὑπ' ἀρ 47 φύλλου.)

"Οταν παρ' ἄλλοις λαοῖς, πιρὰ  
τῷ Ἰταλικῷ π. χ., δὲν ἡδυτήθη  
ταν νὰ εξαφανίσωσι τὸ "φυσι-  
κὸν" τοῦτο αἴσθημα τῆς ἀμοιβαί  
ας συμπαθείας αἱ φρικιλέαι διαι-  
ρέσεις του κατὰ τὸν Μεσαιῶνα, δὲ  
αὐτὶ παραδέχεσθε ἡ ἀξιωτε νὰ  
παραδεχθῶσι ἡ οἱ νέοι προϊσάμε-  
νοι; 'Υμῶν—ἄνδρες περιφανεῖς ἡ  
ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ τῷ φιλολογικῷ—ὅτι  
παρ' ἡμῖν ἐλησμονήθησαν τὰ ἀν-  
τίστροφα προηγούμεντα [άναγμωτε  
τὴν ἴστορίαν—'Αποστολα τῶν Ἱω-  
νῶν, Εὐαγόρας. Κίμων] ἡ ἔχρειά  
ζοντο προπαγάνδαι ἡ ἀρχιπροπα-  
γανδεῖται ἡ πρόξενοι[!] διὰ νὰ ἐμ-  
πιενθωσιν ἡμῖν τὸ "Φυσικὸν" τοῦ  
το αἴσθημα; Μήπως φρανῆτε ὅτι  
καθὼς δὲν δυνάμεθα μὰ παρακα-  
θησμένεν εὐπρόσωπαι πιρὰ τοῖς  
Υμετέροις Φίτερ, "Ογγλο, Σίγαρ  
ἢ Κίνκ ως δικαστὴ ἡ πιρὰ τοῖς  
Υμετέροις Φίτιπσον ως μηχανικοὶ  
ἢ ηθοφύγοις οράρωμεν ως διοι-  
σηγαὶ παραπλεύρως τῷ Υμετ. Κό-  
κκοι π. χ. πρὸν μαρμάφωσωσι  
τοῦ ἀγγλικᾶ σχολεῖα ποῦ, αἰδεστί-  
πον Σπένσερον θ Θανάτωσα σχο-

'Εξοχώτατε! Καὶ θὰ ἐλέγετε τοι  
αὗται πιρόντων τῶν προξένων ἡ  
ἀρχιερέων ἡ ξένων ὑπηκόων, τοὺς  
όποιον πιρεδώκατε εἰς τὴν διά  
κριτιν τῶν διαβοήτων Καθήδων  
ἐν τῷ πρότερον οὐ μόνον αὐτοὺς δὲν  
εἶχον τὸ προνόμιον νὰ ἀδι-  
κήσωσι, ἀλλ' ἐσωζον οὕτωι ἡ  
πόδι τὰς ἀρπακτικάς των χειρας ἡ  
πολλὰ τῶν Θυμάτων των..." Αν ἐ<sup>τ</sup>  
γνώριζον οἱ ὑπάλληλοι ἀκροαταὶ  
'Υμῶν, 'Εξοχώτατε, ὅτι οἱ μὲν πρό-  
ξενοι ἀπεκάλεσαν κατὰ πρόσωπον  
κλέπτας τοὺς Καθήδως, ἡ εἶχον  
τόσαις ἀποδείξεις εἰς χειρας, ὥστε  
κατέπιον τὴν ὑθριν οἱ ἀπειαλμέ-  
νος οὕτους τοῦ Σεχ—οὐλ—Ισλάμη,  
ἄντη γνώριζον οἱ ἀκροαταὶ 'Υμῶν;  
'Εξοχώτατε, τί ἐγόλμων ἡ τί κα-  
τώθουν·οἱ ἡμέτ. 'Αρχιερεῖς κατὰ  
τῶν δωροδόκων ἡ φαυλεπιφαύλων  
Βειση-πασάδων ἡ Χουλουσήδων  
πρὶν ταλήτε 'Υμετίς παραπάται αὐ-  
τῶν ἐνταῦθα, ἡ θά ἐκάλυπτον τὸ  
πρόσωπον ἡ, τὸ δὲιγώτερον, θὰ  
τύριτκον παλὺ ἀνόντιον τὸ προ-  
παρακευασμένον εὐφυολογικόν.  
Σας ἔδεσμα, Βεβαιώθητε: Καὶ δύ-

νάμεθα, ναὶ, μὰ τὸν εἰλικρινῆ σε  
Βασιλὸν ἡ τὴν ἀφοσίωσιν, ἦν τρέ-  
φομεν πρὸς τοὺς ἥγετας τοῖ φίλε-  
λευθέρους Ἀγγλικοῦ λαοῦ, ω' ἀ-  
ποδείξωμεν διὰ προηγμάτων ὅτι.  
ἄν τὸ τότε Ἀγγλικὸν ὑπουργεῖ-  
ου ἐπέτελλεν ἡμῖν Βεῖσηδες καὶ Χου-  
λουσηδες ἀντὶ ν' ἀποτείλη τοὺς  
περὶ Ὑμᾶς ἐν ἀπαισίᾳ διὰ τὸν  
Ἐλληνικὸν πληθυσμὸν τιγμῆ, δὲν  
θὰ ἔπραττον οὐδὲ θὰ ἔγραφον τίσ-  
σα μὲν δυσμενῆ καθ' ἡμῶν, τόσα  
δὲ κολακευτικὰ καὶ συμφέροντα διὰ  
τοὺς συνοίκους ἡμῖν, οὐδὲ θὰ προ-  
σεφέροντο “ιετὰ τῆς μεγίτης ὑπο-  
λήψεως”, μεϑ' ἣς φέρεσθε αὐτοῖς  
“Ὑμεῖς, διότι.....διότι τοὺς ἐγνώ-  
ριζον. Καὶ δύως δι' ἐκείνους μά-  
νον αἰσθάνεται ἡ εὐγενῆς Ὑμῶν  
καρδία ἡ προφέρει ἡ γλῶσσα ‘Ὑ-  
μῶν λόγους συμπαθείας δι' ἡμᾶς  
δὲ ἔχετε μόνον εἰρωνείας, ὕβρεις  
κλπ. κρύφατε ἡ φανερά.’ Αν ὁ σι-  
νάδελφός Σας στρατηγὸς Γαριβάλ-  
δης, ἀποβάς εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἀν-  
τὶ μὲν ἐπονεμάτη τοῦ συμφέροντος

των τοῦ τυραννουμένου λαοῦ, συνειδητά  
εμάχει ἡ ἐνίσχυς ἡ οὐκέται τὴν δύναμιν τῶν καὶ δήδων τοῦ Βίμβα  
αἴρων ἐκ τοῦ μέσου τοὺς τέως ὑπερβαίνοντας  
μάχοντας τοῦ λαοῦ, ὡς ἐποιήσατε 'Υπερβαίνοντας  
μεῖς, φρονεῖτε ὅτι παραπλέοντες  
Ἄγγλοι ναυτικοὶ θὰ τὸν ἔχειρον κρατήσουν,  
ὡς 'Υμᾶς οἱ ὑπάλληλοι Σαζανοί  
Και ἔπειτα ὑποθέτετε, 'Εξοχάτοι  
τε, ὅτι εἶναι εὐχαριστημένος ὁ διοικητής  
ἐνθουσιασμένος ὑπὲρ τῆς 'Υμετέρης  
Διοικήσεως ὁ 'Ελληνικὸς πληθυντικός  
σεμβόλος. Ή καιροί, Ή ήθη!!!

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH  
COMMISSIONER.

We, in common with those who conduct journals in general, are well aware of those principles which exist in reference to the manner of criticising public men in the offices they hold, as distinguished from the same in their private

capacity. We say this, as, a portion of the press here, has been accused of writing in a spirit personally hostile to the present High Commissioner Sir R. Biddulph. Now we are for our part, quite ready to credit him, as a Gentleman, in his private capacity, with all those estimable, if not excessively brilliant, qualities which a recent article in the London "Times" had the good nature graciously to invest him with, and we are against him here, only, in his administrative capacity. Nothing would have given us more pleasure if, in the exercise of that duty we owe to the public, we could have generally commended Sir R. Biddulph, both for intention and capacity; but, unfortunately, up to the present, honestly we have been unable to do neither. Whatever improvements have been, or may be in the future bestowed on this Island, have been obtained simply in his teeth, as witness, his hand and signature in his dispatches in the Blue books.

That system which seems to be the one most pleasing to Sir R. Biddulph's mind, is very concisely shown, as well as English public opinion on it, by the following extract from an article which appeared in the "Daily News" at the time of Sir H. Layard's six hours visit to this island.

"It is stated that Sir Henry Layard, who has just made the tour of Cyprus, has reported to the Foreign Office that" the inhabitants are well satisfied with British rule. "We can easily believe, that such a report has been made, though it is more difficult to understand the grounds of Cypriots satisfaction. The advantages secured for the people who awoke one morning to find their island famous as the pivot on which the salvation of Our Empire in the East" was to turn may be briefly stated.

In the name of England the system of forced labour has been established.

blished, the liberty of the press has been restrained, the use of the Greek tongue, the language of four-fifths of the people, has been prohibited in all official intercourse; it has been decreed that non but Turkish or British subjects may hold land; an ordinance has been passed endowing the Governor and Council with power to banish whom they please without the troublesome formality of trial; and in one notorious instance at least, the religious feelings of the people have been wounded by the committal of two of their priests to the common gaol, when their beards suffered the sacrilege of the shears. Here as Mr. Gladstone has exclaimed are seven shining stars for the new sub-diadem which her Gracious Majesty will now be entitled to wear as liege of the Sultan in the Island of Cyprus. If the Cypriotes are "satisfied" with these things, they must, to adopt a familiar phrase, be accustomed to take their pleasure sadly. But there is another and scarcely less important consideration which Sir H. Layard seems to have altogether omitted from view. There are always two parties to a bargain; and, admitting the accentric complacency of the people of Cyprus, there remains the question, how far the satisfaction, triumphantly recorded, finds an echo in England when our share of the profit is cast up?"

And when we add to this, that Sir R. Biddulph has later invoked the name and power and authority of the Vali of Rhodes, not only against the inhabitants of this Island but against his own country men too, we think that Liberals may be excused for doubting in what, one real liberal principle, Sir R. Biddulph's liberalism consists, unless they are disposed to admit that all difference between political principles consists simply in mere words and that all the rest is nothing. If this be the case there exists then perhaps, very little difference between the Queen and the Sultan; and we may notice here too, that in Mrs. Scott Stevenson's recent work, "A Ride through Asia Minor" Sir R. Biddulph is twice referred to, in his favorite make-up, as the "Vali Pacha of Cyprus" (Page 13 and 74). In conclusion we say that most probably Sir R. Biddulph would find himself in England, less an object of respect than of curiosity in this his favorite character, unless we mistake very much the opinions as judged by their past history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

LARNACA 24 NOVEMBER 1881.

Dear Sir,

Allow me to say a few words in answer to some remarks of the Editor of "the Cyprus Times", to which certainly I should not have answered, because he is stating what it is well

known here to be false, if I did not know that an occasion will be seized by some people, to circulate his nasty paper and to affirm that his visions are facts.

The Editor of "the Cyprus Times", speaking about the robberies and murders which happen in the Island, concludes in a certain way that the people are not ripe for the reform; it is intended to introduce in the administration of the Island, and that more coercive measures should be employed than hitherto. One who has followed the state of that Editor's mind, will be rather surprised to see such statements made by him. Before he went on a tour to Troodos where the higher English Officials were staying he spoke in quite a different tone on every point. And his opinions on that particular point were, that there was a slack on the part of the police in the performance of their duties, and that proper care was not taken in seizing the culprits. But now, as by Fairy's golden rod he has become quite another man, of very different opinions, and says that the Cypriots are so lawless as to declare in the fashionable cafes that, they will stab any person obnoxious to the orthodox community. The Cypriots are well known as a peaceable people, and such nonsense will be laughed at. The Editor himself must be well aware that this cannot be true, since he who has proved a real plague to the natives insulting them systematically since his return from Troodos, in the most scurrilous language, and not sparing even the fair sex, has been left quiet and nothing else was done to him, than some rotten eggs thrown at him when he was at Limassol.

Speaking of scurrility of language, we may just mention here that the Editor of the "Cyprus Times", has imitated Mr. Philipson in saying that others insult him in a scurrilous language. Mr. Philipson having assaulted Mr. Nicolaï Georgiadis, one of our most respectable fellow-citizens and having nearly killed him, brought an action against him for assault! But retournons à nos moutons. We were saying that the Editor of "the Cyprus Times" was of opinion that there was a slack on the part of the police in the performance of their duties. This opinion was quite right and agreed with the opinion of the inhabitants of Larnaca, who petitioned His Excellency the High Commissioner complaining against the neglect of the police. In that petition under date April 7 1881 it was suggested that the culprits would be more easily detected if native Greeks were employed as detectives, and complaints were made against the police for allowing vagabonds to rove free without the police keeping an eye upon them.

The suggestion was approved by the Colonial Secretary, who writing under date 13 July 1881 to the High Commissioner says: "In a country where two thirds of the population or more (1) use the Greek tongue, it is essential for the detection of the crime that the police force should comprise a due proportion of men conversant with it." How far these instructions were followed it is well known. We shall only say that if the police were better constituted, culprits would not escape in such small and thinly populated place. The culprits in many cases have been proved to be foreigners, and proportionally very few thefts happen and murders are very rare. The only theft which is carried on a large scale, is sheep-stealing and this might be easily stopped if the local Government would take the necessary step.

(1) The population of Cyprus consists of 187000 persons out of which 145000 are Greeks and more 160000 speak Greek.

## ΔΙΑΦΟΡΑ.

Εύχαριστως άναγγέλλομεν ὅτι ἡ πόλη τῆς προσεχοῦς Πέμπτης ἀρξεῖ τινι ἡ στρατιωτικὴ ιουσικὴ παιανί Σουσα ἐν τῷ συνήθε: μέρει τῆς πόλεως ἄπαξ τῆς ἑβδομάδος πρὸς τέρψιν τῶν κατοίκων. Πρὸς τὸν καὶ λοιπὸν κάγαδὸν Συνταγματάρχην καὶ Ηακετ ἐφίζομεν προκαταβολὴς τὰς τὰς εὐχαριστίας τῶν τε ἡμετέρων συμπολιτῶν ἡ ημῶν.

Ἐν Κυβέρνησις ἔζητησε πάρα τῆς Δημαρχίας ημῶν ὅπως παραχωρήσῃ ἀντῆ ἐπ' ἐνοικίῳ δύο διαμάτια ἐν τῷ δημοτικῷ Νοσοκομεῖῳ διὰ φαρμακεῖον. Ο Δημάρχος καλῶς ποιῶν ἀπήντησεν ὅτι εὐχαρίστως παραχωρεῖ τὰ δύο διαμάτια δωρεὰν, ἀφοῦ ἄλλως τε ἡ Κυβέρνησις πληρώνει τὸν διὰ τὸ γοσοκομεῖον ἴστρον ἢ παρέχει δωρεὰν φάρμακα διὰ τοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ νοσηλευομένους ἀπόρους.

Πρὸ πέντε ημερῶν είχερ ἀφείδη ένταῦθα ἐκ Μερσίνης πλαΐσιον, ἀδόθη δὲ τῷ πλοιάρχῳ αὐτοῦ ἀδεια ἀ ἐλευθεροκοινωνίᾳς ἀφοῦ ὁ πλοιάρχος

αρχος ἐπὶ ἓνο ήτέρας περιεφέρει το ἀνά τὴν πόλιν ἡ συνηθάττετο μετ' ἐμπόρων, αἴφνις ἢ λιμενάρχης προσάσσει αὐτὸν ν' ἀποπλεύσῃ εἰς Λάρουν καὶ ὅπως ὑποσῆ κάτισται παρετήρησεν ὅτι κατὰ τὰς παλαιάν τινα εἰδοποίησιν ἡ αἱ Μερσίνης προελεύσεις ἐπρεπε τονταὶ ὑποβάλλωνται εἰς κάθαρσιν. Μὴ χειρότερα!

Τῇ Πέμπτην περὶ τὴν 1 ὥραν μ. μ. ὑσθάνθημεν οὐχὶ ἐλαφρὸν σεισμόν.

Γνωτὸν τυγχάνει ὅτι Ἰδαρὲ συμβούλιων ὃντες ὑπάρχει παρὸς ἡ μῖν, δις προσκληθέντων τῶν πολιτῶν ἡ ἐπαρχιῶν ὅπως ἐκλέχωσι τὰ δι' αὐτὸν μέλη ἡ ἀριθμέντων νὰ ὑπακούσωσιν ἐνεκα τοῦ ὅτι οἱ ἐν αὐτῷ ΟΣωμανοὶ ἀπετέλουν πάντοτε πλειονοψηφίαν, ὡς ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας τὰ πάντα ἐγίνοντο ὡς αὐτοὶ ήθελον. Η Διοίκησις λοιπὸν προσεκάλεσε τὴν Τετάρτην δύο τῶν παρὸς ημῖν ἀξιούμων ἐμπόρων ὅπως μετ' αὐτῶν ὄρισῃ τὰς τιμὰς τῶν διαφόρων προϊόντων διὰ τὸ τρέχον ἔτος ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔτερος, ἐκτὸς τοῦ Μαλμούνδρη, Οθωμανὸς ὑπόρχεν, ὡςίσθη δικαία ἡ ποκοπὴ ἐφ' ὅλων τῶν προϊόντων. Εἴχομεν λοιπὸν δίκαιον γράψαντες τοσαῦτα κατὰ τοῦ ἀδίκως συγκεκριτημένου ἡ λειτουργοῦντος συμβούλιον τούτου, οἱ δὲ ημέτεροι συμπολῖται ἡ ἐπαρχιῶνται καλῶς ἐπράξαν ἀριθμέντες νὰ προβῶσι, κατὰ τὴν διαταγὴν τῆς Κυβέρνησεως, εἰς ἐκλαγῆν μελῶν ἐν αὐτῷ.

Τὸ τὴν Τρίτην ἀναμενόμενον ἐκ Κ) πόλεως Αντεριακὸν ἐνεκα κακοκαιρίας κατέπλευσεν εἰς Λάρουν τὴν Τετάρτην χωρὶς νὰ προσεγγίσῃ εἰς τὸν λιμένα ημῶν ἐκ τούτου αἱ διὰ τὸ ἔξωτερον προμητεῖα φορτωθεῖσαι ἐπὶ φορτηγίδων ὅπως ἐπιβιβασθῶσιν εἰς τὸ ἀταύπλοιον καθητέρησαν, ὑποσάντων τῶν τρόπων οὐχὶ μικρὸς ζημίας.

Η Δημαρχία θέλει ἔξετάζει τοὺς εἰς τοὺς ἐμπόρους ὑπὸ τῶν χωρίων πωλουμένους οὖνος μήπως ἐν αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχῃ ἐξητασθεῖσας φυλάκισις θέλει ἐπιβάλλεσθαι, ὑπὸ τῆς Αρχῆς εἰς ἐκεῖνον, οὗτοι νοις ὁ οἶνος ηθελεν εὑρεθῆ νενοθευμένυς.

Ο ἐν τῷ Υπουργείῳ τῶν Στρατιωτικῶν ὑπογραμματεὺς κ. Θόμος σων, πατήρ του Υποδιοικητοῦ Λε-

μησσοῦ, ἐλθὼν πρό τινος εἰς Κύπρον ἢ περιελθὼν διάφορα αὐτῆς μέρη, εὐρίσκεται ἦδη ἐνταῦθα.

Καθὰ γράφοντις ημῖν ἐκ Λευκωσίας, οὐκ ὀλίγαι βροχὴν κατέπεσον κατὰ τὰ μέρη ἐκεῖνα κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τῆς ἑβδομάδος ταύτης, εἰσέτη δημοσίευσθη ἡ γῆ Επὶ τοῦ Ολύμπου κατέπεσον ἢ πάλιν οὐκ ὀλίγαι χιόνες.

Οι ἐν τοῖς δυστὸν Ιδαρὲ Συμβούλιοις ἢ τῷ Δημαρχείῳ Λευκωσίᾳς Ἐλληνες πάρεδροι ἔστι λαντράτη Μ. Αρμοσῆ διὰ τοῦ Αρχιεπισκόπου τὰς παραιτήσεις των προντίθεντο δὲ ἡ οἱ ἐν Κερυνείᾳ νὰ πράξωσι τούτο. Καὶ ὁ Αρχιεπίσκοπος δὲ ἡ οἱ Αρχιερείς γράφουσι τῷ Αρμοσῆ ὅτι δὲν θὰ παρεδρεύσωσιν ἐν τοῖς Συμβούλοις. Ιδαρὲ ἔως οὖτε ἐπέλθη ἡ διόρθωσις τῶν κακῶν ἔχοντων. Παρῃ θῇ ἡ ὁ κ. Μ. Σιακαλλῆς ἐκ τῆς εἰς τὴς ἀκρίδος ἐπι ροπῆς:

Η Α. Μ- ὁ Αρχιεπίσκοπος προσκληθεὶς εἰς γεῦμα ὑπὸ τῆς Α. Εξτοῦ Μ. Αρμοσεῦ, εὐγενῶς ηρθεῖ οὐδεχθῆ τὴν πρόσκλησιν.

Limassol 18, 11, 81.  
To the Editor of the "Alethia"  
Sir

Would you kindly insert to your next issue the enclose copy and by so doing you oblige.

Your faithfully  
F. V. Braggiotti.

Copy of a letter to the Editor of the Cyprus Herald—  
Sir

I have noticed with much pain the paragraph in your issue of the 16th inst relative to a stabbing case which occurred in coffee kept by Mr. John Cathirina of this town in which my name is mentioned in what I must say I consider an unwarrantable manner. I was not present when the Greek was stabbed but was passing by later on when some Greeks ran out and assaulted a Maltese man. I had nothing whatever to do with the matter it was not assaulted by either Greeks Maltese or any other nationality. As my store is in the same street your inaccurate and I think unjust mention of name is likely to do me harm if uncontradicted and I therefore request you to insert this contradiction in your next issue. It is my intention also to publish this letter in other news paper.

F. I. Braggiotti  
Army & Navy Club.  
Limassol 18-11-81.

Τὴν 2]14 Νοεμβρ. ἐγένετο ἡ εἰς τὴν Ελλάδα παράδοσις ἢ τοῦ τελευταίου διαμερίσματος, τοῦ Βάλλου, τυχόντος τοῦ Ελληνικοῦ τραπεζοῦ ἐνθουσιωδεστήγης ὑπεδοχῆς, ὡφ' ὅλων τῶν κατοίκων ἀνεξαρτήτων φυλῶν η θρησκείας. Μετ' ἡ



