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CYPRUS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

No. 133.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6th, 1881.

PRICE THREE PENCE

"CYPRUS"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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The scale of charges for advertisements is low, and may be had on application at the office. Subscriptions and Advertisements are in all cases payable in advance.

"Cyprus" can be purchased in Nicosia, at the New Albert Hotel, and in Larnaca at the Office of the Newspaper.

All letters or communications to be addressed to the Editor of "Cyprus".

PRINTING.

Printing orders of every kind, and in English, Greek and Turkish characters, executed with promptitude and economy at the office of this journal.

THE CYPRUS LAND MORTGAGE

AND

INVESTMENT COMPANY. (Limited)

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We read in the London papers the above notice. Space fails us for this issue, but we will publish all the particulars necessary in our next number. Meanwhile we are informed that a small part of the shares will be reserved for intending investors in Cyprus.

Chief Intelligence of the Week.

(From the "Overland Mail").

The Duke of Argyll and Lord Lytton had another passage of arms in the House of Lords, on Feb. 18, concerning the military preparations on the Indian frontier in 1876.

A resolution moved in the House of Lords, on Feb. 22, by Lord Dunraven, in favour of the opening of museums on Sundays, was rejected by 41 votes to 34.

The subject of Army Organisation came before the House of Lords on Feb. 24, when the Duke of Cambridge said he hoped that a matter of such importance to the Empire would not be treated as a party question.

The Coercion Bill has again been before the House of Commons during the whole of the week. The Bill was passed through committee on Feb. 21, and the debate on the third reading commenced on Feb. 24.

The Army Estimates will be brought forward on Feb. 28.

It has been decided by Sir E. Wood and

Sir G. Colley that the grand attack on the Boers shall not take place until the whole of the British force is concentrated at Newcastle.

A decisive battle at Laing's Nek is expected, the Boers having assembled there in force.

Meanwhile General E. Wood has made a brilliant reconnaissance across the Buffalo River.

The Ashantees are daily expected to commence war with the British. It is stated that King Coffee can bring 90,000 men into the field.

The diplomatic action of the Ambassadors of the Powers has commenced at Constantinople, but little confidence is inspired by the negotiations.

Important debates have taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies concerning an alleged promise of the Government to furnish Greece with 20,000 rifles.

A speech by Prince Bismark in the German Parliament, in which he repudiated the action of his colleague, Count Eulenburg, has created great excitement. Count Eulenburg has in consequence resigned.

The Duke of Cambridge presented the prizes and commissions to the successful cadets at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and passed a severe censure on the conduct of the young gentlemen during the last term.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Lord William Lennox; Earl of Seafield; Hon. Granly Berkeley; Major-Gen. R. Gall, C. B.; Col. G. L. Thomson; Col. C. Bagot; Capt. E. Otway; and Admiral J. S. A. Dennis.

EGYPT.

(From "The Egyptian Gazette".)

We understand that an English Company is being formed for the purpose of manufacturing paper in Alexandria and that the prospectus will be issued in the course of a few days.

The persistent rumours in Cairo and Alexandria with regard to the recall of Baron de Ring, in consequence of his attitude during recent occurrences, almost lend a colour of truth to the assertion to that effect which the telegrams have noticed as having been published in some of the English newspapers.

The French Minister has been requested to proceed to Paris, the ultimate reason for this visit remains to be seen as recall is not necessary implied in all cases when the presence of a Diplomatic Agent is required by his Government.

A Naval Court of Enquiry consisting of Mr. Calvert H. M.'s Vice Consul, Capt. Forrester of the S. S. "Pera" and Capt. Taylor of the S. S. "Falerian" met yesterday to enquire into the circumstances under which the S. S. "Despatch" ran ashore during the watch of David Robertson, the first mate of the vessel. After hearing the evidence the Court suspended the certificate of the first mate for three months.

Mr. Ambrose Schilizzi has been appointed the Sub-Manager of the Commercial Bank of Alexandria Limited and has been authorised to sign, for the Manager, conjointly with either the Chief Accountant or the Chief Cashier, documents emanating therefrom.

On Saturday last the principal officers concerned in the recent disturbance at Cairo waited on H. E. Riaz Pacha to assure him of their confidence in his administration, they stated that they looked upon him as the right hand man of the Khedive and acknowledged the benefits conferred on the country during the present reign. They also made protestations of their loyalty to their Sovereign and expressed their readiness and willingness to do their utmost in their own sphere to facilitate the work of regeneration undertaken by the Khedive and his Ministers.

Dr. Arpa, H. M.'s Legal Vice Consul at Alexandria, has been appointed Consul and

Judge at Tunis and will shortly proceed to take up his new appointment.

We think Baron de Ring's return to his post in Cairo is very problematical. Pending further arrangements, Mons. de Monge will be Acting French Agent and Consul General.

Baron de Ring left by Messageries steamer yesterday morning. A large number of the most prominent French citizens went on board to take leave of him. Kr. Malet accompanied by Mr. Cookson also went on board, thus proving that down to the last moment perfect cordiality existed between the French and English Diplomatic Agents, although we understand that of late a divergence in their views took place, as to the course to be pursued in connection with recent events in Cairo.

TURKEY.

(From the "Constantinople Messenger."
16th & 23rd Feb. 1881.)

Another Arabic journal has been started in London called "Elkhalifat" (The Khalifate), and is being extensively circulated in Mohammedan countries. It is directed against the Sultan and his Government. In the first number, which has just reached Constantinople and contains the programme and prospectus of the paper it is stated the "Elkhalifat" has a capital of £10,000, and that its proprietors can carry it on for ten years without income. Its articles are described as being of a very subversive tone.

The "Vakit" manifests some anxiety on the subject of finance, and expresses the hope that the Governments of Egypt and Tunis will afford pecuniary succour to the Porte; and calls upon the Mahomedans of India also to the relief of the Ottoman Treasury. The "Vakit" has not very much to say on politics, but appears to be somewhat concerned that the conversation of Mr. Goschen with Baron Haymerle only lasted forty minutes so that they could only just "skim the question" which they met to discuss.

It is announced that the young men who were sent by the Ministry of Commerce to study agriculture in Paris at the expense of the Government, have passed their preliminary examinations successfully having in every case obtained the number of marks requisite for their admission to the colleges in which they are to pursue their studies.

The Sublime Porte lately addressed a circular to the governors of the provinces of Asia Minor which have been afflicted with famine, demanding a report from each on the state of agriculture within the sphere of his Government. The "Terdjoumani Hakikat" of Thursday, stated that replies to this circular have been received at the Porte from several quarters and are in general satisfactory. They tend to show that the season for agricultural labour has been propitious; the ploughing and sowing was effected under favourable circumstances, so that the agriculturists have been able to sow quite a full average area of land. It is further reported that the winter so far as it has gone has not been injurious to vegetation and so far as it is possible to foretell from present appearances, the prospects for the crops are excellent.

Each of the representatives of the six Powers addressed a Note to the Porte on Monday. The Note was neither collective nor identical; it was concerted, each Ambassador expressing the same idea in different language. The tenour of the Note was to acknowledge the Porte's Note of Oct. 3 as well as that of Jan. 14, and to express the satisfaction that was felt in the assurance of the Porte that Turkey entertained no aggressive designs towards Greece, of which assurance the Powers took act. In reference to the Porte's recent proposals to negotiate the settlement of the Greek frontier question in Constantinople, the Powers are led to conclude, from the terms of the Porte's communication, that the Ottoman Government is now prepared to tender a larger cession of territory to Greece than that defined in the Note of Oct. 3, and that the Porte is desirous of bringing the question to a peaceful solution. Thus convinced, "my Government has authorised me" to enter into negotiations

on the subject. This is all that this brief but pithy Note contains. In presenting it the Ambassadors, who all went to the Porte on Monday, made a point of impressing upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs that the difference in the language of the Notes had no sort of significance, and that there was perfect unanimity in the views of which the Notes were the separate but harmonious expression.

A great Council was held yesterday at the Palace at which the Cabinet Ministers and a number of high functionaries both civil and military attended. The subject of discussion was the Note of the previous day presented by the Ambassadors. We have no certain information as to the result of the debates, but we have reason to believe that the difficulties regarding the cession of Provesa and Larissa presented themselves to the opinion of the Council with all the force which has heretofore impressed the Porte.

A curious case was heard on Monday before the tribunal of the first instance in Stambul. The defendant, a certain Mehemed, formerly a "moulazim," or lieutenant in the Ottoman army, was accused of having sold his own daughter, a child of seven or eight years of age, to one Hadji Hassan Agha. The accused did not deny the charge, but said he had been driven by poverty to sell his child rather than see her perish of hunger before his eyes. To this pleading the ear of the Court was deaf, and the ex-lieutenant Mehemed was condemned to 3 months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one lira according to the Statute, Art. 233, of the penal code.

The Porte has issued a circular to the heads of communities of the Capital desiring them to furnish a return, before the end of February, of all the male members of their respective communities of the age of 20 and upwards. This return will be utilised in the collection of the capitation tax, and it will class the population under the three different categories specified in the decree which institutes the tax. Lebanon is running into debt. The Imperial subvention to the Government of the Mountain being in arrears, Ruethem Pasha has been compelled to contract a loan of £12,000 with the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Beyrout, in order to pay the salaries of the public functionaries.

All does not seem to be quiet as could be wished in Albania. It is said that Hilmi Pasha has been obliged to march some of the troops under his command to Uscup, where the Albanians are collected in some numbers rendering the presence of a military force necessary, in order to restrain any movement that might be attempted.

A great impulsion has of late years been given to steam navigation in the Levant. Above all, the Greeks have made strenuous and successful efforts to increase the number of their steamers and not a few steam-craft, English built, are now trading between the Greek ports, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. A new company has also just been formed at the Piræus under the style of A. Gialoussi and Co., which has established a line of steamers. This new company has also undertaken to run between this port and Syra, and thus this line which had been suspended since 1865, is now resumed.

Some unpleasantness is said to have arisen at the War Office on Monday of last week, when the "mazbata" ordering a month's pay to the functionaries of that department was presented to the Minister for signature. It seems that this distribution of pay was not altogether in consonance with the views of the Minister, whose remarks upon the subject are said to have given umbrage to some of the persons and officers concerned.

The British Ambassador, H. E. the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, had an audience of the Sultan on Wednesday afternoon.

On Sunday, the British Ambassador, H. E. the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, entertained the German, Italian, Russian, French, and Austrian Ambassadors at dinner.

Count Hatzfeld, the German Ambassador, "doyeu" of the diplomatic corps in Constanti-

nople, arrived here on Thursday night about half past 11 o'clock, by the German despatch-boat, "Meteor."

The Sultan being troubled with toothache has been obliged to postpone the dinner to the British Ambassador. On Sunday Dr. Dorigny, the well-known dentist, was summoned to the Palace.

Mr. Fawcett, H. M. Consul-General and Judge, left for London by Wednesday's mail of last week on leave. During Mr. Fawcett's absence, Mr. W. H. Wrench, H. M. Consul is Acting Consul-General, and Mr. Palfrey Burrell Acting Judge.

The Sultan's dinner-party on Friday night consisted of Count Hatzfeld, German ambassador and "doyen" of the diplomatic corps, Count Radoliosky, Baron Charles Testa, the First Chamberlain, and some other members of the Imperial household.

Captain Woods Bey is under orders to proceed to Volo to superintend the harbour defences of that place and the adjacent coast.

The Mahsonné steamer "Selanik" left the Bosphorus on Friday for Volo with a quantity of military stores and two hundred horses.

The Russian vessel "Azoff" arrived in the Bosphorus from Mersine on Saturday with several hundred soldiers on board embarked at the latter port.

On Wednesday last two transports sailed for Volo with full cargoes of War material, viz., the "Medari-Tewfik" and the "Angelica," a British steamer on time charter.

Commandore Khalid Bey, ex-commander of the flotilla of Bassorah, has been appointed in the same capacity at Prevesa, and Trabzonli Hussein Bey is named harbour-master of Salonica.

A Great military council was held at the Palace of Yildiz on Sunday, to which all the superior military officers now in the capital were summoned. The usual Council of Ministers assembled at the Porte.

The Imperial army clothing factory of Dukun-khané is now working night and day to provide the redifs which have been summoned to the colours with an outfit consisting of an overcoat, a jacket, and a pair of trousers for each man.

The steam transport "Djanik" sailed on Thursday for Volo with 300 soldiers and a full cargo of provisions, ammunition, and war material. The transport "Souda" arrived also on Thursday from Ismid with about 100 conscripts and a cargo of timber for the Arsenal.

The names of the officers designated for high command on the Greek frontier were sent up to the Palace from the War Office on Saturday. The names have not been made public, but the Imperial "iraddé," confirming the appointments, will probably be promulgated in a day or two.

Orders have been despatched from the War Office to the authorities of Ismid, Broussa, and Castamoudi requiring them to send forward to the capital as early as possible twelve battalions of the first ban of redifs. On their arrival these troops will receive their arms and equipment.

A large order for cartridges has, we understand, been telegraphed to New York. The quantity ordered is 30 millions, and the term for their delivery in Constantinople is thirteen weeks. The quantity thus ordered is exactly the war allowance of 300 rounds per man for an army of 100,000 men, such as that which is now massed in Thessaly and Epirus.

A Dardanelles letter says:—"The two military Pashas at Besika are occupied in throwing up the earthworks designed to prevent any hostile landing in that locality. There is a constant arrival and despatch of troops. All the soldiers are provided with ample warm clothing before being sent forward to the Greek frontier. The food furnished to the troops is excellent."

General Husni Pasha returned on Friday from Vienna, where he has been residing for three months past arranging with the Austrian Minister of War for the conveyance to Constantinople of the arms and stores belonging to the Ottoman Government still remaining in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Pasha is understood to have successfully accomplished his mission.

Ahmed Nedjib Pasha, Governor of Beyrout who was staying in Constantinople, has been ordered to return to his post without delay in view of the unsettled state of the country. His Excellency left by the Russian steamer "Nahimoff" on Saturday.

Special Telegrams.

London, 28th Feb.

The corps diplomatique at Athens have interviewed the president of the ministry and counselled him to maintain peace. Coumoundouros declared himself willing to listen to advice but expressed a hope that the

stipulations of the Berlin treaty would be quickly executed.

Information from Port Natal dated 26th instant says that seven thousand Boers with two cannons were at Langsuek. During the night General Colley with 620 men occupied the heights above and after seven hours firing the Boers prepared to retreat but finding the British ammunition had failed, returned; when the British retreated and only 100 men escaped. Colley is missing and Romilly is wounded.

London, 2nd March.

According to a statement of an eye witness at the taking of Spizkop the ammunition of the English was sufficient. The Boers took the position by assault during a panic caused by their murderous fire. The *Times* correspondent was taken prisoner and compelled to identify the body of General Colley who was shot in the head. The detached squadron has disembarked a naval brigade of 1000 men. Other reinforcements demanded by Evelyn-Wood will be sent. General Roberts is named as successor to Colley.

The Greek frontier negotiations are in suspense. The Ambassadors await reply from the Porte to their declarations.

London, 4th March.

The Coercion Bill has received the Royal assent.

The armistice with the Basutos has expired.

Lerothedi has refused to negotiate with the Cape Government.

Assured that the pest has broken out at Djaffar Mesopotamia.

The Greek Chambers have voted a law for the enrolment of foreign officers in the Greek army.

No decision has yet been arrived at by the Porte on the Greek frontier question.

In a debate in the House of Lords on the subject of Candahar Lord Lytton and the Marquis of Salisbury attacked and Lord Derby and Lord Northbrook defended the policy of the Government.

"CYPRUS"

Larnaca, Sunday, March, 6th, 1881

A London weekly journal of large circulation draws a curious contrast between a state of things political as regarded from the official and from an unofficial point of view, and pertinently remarks "the perplexed British public may well rub its eyes, and ask whether it is awake or asleep, and whether it ought to believe anything at all." The subject is the Transvaal. On this question two articles appear in the foremost reviews for February, —one in the "Nineteenth Century" by Sir Bartle Frere, the other in the "Contemporary Review" from the pen of Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Butler. In the first-mentioned periodical the ex-official tells from his own point of view, the story of the Boers. He enters into details of their movements in South Africa and of their relations to the British Government. We are informed that the early emigration of the Boers into the unsettled wilderness beyond the precincts of British colonial jurisdiction was due "to pride, restlessness, fanaticism, and, above all, to resentment at British interference with the institution of slavery as existing among them." Their treatment of the native tribes is described as being marked by the

utmost selfishness and cruelty. But we cannot do better than quote our contemporary who draws the dissimilitude: "Their attempts at constituting an independent Government only led to financial bankruptcy, administrative failure, and dangerous anarchy; the British authorities interposed only in the interests of humanity, civilization and good order; and, further, the present revolt against the British power has been stirred up by adventurous agitators of different nationalities." On the other hand, we turn to the opinion of Colonel Butler who, it will be remembered recently contributed some sketches of Cyprus to that excellent magazine "Good Words." "There we find a picture of heroic courage, endurance and suffering which moves our hearts. The emigration movements of the Boers become transfigured into a venture for conscience and for liberty worthy of comparison with the departure of the "Mayflower" for the shores of New England. The British authorities appear like an evil genius, harrying, tormenting, self-seeking and unscrupulous, the annexation as a gigantic blunder resented by nine-tenths of the Dutch population every way; the Boer leaders as patriots of the noblest type. Not a word about slavery, or anarchy, or bankruptcy or any other of the ills charged upon the self-constituted Boer Governments."

These counter-balanced opinions which puzzle our contemporary we are able to dispose of without any very great difficulty. Sir Bartle Frere is generally computed an able man; with Colonel Butler we are not acquainted outside of his writings which, however, augur very favourably for the sagacity of his author. Unless we are much mistaken, we have in the erst-while governor the picture of an official with no single idea in common with the people over whom it was his destiny to exercise a little "brief authority", with no one sympathy in kind. He has been among but not of them. He may have recommended himself to the official mind, that was but part of his task; to the general public his ideas have all along been as antagonistic as to those of Colonel Butler. He is part and parcel of a system of administration which it has been sufficiently proved recoils upon itself. And the sooner the Colonial office and our administrations generally take the lesson to heart, the better.

THE APPROACHING CENSUS.

In view of the coming census,—which, as we have stated, will be taken throughout Great Britain and other parts of the Empire on April 4th, the same day as in Cyprus, the *Daily News* in a recent issue gives an account of the manner in which the various required statistics will be obtained and adds some other interesting information. The Census as an institution was unknown until the present century, and since 1801 eight have been taken in the United Kingdom, the last being arrived at ten years to a day anterior to the date fixed for that approaching. For several months past we learn that the Census Departments of the various Governments have been busily engaged in making the necessary preparations for the forthcoming event. Those for England and Wales have already been far forwarded under the superintendence of the Local Government Board, presided over by Sir Brydges Heniker, Registrar-General. Minute directions for the guidance of superintendent and sub-registrars are printed, the registrars have delivered new plans of divisions and lists of "enumerators", as they are called, to their chiefs, the printed schedules are already in the hands of the Census-office, and in the week ending April 2nd, the entire work of distribution will be completed. The forms for filling-up will be distributed by the enumerators a day or two before the time for collection in

order that ample opportunity may be given all to understand what is required of them. According to the *Daily News* the schedules have been compiled with a precision and clearness which leave nothing to be desired. On the reverse side of those for Householders are printed three examples of the mode of filling up, as follows:

THREE EXAMPLES OF THE MODE OF FILLING UP THE HOUSEHOLDERS' SCHEDULE.

Name and Surname	Relation to Family	Condition as to Marriage	Sex	Age last Birthday	Rank, Profession or Occupation	Where Born	If (1) Deaf and Dumb (2) Blind (3) Imbecile or Idiot (4) Lunatic
George Wood	Head of Family	Married	M.	43	Farmer (of all acreage, including 8 labourers)	Surrey, Godstone	
Maria Wood	Wife	Married	F.	44	Farmer's Wife	Scottish	
John Wood	Son	Unmarried	M.	19	Farmer's Son	Surrey, Godstone	
River Jane Wood	Daughter	Unmarried	F.	12	Scholar	Kent, Ramsgate	
Elizabeth Wood	Uglier	Unmarried	F.	71	Amatist	London	Lunatic.
Edith Edwards	Servant	Unmarried	F.	24	Dom. serv. (Domestic)	Surrey, Godstone	
Ann Young	Servant	Unmarried	F.	22	Dom. serv. (Domestic)	Surrey, Godstone	
Thomas Jones	Servant	Unmarried	M.	21	Farmer's Servant	Surrey, Godstone	
James Cox	Head of Family	Unmarried	M.	29	Barber-shaver	Scotland	Blind from Birth.
William Cox	Son	Unmarried	M.	24	Dressmaker	Surrey, Lambeth	
Sophia Cox	Daughter	Unmarried	F.	11 months	Formerly Landlady	Midsex, Shoreham	
Alexander Wilson	Grandson	Unmarried	M.	73	Printer	Ireland	
Margaret Wilson	Wife	Unmarried	F.	42	Printer-Compositor	France, British Subject	
John Butler	Boarder	Unmarried	M.	46	Copper Miner	Wales, British Subject	
James Smith	Visitor	Unmarried	M.	58	Ship Carpenter	Wales, British Subject	
Watson Johnson	Lodger	Unmarried	M.			Durham, Sunderland	

"Minute directions," says the *Daily News*, are given as to the order in which "rank, profession or occupation should be stated, with special reference to ministers of religion"; and, the same as with us in Cyprus, a penalty will attach to non-compliance with the Census regulations. In regard to this last clause which in Great Britain will render persons refusing to give information or who wilfully give false information subject on summary conviction to a fine of five pounds, our contemporary questions whether it will be strictly construed "in the case of ladies whose age and mental condition is coarsely questioned." And here in Cyprus where punishment is also promised delinquents, the non-prosecution of offenders against the Locusts' Eggs Ordinance affords precedent to doubt whether any legal steps will be taken under the Census Ordinance, Cyprus, 1881.

The work involved in taking the careful census of a population is considerable rather than attended by any difficulty. In a new colony like this, however, where the operation has been unknown before and where we have no General Register Office, we should not have thought the time chosen a particularly happy one for taking it. Blue books are in course of compilation, or, if these have been disposed of, the financial year is fast drawing to a close, and all would prefer that the Census returns should suffer rather than that the production of the country's Balance sheet should in any way be delayed.

We do not ourselves anticipate much difficulty in procuring the required statistics for the new institution in Cyprus. Prejudice arising from ignorance is sure to exist in some districts, and a little trouble may be had with the various elements in the population. But this has invariably been the case even at home. The enumerators whose work has happened to lie in the more humble localities have always had instructions "to set clearly before the public that their numbering of the people had nothing in common with that under David which brought the wrath of Heaven upon Israel." At times since 1801, and at various places, it has been found almost impossible in England to vanquish the repugnance of

