August 12, 1885.] IMVO ZABANTSUNDU (NATIVE OPINION). 3

ntle -Zinile kwizitili ezipezulu. Sisayive inconywa kwa Romani nase Dikeni. Si- hleii ngetemba lokuba lonyaka uyakulu- nga. Kwanganaana kunganjalo.

Sitonyalaliswa fcunene kukuva ngomnye umnumzana weli lingezantsi, e Tyolo- mnqa ukuba ngazo ezinyanga uhlwayele kanobom imbewu ezisitoba. Sikumbula eyengqolowa, eyombona, eyamazimba, eyehabile, eyerasi, eye-erityisi, eyembo- tyi eyetapile. Makulingwe ngento zonke, nto zakowetu! Asibantu bake bafunge o Ngobizembe, no Noton to. Soka namhla sibibidle ngokuti:—Kwanjengokuba ku- qinisekile ukuba ilanga liyakupuma ngo- mso, lomhlobo wetu uyakuba nembewu ayakuyivuna kwezi nokuba libalele, ali- balele. Akasakuzizondake ngokuhlwaye- la kwake abafani ngofani-

Umkondo abeucela u Sana Matshaya wase Qugqwala ubetwe ngu “ E.M.” oti ukusiba- lela “u Jacob Mkonyeni okwangu Mda- ndalazi (umnakwabo Malikazi Mkondo u Sanah Matshaya, intomhi ka Mkonyeni) ukwa Sikiti ngase Blekana, emazantsi no Makulu ; ebefudula ekn Ndofela ngase Qimir^ Siyavuyisana no Sana Matshaya kuba Mfnmene oligazi lake. Oku kukwa- bonisa ixabiso lokwazisa kwi Mro *Zcibantsu-* <^u ekungeko ndawo zingafikeleliyo kuyo.

Middleburg.

[George Nqana.)

July 1885.

Ndifuna ukwazisa wena nabafundi belipepa lidume kunene kutiwa zi *Mvo Zabantsundu,* usana oluvele selu- lumnkile njengabantu abadala.

Njengoko' ndazisayo ngo March ngoxu- bekwa kwelitye legumbi letyalike yaba- ntsundu e Metele. Ive mzi. zwana ngokwakiwa kwayo letyalike nina nisi- buzayo. Yakiwe ngumzi, ukutshoke site- ta amadoda Osutu ngokwawo. Kuqala emba ngokwawo amatye, einba umsele nesiseko. Waqalela ukunduluka apo umsebenzi; into emasiyincome kulama- doda yile yokuba ate kauti ezinikele ka- ngakanje,"kanti awafumani nento naku- bani, an came imisebenzi yawo, azinikele ekwakeleni Inkosi itempile. Umzi uwa- sekele ngento ezisiwa pantsi kwempu- mlo, eziniengo *buhope.* namanzi ashushu. Siyakuncoma noko kwenziwe ngumzi. Mhleli, ebendincamisa mhla ngati iziko- tile zibikelene, okangela akangele, ati esakubabomvu amehlo kujonga endlele- ni, usuke ubone ukuncama kwawo, sele- siwa kulamacetshana kutiwa zi *tr off els* ebiza udaka namatye, esebenza ngezisu ezize, udeke umsebenzi wasingisa eku- peleni. Mandingalibali ukukankanya u Revd. O. Carey umfundisi okutele ku­nene, ofuduswe umsebenzi ungekapeli, osilelelwe kuiikelela besimcelile ukuba eze ekuvulweni kwayo.

Mhleli andisayikukoliseka ndingawa- balanga amagama amadoda ake lendlu yokubedeshela, emi ngoluhlobo: Daniel Mareka, Philis Onverwacht, Water Ma- ntsiwe, April Minaar, namanye awodaka namatye.

Ke umsebenzi upele ngo July lo—kwa- vunyelwana ukuba ivulwe ngo 12 July nge Cawa. Okwenene kubenjalo. Uga- lelekile u Revd. B. S. Dlepu ngo Mgqibe- lo, ukuvela e Cradock. Kusile okunga- liyo, inkonzo iqalwe ngentsimbi yeshumi linanye ngu Revd. B. S. Dlepu; umfo wakona uqube waquba weza kunqika ku Joshuwa, isahluko xxiv., amazwi akeabe kwinxalenye ye 15 verse, kumazwi ati: Minanendlu yam siyakumkonza u Ye- hova; sayenzake into isicaka se Nkosi kulomazwi, kuzele mawetu nabelungu. Ndabona ukuba amazwi ayakwenza akwenzayo kwesisizukulwana samara- mba. Ipumile, kute kwasala amalungu azeleyo aseramenteni, u Maneli lowo wa- nikela isilalelo, batsho Abesutu, ngu- mtendeleko ke lowo.

Kweyokumnka komhla kushumayele u Revd. J. W. Thompson, ocingelwa ukuba uzakuzalisa indawo ka Mr. Carey afuduke nonyakanje, ushumayele umfo lowo kunene naye, kuko nabelungu. Kweyangokublwa kushumayele kwa u Revd. Dlepu; kwati ngentsimbi yesibozo wagaleleka kwakona u Revd. J. W. Thompson; kute emva kwexeshana wa- posa naye amazwana ; ndeva selejika ku- fupi selebizela esiguqweni. Nina nisa- ziyo esakwa Tela; ngakumbi wena Mhle­li. Sizuze ngobobusuku basixenxe aba- ntu abatsha endlwini entsha.

Kute ngo Mvulo yayintlanganiso ya- manzi ashushu, iteke ibeta intsimbi kwa- sekuzele, sebenyatelana ingumlungu, Lawn, Mxosa Msutu, kuko nania Indiya, njalo-njalo. Uvulwe ngentsimbi yesi- xenxe umsebenzi nge 21 Kafir Hymn, ngu Revd. B. Dlepu. Bazitshisileke nga- manzi behlanganisa ngamapetelo azi ku- kisi. Emva ko 12 o’clock kuvulwe intla- nganiso yeziteto : i Chairman ibengu Mr. D. Mackinnon, igqwatulele ngamazwi amnandi; wazake wabiza lamanene uku­ba atete: Revd. B. Dlepu, D. Mareka, Feland, T. Bennie, no S. Madelia, aciko- zileke nawo. Baye abantwana besenza eyabo into ngasemva ngengculo. Lentla- nganiso ibe yeyole kunene, engazanga ibeko enialo. Bendihlala ndingazi uku­ba abelungu bangaka kulomzi. Ke mna mawetu andazi ukuba lamadoda ndinga- wafs^^a nantonina ngomonde wawo. Ndinenkolo ukuba enjenje enkolweni yapo: ofumanisa indawo ebanzi. Mzi n|mgo umzekelo omhle, wamadoda ase Lusutu, nangoke, ukwakiwa kwendlu ngapandle kwemali. Sinixelele lendlu ibingati cost £600, kodwa ite cost £43. Uxolo Mhleli ngenteto ende. Nazo inda- ba Klintshi Jobela, nawe Ntshiyane, no­ko ndisancoma.

NATIVE OPINION

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12,1885.

WOOL.

A

S the wool season is again approaching, it seems to us that, in view of the present very low prices, particularly for clips in which dirty, coarse, and scabby wool is found—in fact for even good wool that is badly got up—itwill not be out of place to urge upon Native owners of sheep the absolute necessity of restoring more care and attention upon the get up of their wool.

We take it that the low prices now ruling in the English Market are mainly attributable to increased production on the one hand, and to the absence of any special demand for woollen fabrics, and the want of speculation on the other. In pass­ing we will refer to the first of these causes because, more or less, the others are dependent on it. The inferior quality of the wool now sent from the Cape is an important factor in the low market value so far as we are concerned. But we shall deal with this later on

The fact of over-production would seem to be making itself felt not only with wool, but with almost every other product both for food and clothing; and a lower range of prices has to be submitted to by the producer. While such a re­action is going on, the man or the country that sends an inferior article to the market is the party who suffers most. It is an old. and true saying that what is well bought is half sold; it is equally true that what is well produced is sure to find a market. What we are suffering from in this country is the want of system in dealing with what is produced, more notably in the case wool; and it must be patent to all thinking men that unless wool growers devote more care and attention to their work they will, by and by, wake up to the fact that sheep farming has not only ceased to be a profitable employment, but it will not even provide them with a livelihood, and the Colony’s main export will not pay for producing until a better class of men take the matter up with the determination of turning to good account all the advantages nature has accorded to us in this country.

We will not refer to the recent action of the sheep farmers in the House of Assembly on the Scab Bill. That action is so utterly incomprehensible to all intelligent men that we will not waste words upon it. But we must draw atten­tion to the prevalence of scab on sheen, and to the deterioration of wool in consequence. Every owner of sheep should work day and night until it entirely disappeared from his flocks, because this is one of the reasons why our wool is so cheap in what is generally called the Home Market.

As we have said before all wool is much cheaper than it used to be, and it has now touched the lowest point we can remember. But Cape wool is lower in proportion than that of any other country, one reason being that South America has entered into keen competition with us during the last few years. For- merley the South American wool competed with our very worst; now its general get up is better than ours, and is driving us out of some of the markets that were supplied almost exclusively with Cape wools. Our object in this article is to impress upon native sheep farmers the urgent necessity of again producing good wool, so as to regain the position it formerly held. That this can be done we are certain, because we know that a few years ago the fieecewashed wool bought from natives—some living on this side of the Kei, and some on the other— was eagerly bought up at good prices, and we are assured by a merchant who is a large exporter of wool, that of the clips sent in from the neighbourhood of Keiskama and Tsomo Rivers, he obtained the high­est prices in the London market for that class of wool. Later on, the bulk of the Native fleeces was bought for the German market on account of the cleanly manner in which it was got up. This was creditable. Alas I all this demand has ceased, simply because the Natives have not exercised the necessary care in washing their sheep, and in sorting out the coarse fleeces from the fine. The wool itself—when sheep are free from scab—is just as good as ever it was. We were particularly struck with some of the sheep in the extra­Colonial Territories when passing through that country a few months ago:—fine strong healthy animals, black and coarse some of them— but the bulk of them carrying good strong wool, which only wanted care in washing and sorting to secure “ top ” prices when brought to market. We know some of the Native wool-growers are apt to argue on the same lines as the Dutchmen do, viz. : that they are not paid for any extra trouble they may take in getting up their wool, because the trader who buys pays the same price for it all round for good and bad. But we take leave to point out that this is a fallacy. It may be true that a man bringing a small bag of really good wool to a buyer only gets the average price for it because it must be put into a bale with bad stuff; but if a bale, or even several bags of clean wool of even quality be submitted, we should be surprised if the highest price is not always given ; and if the Natives of a district or location combine and determine to give more attention to the get up of their wool, that wool would soon become known in the market, and would realize, at least, a penny per pound more than the ordinary clips pre­pared in a slovenly manner. It might take a season or two to do this, but we contend it must be done if the Natives want to get all that can be got for the produce of their flocks.

Our advice to all is to try this method. Let the sheep be carefully washed. This work should not be left to boys and hangers-on, but the native farmer must look after it himself. After they are washed do not put them back into the dirty kraal if you can possibly avoid it, but let them run all night and shear them the second day after washing, taking care that all coarse and scabby fleeces are put in a bag separately, and we are quite sure the extra price you will obtain for the wool will more than recompense for the extra care and attention bestowed on the get-up of your clips. Of course, it cannot be expected that our advice will be unanimously followed but we hope many will adopt our suggestions this season, and if they are once taken up the results will be so satisfactory that many will be induced to adopt such a system. Should those who take this course find, after they have done all that can be done, and have been success­ful in preparing their wool in a praiseworthy manner, that the trader to whom they have usually sold their clips is not giving them any encouragement by paying more than for the ordinary parcels, we can assure them that justice will be done them at the King William’s Town Produce Market ; Mr. Ho­ward and Mr. Tremeer will sell it for them at the small commission usually charged, and we feel satis­fied they will not be disappointed at : the result. We do not think any­thing of this kind will be necessary, however. The trader knows how much depends upon lais bringing good wools to market and, we believe, he will be only too glad to see a marked improvement in the , clips and to pay the outside value for them. Our opinion is that ordi­nary fieecewashed wool with bits of | scabby, dirty, coarse fleeces mixed I up with it—such as we saw a lot of last season—will not be worth more than from 5d. to 6d. in the Terri­tories this season; whereas well- grown, clean, fine wool will certainly be worth 7d—*only it must be clean and free from Scab.* W e are all very poor just now, and it behcves everyone to make the best of what he has. We trust the native sheep farmers will take our advice, and thus secure to them­selves a profit on their industry, and at the same time very naturally benefit the country in which they live.

Very much more could be written on this subject, but this article is long enough. At some future time we hope to refer to the advantage of improving the breed of sheep and other matters of interest to the Native Farmer.

Editorial Notes.

Says the *Border News* (Aliwal North) “ The Government are about to effect *t* change in the organization of the Cape Police, by substituting Europeans fOi natives. Some twenty natives in this dis­trict have already received notice tc quit,” and, of course, these twenty Natives will be deprived of the means ol earning their livelihood. Why? We pause for a raply.

The action of Government seems to us to be on a par with feeding a hungry dog on its tail. We fear it will be more diffi­cult to detect crime among the Natives with European policemen only. Our own belief is that Native policemen have done, and are doing much good in this country, and they deserve a better recognition of their services.

While Government has been deliber­ating on getting rid of all Native police­men, we have been turning over in our minds the wisdom of suggesting a scheme whereby Government might form a Native regiment of policemen with Native officers under an efficient white Colonel, to patrol the frontier districts. Such a force would vie with the Cape Police and other forces made up of Europeans in the detection of crime, and would be a healthy stimulus to the other force, while in fitness for the work in hand, it would be difficult to surpass it, and would be maintained cheaply.

With reference to the same subject the Port Elizabeth *Telegraph* says:—‘‘The Kafir newspaper, *Tmvo,* has an article.on the subject of the Government weeding natives out of the rural police force. As might be reasonably expected, the *Imvo* argues that a policy of this kind is calcu­lated to frustrate the very object the Government has in view—the suppression of stock thefts. The editor maintains that white men cannot become well posted in the ruses and wiles of native thieves. Our contemporary pays a very left-handed compliment to his countrymen in the phrase, ‘ to put down crime in any class you must utilise members of the same class.’ If this is not a paraphrase of the English proverb ‘ set a thief to catch a thief,’ there is no meaning in language. At all events the *Imvo* is to be commended for candour, and we fear there is too much truth in its observation.” Henry Kings­ley has said “ A keeper is a poacher turned outside in, while a poacher is but a keeper turned inside out.” So that our contemporary’s “ set a thief to catch a thief” has its counterpart even in the conservative occupation of game preserv­ing in old England.

We are very pleased to see that our able friend the *East London Dispatch* thinks with us on the utility of Natives as Policemen. It says :—*“ Native Opinion* holds that a serious mistake is being made in the weeding of Natives out of the Cape Police. It fears that ‘ white men cannot be well posted in the ups and downs of the thieving class of Natives.’ We should certainly like to hear if there is any good ground of complaint against the Native Police. On the face of things they ought to be the best detectives. If they are not loyal to the law, that is another matter.” As concerns loyalty to the law, we may assure our contemporary that it would be difficult to prove their want of it.

The *Cape Argus* is rather unfair, we think, to the Aborigines Protection Society, a body for the existence of which we cannot thank Providence too much. And we may acknowledge here that for their existence in these sublunary regions the gratitude of the Natives is, to a great extent, due to Mr. Saul Solomon, the *Cape Argus,* and the Aborigines Protec­tion Society. Says our respected con­temporary: “It is not a little significant that the period during which there has been a greater feeling of fairness towards Natives than there ever was before, has been just since the cessation of any active interference by the Aborigines Protection Society in the affairs of the colony. We confess that this may seem an odd admis­sion when certain traditions of this journal are taken into account; but there, is the fact, and we cannot ignore it.” For our part we have been hugging the impres­sion that what led to the cessation ol the so-called interference of the A.P.S. has been the disappearance of the causes that made it impossible to avoid that interference.

We observe from the English papers that our Indian friend, Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, is to stand for Deptford at the forthcoming election instead of Greenwich, as was previously arranged. Grand open air mass meetings were held at Deptford in the end of June, which were addressed, among others, by Mr. Ghose and Air. George Osborne Morgan, M.P., a member of Mr. Gladstone’s last administration. About the same time lie opened a Liberal Club and made an interesting speech in reply to the toast of the “House of Commons, coupling the name of Mr. Gladstone and that of Mr. Ghose,” proposed by Mr. Morgan. In politics Mr. Ghose is a Radical of the most pronounced type.

The energetic Principal of St. Mat­thew’s Institution, the Rev. C. Taberer, has gone to England with the object of collecting funds for the work of that use­ful Institution. The Rev. A. W. Brereton is acting in his absence. At Port Eliza­beth he delivered an interesting lecture based upon his 23 years’ experience of mission work in South Africa, and made a powerful appeal on behalf oft missions. He showed that, notwithstanding diffi­culties, he had managed, since he took over the mission from Canon Greenstock in 1870, to build a parsonrge, a church, schools and workshops. In the Institution there are 72 boarders, 36 apprentices, 20 girls, 6 teachers, 4 of whom are Europeans and 2 Natives. The Industrial Depart­ment was succeeding well. It had since 1875 realised £4,000. The buildings had cost £8,000; £1,680 had been collected; £2,000 had been got from sale of articles in the Industrial Department and £2,000 remained as debt. We are sure many will wish Mr. Taberer God speed in his trip. At the lecture the chair was occupied by Mr. L. L. Mitchell. Standard Bank Man­ager at the South African Liverpool, and his remarks in introducing Mr. Taberershow that colonists are beginning to see that missionaries are not the only people interested in the civilisation of the Natives, but that the prosperity of the country is bound up in their work.

At another stage the Parliament threw out the Land Bill which contained the proviso that Traders should have titles to ten acres in Native Locations. Of course we rejoice at this, and hope the matter may never be mooted again, j There can, nevertheless, be no objection to give titles to this class of the com­munity when inhabitants in Locations are being granted individual titles to their holdings; but we object to the shadowy principle of robbing Paul to pay Peter that underlies this movement.

NATIVE GIRLS’ SCHOOL.

Examiner’s Report of the Girls’ Training
School, Lesskyton.

I had the honour to examine the Lessey- ton Native Girls’ Training Instituti >n at the half year, ending June 24, 1885. This sem­inary is under the charge of the Rev George Chapman, as Governor and Chaplain, and Miss Simpson, Lady Principal.

The training in domesfic duties is in the hands of Mrs. Chapman ; Mrs. Cook also renders valuable assistance and i’:s‘ruction in the several branches of fancy and needle work.

I found the school to consist <.f seventeen girls, two of whom are European, the rest Native. It is graduated in three divisions. The First Division took Reading, Ro^al Reader No. 4 and 5, and Dictation, Gram­mar, Parts of Speech and Parsing of a simple Sentence, Geography, Definitions and Map of England and Asia, and Arithmetic to end of Compound Proportion. Division II—Royal Render No. 4, and the same work as Division I., except Arithmetic, was to end of Practice, with two pupils advanced to Proportion.

Divison HI—Consisting of two girls who had not long been resident, took Royal Reader No. 3, Dictation, Spelling, and Arith­metic to the end of simple rules, and easy questions in Grammar and Geography.

The reading of the whole school, was clear, distinct, and satisfactory. Of course a marked Kafir pronunciation was notice­able. I was specially pleased to find, that all questions as to the meaning of English words were correctly answered, thus, prov­ing that the reading was not a mere parrot like pronunciation of vocables. Spelling and dictation were excellently well done. Writing remarkably distinct, all letters well and carefully formed. There were but few errors in the exercises, and these mostly arising from a strange voice dictating.

The whole school took grammar. A sen­tence was constructed by the pupils, shew­ing a ready acquaintance with the various parts of speech, and then it was co, rectly parsed, and definitions given.

Geography was well done, there was a thorough acquaintance with the definitions, and a most intimate knowledge of the map of England displayed, together with the products, manufactures and nSinerals of various districts and towns.

The arithmetic gave me special sa: isfac- tion. The pupils have evidently been well and most carefully grounded ; there were naturally degrees in celerity of working, but all the sums set to the various divisions were correctly done. Some of the pupils worked with wonderful quickness, correctness, and neatness.

The needle and fancy work showed great taste and finish, and was to me matter of surprise that in so short a time so much could be accomplished.

In conclusion, I was more than satisfied with the progress and attainments of the pupils. The course of Instruction is suffi­ciently wide for all practical purposes, while the pupils are most carefully and conscien­tiously grounded in the various branches taught. It were easy perhaps to take up some branches of knowledge more showy and less useful, but all friends of Native education, especially those who realise that the very essence of wise teaching consists in the elements being thoroughly and con. cientiously taught will rejoice at the good and solid foundation work which Miss Simp­son and her pupils have accomplished. I congratulate the Queen’s Town district on possessing such a school, and would urge upon our Native friends to do all in their power to assist and develope an institution where their children may be so carefully and wisely taught.

John E. Parsonson, M.C.P.,
Head Master

Queen’s Town Wesleyan Grammar School. July 21, 1885.

HEALD TOWN INSTITUTION.

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RESULT OF GOVERNMENT INSPECTION, 1885.

This Native institution has for many years past done, but quietly, very good and solid work. Considering how, in public examinations, it has held its own, and sometimes more that its own, when pitted with other Native institutions, we think the modesty of its managers has militated against its popularity in the estimation of the general public. It is gratifying to find that its work continues sound, as the subjoined table shows. The Institution proper numbers fifty-five pupils who faced Mr. Howe-Ely’s exam­ination with results that cap those of any other school of the kind in South Africa. We heartily compliment Mr. Lightfoat' the head-master, and his lieutenants on the brilliant success of their pupils.

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Mr. J. Lightfoot’s class — 1 — — 21

Rev. G. Kakaza’s class — 5 — 3 g

Mr. A. Mali’s class I 4 8 14

Total 4 14 17 29

Ngase Tinara kubikwa ukububa kuka Mr. Jos. Reid owayeke elilungu lesositili e Pala\* mente.