enezi-

ukuha ebezi- ukuli-

lemali

tandiyo kukuba nge Palamente yanyakenye  
amalungu alo Rulumeni ayegwebe isheleni  
ngamnyile, engapezulu knde emfanelweni,  
eze kule Komiti ayivumele, noko yaziwayo  
ukuba ibuxoki-

SiR T. UPINGTON : U Rulumeni akaroli  
nefalintyi yayo.

MR. INNES; Lemali ihlanlwe yi Bodi  
yase Kimberley into engenzi sahlulo kweyo-  
kuba ibe ibihlanlwe kwimali yakomkulu.  
Ikomityi yabacedululi masiko abantsundu ne  
yase Batenjini, ati u Sir T. Upington  
balandela yona, yayingahambi ngalo-  
liwe. yayilinani elanele ke isheleni nge.  
mayile. Kule yaseKimberley leyo iyeyo.  
bumenemene. Uyibixa ngegama lohu-  
menemece kuba amalungu etabata into  
engapezulu kwencito, into ke leyo eyimpa-  
ngo. Ubhekira ke kwinkundla ukuba  
yindlela eyimfanelo na le ukuba amanene  
azirume ngayo. Ukuba kufuneka erunyiwe  
amadoda e Komityi mawanikwe £4. 4s.  
noknba £5 5s ngemini ukuba kubonakala  
kufuneka; kodwa mayingavunyelwa into  
yokuba amadoda abambe 1,300 ahambe  
efumana isheleni ngemayile, elixa achite  
£15. Unosizi kanye ukuba igama le Nkulu  
ye Jaji lingenisiwe, kuba libe limsulwa,  
yaye lingeniswa ngu Sir T. Upington ukuba  
azihlambe ngalo. Inteto yepepa ayixhase  
kuba evumelana nayo, efumana kungeko

aimbi isigqibo angnfika kuso umntu  
uyaniso libbale linazo ipepa.

Sir T. UPINGTON : Ndiyavuma  
belifanele ukutsho ipepa ngenyaniso  
pambi-kwalo, yiyo lonto ndite kwasu  
nika inyaniso ezingapezulu.

Mr. INNES lendlela kutatyatwe  
ngayo mayipeliswe ibuhlazo.

U Sir TAOMAS SGANLEN ukwa kulu-  
vo luka Mr. Innes, waye engayiboni into  
yokuti umntu osebenzela u Rulumeni  
arunywe okunye xa esuswe kowake umse.  
benzi wanikwa omnye okwa ngowakwa  
Rulumeni.

U Mr. MERRIMAN ulandele, walata  
kwinteto ka Mr. Schermbrucker oko ebe  
ngekangeni kwiwonga akulo nkucukuceza  
imali ezicitelwe ikomityi, wayengekabiko  
oko u Mr. A.B. ote watunywa ngo Mr.  
Schermbrucker wafunjatiswa ikupa lakwa  
Rulumeni. (Kwahlekwa.) Namhla nguye  
nowubo abapanga imali yakomkulu. Yinto  
elihlazo ukuba kubeko ilungu lika Rulumeni  
elitabata imali ngapezulu kwentlaulo eliyi  
fnmanayo kumsebenzi wekomityi.

U Mr. SCHERMBRUCKER uchaze  
eyake neyowabo bobabini incite ye £306  
ukusuka e Kapa ukuya e Pretoria, ati yimali  
leyo abayichite ekuqesheni ikali nendleko  
knpela.

U Sir GORDON SPRIGG ute, ilungu  
lase Dikeni lirnbeka u Rnlumeni ityala  
lempango, walata kwakona ukuba yimali  
ye Bodi jase Dayimani.

U Mr. DOUGLASS, ukalaze ukuba inga-  
cikidwanga indawo yokuba lamanene  
etabata lemali nje ebengaz hlauli itikiti  
zika loliwe.

U Mr. HOFMEYR walate imnosiso ka  
Sir T. Upington ukude ayihoye inteto yama-  
pepa. Lengxoxo ibonisa imfuneko yokuba  
kubeko into ekugqityvra kuyo mayelana  
nokuba makanikwe ntonina amalungu akwa  
Rulumeni xa ngaba ayabambahamba e  
Koloni.

U Mr LEONARD walate ukuba imali ze  
Bodi yase Dayimani zezakomkulu, no Sir T,  
Upington wakutsho oko nyakomnye. Uka-  
lazele ukuba amalungu ka Rulumeni abuyise-  
lwe imali yendleko zawo xa ngaba atunywe  
gama kwakumsebenzi ka Rulumeni.

U Sir T. SCANLEN unike isaziso sokuba  
uyakufuna kubekwe ingxelo yencito yamalu-  
ngu ka Itulumeni xa ahambahambavo, oko  
lwati lwamiselwa ulaulo olungu nqapela-  
ndikule.

UMHLA WESINE, 30th MAY.

Kokukangelwa kwesibini komteto we ntlanzi. Kukukangelwa kwesibini kowo- gcino lwencwadi. Kucikidwe owokunqabisa inqaba neminye imiteto elolohlobo.

AMACAPAZA ASE KIMBERLEY.

[NGUMBHALELI WETU.]

IKAYA.

Nase Kimberley apa nonyakanje kuko  
ikaya lendwendwe, livulwe ngu Mr.  
Madala. Kesaya kulikangela elikaya,  
asikolwanga kanye yindlela eliqutywa  
ngayo, kuba sifike tina lingenamahluko  
we kofi-shopu ziyindimbane apa e Dayi-  
mani zibeke zingenaluncedo ezindwe-  
ndweni. Siyatemba ukuba u Mr. Jas.  
Madala uyakuhla alilungise ikaya elo  
aliqalileyo.

UGWEVA.

Kuko enye indodana kwakona apa e  
Malay Cump esand’ ukubanjwa nge dayi-  
mani, ibisafika, isawuqala nalomsebenzi  
wokugweva; lendodana ibihlala kufupi  
netyalike yase Wesile, abanye bamazi  
ngegama elingu Sitonga, kufunyenwe  
imbokotwe zantlanu ebhokisini yomnene.  
Yinqaba ukuba wodabula.

IKOMITI N0KUZALA KWENTOLONGO.

I Commission iti oku kuzala kwentolo-  
ngo nokuxinana apa e Kimberley kuba-  
ngwe ngulomteto we pasi, ngokuba ama-  
polisa aman’ ukupuma ingqina ukuya  
kuzingela abantsundu, into embi kunene,  
haze ababantu bagwetywe bengabuzwa-  
nga nezizatu, bengenaye namteteleli.

ELEDOEOSI.

Kuko noslyazi obanjwe kunye no  
Stonga. Eligqira kutiwa belimana uku-  
vumisa lixela ukuba idayimani u Sitonga  
wozifumana niuina. Nambla unkabi  
naye ubanjiwe.

UKVNCIPA KWE MIPANDA.

Kungokunje ngati imipanda yamane-  
nekazi antsundu ayisayi ezikwatini nje

ngexa bekungekatetwa ngabo  
utywala.

UKUFIKA KOMFUNDISI.

U Rev. J. S. Morris, umfundisi wase  
Wesile oza kushumayela ezikwatini e  
Kimberley nase Dutoitspan, uselefikile,  
nge-Cawa edluleyo wayeshumayela e  
Newton, e Wesile kweyabantsundu,  
kusasa. Uya kwamkelwa yile remente  
ngolwesi-Bini, 19 ka June.

IKAYA E BEACONSFIELD.

Bati abantu base Dayimani liyafuneka  
Ikaya Lendwendwe nase Beaconsfield.  
Nalo le ilungelo ’mfo ontsundu onako.

apa

OM1KWENZIWE ZI MBUMBA.

Abantu base Dayimani bati Umanyano  
nge Mfundo neotlanganiso ka Tungu-  
mlomo, mazihlangane kumenywe intla- ,  
nganiso enkulu yabamnyama, kweziweiqinga ngale ndawo-yotywala bomlungu  
Ukuba mabususwe pakati bantsu-  
ndu. Lontlanganiso ingenziwa ngoku  
i Palamente isahleliyo nje. Huku nto  
zakowetu ! Safa nga Mabhulu !!

UKUSHWESHWA.

Amadikazi asikuko nokuba maninzi  
ngoku apa e Dayimani, abantu benza,  
into esimanga ukushwesha.

UKUHLA KWAMAXABISO EDAYIMANI.

I dayimani ziwile kunene ngoku,  
asazi ukuba bona abakuti ngoku. basaya  
kufumana into. Ninga ncami noko nto  
zakowetu ezise Ligwa.

UKUXHASWA KWE “MVO.”

Umzi mauke nawo lendawo uyiqwala-  
sele. Kuko abati yinina ukuba imali yom-  
rumo ingami kwezi sheleni zintatu nge-  
kwata, ukuba umntu angamelwa zizo,  
nokuba sekudlule inyanga neminyaka.  
Batsho ababantu kuba bengazi okokuba

indleko zokuqutywa kwomsebenzi lo,  
zimelwe yilemali yomrumo, eti xa  
ingafikanga kwasentloko kufunekle uku-,  
ba kuyokubolekwa e Bhankini, apo  
kumali izalayo. Lomatole ke, amelwe,  
ukuba ahlaulwe ngabo bangahlauli  
kwase Ntloko. Ukuti entloko , siteta  
ngapambi kwokufa kwenyanga yokuqala  
ye kwata.

Sivuyiswa kunene tina xa abahlobo  
betu beyirole kwa isaqala ikwata, nayo  
isekwinani layo lamhlamnene,kuno-  
kuba ibanjwe de kudlule. amaxesha  
emfanelo ihambe nendleko ze Bhanki.

KWA ZULU.

Ezokugqibela ezivela kwa Zulu zifike ngo Mgqibelo e Maritzbnrg, nomlungu weve- nkile oti npangwe yimpi ka Mnyamana. Yimiqodi ama Zulu avela kumacalana onke. ukusinga ku Dinizulu. Uncoma ukunqaba kwe lizwe apo itontelana kona imikosi yalo nkusi,—Enkongeni, seleku 6,000 amadoda akona. Bekulindelwe ukuba ifike yonke ilungele ukungena imikosi yakwa Rulumeni ngo-Mvuo, ize yenze konke enako ukumba- mba u Dinizulu.

u Frederick,

lweuqitileyo,

Unexesha

sisifo esibe simbambe

Ikumkani yase Germany,  
ibhubhe ngolwesi-Hlanu  
kusana, ngentsimbi yeshumi.

esemngcipekweni

ngomqala. Wazalwa ngo 18 October, 1831,  
waqeqeghelwa emkosini, ate wafumana  
ubiptizo lomlilo kwimfazwe ezazipakati  
kwama Jelimeni nama Austrians ngo 1866.  
Ngo 1870, waye ngpmnve wabapati bemi-  
kosi kwimfazwe awaye bambene amawabo  
ne France, wayeb.lnleke ugokalipo kwezo  
ndawo zonke. Ngo 25 January, 1858,

watshata nentombi enkulu  
yela Mangesi, bazibula  
Frederick William Victor,  
January, 1859, otabate  
ebukumkanini ngegama

Emperor William, II. Elitshawe lililelwayo  
lisipifte isihlalo sobukumkani inyanga  
ezintatu kwapela. Luye nexego elinguyise  
libhubbe ibinguye obesemgcipekweni.  
Izizwe zonke ziyalila kunye nama Jelimeni.

ye Nkosazana  
ngonyana u  
Albert ago 27  
indawo yoyise  
lokuba ngu

EZABABHALELI.

amacapaza nge somerset east.

Kwi *Mvo ye* 16th May umboneli endi- mbiza ngokuba ngosand’ ukuvela, wenze inteto nge Somerset East ate akayilungisa kakuhle pambi kokuba ayis’ epepeni.

Kwindawo yokuqala. ndiyakumxolela ngayo yonke inteto yokugxeka ayenzile- yo, kuba ndingomdala umboneli, ndabe ndiqonda kakuhle ukuba bendiya kwe- njenje nam lomzi ukuba bendingatanga ndilinde izimvi.

Uti lo Mboneli, abantu base Somerset East banobubele obuninzi—aye kungena kwizindlu eteta ngokufaneleka nangoku- ngafaneleki kwazo—atete ngokuba nda- wonye kweza (magqoboka) abantu base sikolweni nabase maqabeni—ngediliya ebaniniyo bakolise ukuba ngabo bonke abantu balapa—nangokungayibali into embi awayenziwayo ukudeketwa itolofiya —nangako ukuyiqonda ukuba yona idiliya atnehlo ake angamelana nayo etatileni. Yonke lento injengokuyitsho kwako. Intwana embana, wena utike izolo e Somerset East, kwasa umka, kanti uzakunika nawo umzi upela, ngati ngu- mntu lo oze apa ezixelelwe ezizinto ngo nantsi; umntu onjalo akanakuze abe ngu mboneli. Makati ukuzibiza ungu Mhloli. Mhlobo, ukuba uti wena izindlu zase sikolweni mazime zodwa, uze ungasixeli nesonakalo esikolisa utnxhelo wetu— akuko mntu uyakufuduka esizeni sake ngezwi lako elipolileyo, labe linjalonje lingenandawo ilinqata layo.

Uti izindlu ezifanelakileyo zimbalwa— zonke zikolise ngokuba ne diliya, kwane- zo zimbi zinayo. Uchanile ke, apa ndi- yakuvisisa, noko sibuye sahlukane kwi- nto yokuba wena ulindele ukultona zonke inciniba zinentsiba ezimhlope, zingabiko zona ezimnyama, xa uti zonke izindlu mazifane. Lonto yokufaneleka komzi kwakunye nento zawo zonke ngumcimbi ozanywa nguwe nandim imihla nezolo. Into etnandi yeyokuba sobabini siyaqwa- nta; embi wena usola mna ngati wena sewufezekile. Ms’ ukundibulala ngento exakileyo nakuwe ; uti ndibone ngawapi na mna.

Mandipele ngeliti: kanene uti itolofiya akuyityi, yakuba ibekwe etafileni? Xa utshoyo uti ukolwa kukuzifulela. Apa akufuliswa mntu wase mzini; sixolele ngokuhlatywa ngameva ayo, kanti yena noko akanakuyibona lonto, ububele buguqokela umninibo.” Xa Umboneli ati ukudla makungabekwa esitebeni, ku- ba engazange akuboue, engakufuni nokukufuna ukukutya — tina baninibo siyadaniseka, kuba sliele ukutyela etafileni yonke into. Asikuko nokuba Umboneli usidungudelisile ngokungasa-

zisi kwake ukuba kuye itafile iyahlaba—  
ayimyumi, nokuhlala kuyo seyizinkani  
zake. Asikufuni tina ukutonyalaliswa  
okunjalo, sesisazi nje ukuba umntu  
uyakuti akusitela kube nje ke. Ndiya  
tshonela apo.—Qwako .

Umboneli Omdala.

ABALIMI NA BARWEBI

E MARKENI.

E QONCE (Jane 16).

Irasi eluhlaza,—5d to 1/3 ngekulu  
Ihabile ezinknzo,-6/9 to 8/ ngekulu  
Itapile,—1/3 to 7/3 ngekulu,  
Umbona,—3/6 to 4/3 ngekulu  
Amazimba,—3/ to 4/3 ngekulu  
Irasi,— 2/6 to 3/2 ngekulu  
Amatanga—1/1 to 4/ ngedazini  
Umgubo—6/ to 7/3 ngekulu  
Inqholowa—3/ ngekulu  
Imbotyi—1/6 to 3/6 ngekulu  
Inkuni,—8/ to 27/ ngeflara

E RINI (Tune 16.)  
Inkuni—22/ ngeflara  
Umbona--11/3 to-13/ ngenxhowa  
Inqholowa—3/10 to 4/1 ngekulu  
Isemile—2/3 -ngenxhowa  
Irasi—8/3 „

Umgubo—12/ to 14/ „

Ihabile,.—3/9, to 4/ ngekulu  
Itapile—9/6ngenxhowa

E DAYIMANI (June 16)  
Isemile—5/6 to 6/ ngenxhowa  
Irasi,—11/ to 12/ „

Imbotyi,—9/ to 12/ „

Ihabile—8/ to 9/ „

Amazimba—l3/ to 15/ „

Umgubo,—15/ tp 23/ „

Umbona—11/ to 13/ „

Ihabile—13/6 to 14/ ,,

Itapile,—10/ to 20/ „

Inqholowa,—14/ to 15/ ,,

E KOMANI (June 16.)  
Inkuni—8/6 to 41/ ngeflara  
Umgubo—5/ to 5/6 ngekulu  
Ihabile—3/9 „

Itapile—5/ ngenxhowa  
Umbona—7/3 to 7/9 ,,

Amatanga—1/7 to 1/8 ngedazani

had. to

of this

the

of those pioneers  
colonisation in this

of 1820.

Some Lessons THE importance of

Albany the issue raised by  
by-election. Albany by-election  
cannot be gainsaid. It had to  
decide the momentous question  
whether the Government of thi s  
colony should continue to proceed  
on British lines of equal justice and  
perfect freedom for all, or whether  
its fortunes are better handed over  
to the tender mercies of an orga-  
nisation, principally dominated by  
“ extreme Afrikanders,” who have  
been recently described by a by no  
means hostile or prejudiced critic as  
“ ignorant men, who had been  
“ brought up in the wilds of Africa,”  
and who are compassing the over-  
throw of British authority through  
race animosities. It is truly a  
devious course that the Afrikander  
Bond are leading the country into.  
Well, it was this matter that the  
recent contest in Albany had to  
settle. That it is the problem that  
the constituencies will be called  
upon to solve in a few months’ time,  
is patent and clear to every one who  
takes the slightest interest in  
politics.

Albany, it is hardly necessary to  
observe, is the division of which  
Grahamstown is the centre ; and is

principally inhabited by

descendants  
of British

land, the Settlers

If seven or eight years ago any one  
had ventured to write in the  
Grahamstown papers that in a few  
years’ time the City and the  
county of which it is the capital  
would join in the movement to set up  
Bondocratic Government, so bitterly  
opposed to British rule in this fine  
colony, that person would have  
been deemed in these provinces as a  
fit subject for a free passage to  
Robben Island. How are the  
mighty fallen! One of the high  
priests of the Bond, Mr. Norton,  
made bold to say in his election  
speech that, unless a constituency  
“ were in touch and sympathy with  
“ the Bond it could not expect any  
“ legislative assistance.” This strikes  
at the fundamental principle of the  
British constitution that all Her  
Majestv’s subjects are equal in the  
eyes of the Government. He  
illustrated his meaning by stating  
that most necessary public works  
in the division had been stopped  
purely because the Bond was  
offended at the division not return-  
ing a Bondman at the last General

Editorial Notes.

very

Elsewhere will be found a a

sensible article taken over from the  
*Kaffrarian Watchman,* and advocating  
the adoption of a more rational and satis-  
factory system of getting in Native Taxes.  
It is is very unusual for Us to find our-  
selves in sympathy with the suggestions  
of our contemporary in connection with  
Native affairs, although we have the same  
end in view; but in this matter of the  
collection of taxes from Natives we find  
ourselves in substantial agreement with  
the sentiments the *Watchman* has given  
expression to from time to time. Any  
member who would interest himself in  
getting the amalgamation of the Hut and  
House Taxes, which present themselves to  
the Natives as a double tax, would do the  
people immense service. Proclaim the  
two one tax, but payable in two instal-  
ments, and the grievance is to a certain  
extent redressed.

that we commend the interest that the Bond have evinced in getting the grievance of Binda redressed. It is sin­cerely to be hoped that the Select Commit­tee will closely enquire into the harassing practice of seizing droves of Native's stock to satisfy one or two pounds sterling. The practice leads to the perpetual estrange­ment of the people. We readily note this additional evidence of Mr. Sivewright’s well-known appreciation of the difficul­ties besetting the Natives. Yet there is much truth and force in the observation of the *Cape Mercury,* that “Mr. Sive- wright cannot suppose that one such ‘ swallow ’ is going to make everybodybelieve a Spring has come which lifts the Bond right across the chasm that separated it from the rest of the com­munity.” More of such deeds, combined with sympathy, will, Mr. Sivewright and his fellow-Bondmen may rest assured, rehabilitate that Association in the eyes of those who believe that one of its leading principles is the oppression of a section of the community.

HUT TAX AND BOUSE DUTY.

On the collection of these taxes the  
*Watchman* writes :—“ We had hoped to have  
found amongst the measures submitted by  
Government to the legislature in its present  
Session a Bill authorising the amalgamation  
of the Hut Tax and House Duty, it being  
a measure of fiscal reform strongly  
recommended by the officials of this district.  
The present system of calling upon the  
native early in a year for the payment  
of ten shillings upon his hut as Hut Tax  
and then subsequently calling upon him for  
another ten shillings upon the same hut as  
House Duty is an irritating method of rais.  
ing taxation, undesirable in any case but  
more particularly so where you have to do  
with an alien and semi-civilized race, who  
neither speak the language nor under,  
stand the institutions of the ruling race.  
We are a puzzle to them at all times and  
they consequently always view any of  
our regulations by which they are affected  
with suspicion and distrust, though ready  
to abide by “ the word ” of the Govern,  
ment if fully explained to them, and  
they have been allowed to have a good  
palaver over it. But there is no ex-  
plaining why a man is called upon to  
pay what he cannot consider otherwise  
than a double tax, the thing taxed being  
the same in either case and the sum asked  
for also the same. And though this may  
seem a very small matter, only involving  
the small payment of twenty shillings  
altogether, still it does fret and irritate the  
people to bare the tax-gatherer corning  
twice down upon them in this way, and it  
should be our wisdom to remore everything  
of a kind that may be manipulated by  
dissatisfied and designing men into a  
grievance. The native would pay his  
twenty shillings House Duty willingly, if  
told that the Government had so decided,  
and no fretfulness would be left behind  
when he knew that he had got rid of the  
payment for that year. It is by making  
these small matters of detail work smoothly  
and by removing from our dealing with the  
people anything like an appearance *of* an  
attempt to irritate them, that we place  
them in a contented mood and shut their  
ears against the agitator. And surely there  
can be no legal difficulty in getting this  
measure carried. We confess that the  
supineness and indifference of the Govern,  
ment in this matter is to us quite inex-  
plicable and would warrant the Secretary  
for Native Affairs being taken sharply to  
task. We are disposed to think  
it is negligence because there is  
evidence in the reports from this d strict  
for last year that Mr. De Wet does recognise  
the value of looking after little matters of  
detail in administration and removing causes  
for irritation. The Clerk in Charge at Keis-  
kama Hoek Bays ‘ The people heartily  
approve of the suggestion of the Govern-  
ment, namely, that the officer in charge  
should proceed to certain locations on fixed  
days during the time fixed for payment of-  
any current tax, for the purpose of receiving  
the money. The system will have the effect  
of acquainting every individual when his  
liability should be adjusted.’ And the  
Clerk in Charge at Middle Drift says : ‘ Re.  
garding the House Duty, the Civil Commis-  
sioner has inaugurated a new and improved

method of collecting that  
confidently expected  
lead to better results  
official in charge of

which it is  
not only  
give the  
district a

ranch better hold over the people. It was  
found that the exhorbitant charges made  
by the house duty Collector provoked a  
feeling of irritation among the people.  
Under the present system, when the  
necessary process is enforced against  
defaulters, the charges cannot exceed a  
certain small nominal fee, which small  
amount is divided *pro rata* among the police  
and assisting headmen, who haye all been  
appointed deputy collectors to assist the  
Collectors—the Officer in Charge. If the  
headman brings in any defaulters to pay he  
receives a certain percentage.’ Having  
sanctioned these useful measures to protect  
the people against extortion and to get rid of  
irritation, all that the Secretary for Native  
Affairs had to do to complete the work was  
to ask Parliament’s sanction for combining  
Hut Tax and House Duty in one payment,  
but this for some unexplained reason is not  
done, though manifestly a needed and a wise  
step to take. Has the thing got stuck  
somewhere in the Circumlocution Mill ?

tax,  
will  
but  
the

A man in love is a man who wishes to be more amiable and agreeable than he can be, and this is the reason why all men in love are ridiculous.

“ Writing for the Press is thankless work, is it not ? ” she asked. “ No.” was his reply: “almost everything I write is returned with thanks.”

A notice who attended a race said he didn’t see why the runners should be so particular about a quarter of a second at the end of it, when they kept the public waiting half an hour for the beginning.

A child of seven or eight said th it when the Bible speaks of “ children’s children ” it must mean dolls

-Election? If ever there was conduct that deserved to be strongly resented by free citizens, it was this. But on these grounds Mr. Norton is returned at the head of the poll by the most English of the English districts of the Colony. If this be the result on the green tree, we tremble for what it will be in the dry. We are face to face with the Contingency that, at the General Election the country will, like Al­bany, in its haste to escape present evils, fly into ills it knows nothing of; for according to the Bond Congress recently assembled at the Paarl, the principles of that as­sociation are as yet in a nebulous condition. Is it wise ? It is the bounden duty of clear-headed men, and moderate statesmen, to take the platform, educate the electors, and point the way to the peaceful government of this country for the benefit of all its inhabitants.

For these reasons we deeply regret that the motion of Mr. Douglass, calling attention to the incidence of taxation with a view to abolish the unfair House Duty, was so weighted with the Diamond Tax, that the unfairness of the House Duty escaped notice and while the new taxing proposals, sprung, as it were, upon the House was the only one that received attention. It is gratifying, however, to observe that of opinion is forming in favour of the repeal of the House Duty. Letters in the Cape Press have appeared confirming the often-repeated statement of the Natives that the tax was originally intended to last three years, and faith has not been kept with the people in its collection when the three years were over.

A further attempt is being made in Parliament to render ardent spirits cheaper than they are. At present a bottle of brandy may be had, in some places for 3d and 4d. This does not satisfy some of the members of our Parliament, and the other day a pro- posal was introduced by Mr. Ohlsson, a lond camp-follower, in obedience to the resolution of that Association, to make a reduction on the amount, which, under the existing law the dealers in the mad­dening compound have to pay. There is observable in Parliament a general and a wholesome diffidence to assist in any­thing to make brandy cheaper than it is, and thereby to encourage drinking habits among the Natives. So although Mr. Sauer had proposed an amendment to Mr. Ohlsson’s motion to reduce the licences only for the sale of wines of a certain strength, when the hon. gentleman found that it would be made the means of mak­ing drink more free he abandoned it and supported the reference of the whole subject to a Select Committee which is another way of shelving it for the session. We rejoice at this.

Mr. Tudhope, the Colonial Secretary, deserves praise for the idea he has originated of compiling statistics from agricultural information he has secured in an inexpensive way through­out the colony. We understand that it has been embodied in a Blue Book just presented to Parliament and to the more favoured newspaper offices. We can only guess as to its value, and commend it as a step in the right direction. The object is so good that we are really sorry that the mission of the policemen sent among the natives of these parts to get informa­tion together is not more definitely stated. The result of the mission has been in many cases to alarm or cause suspicion among the natives, as they think that Government are bent upon confiscating their produce. In their little brief authority some of the policemen have not been slow to raise and keep up ground­less apprehensions. Let the Government be frank with these people in this matter.

The thanks of the Natives are due to Mr. Sivewright for the effective way he has brought the Binda-Simkins House Duty case before Parliament. He has had it refered to a select committee consisting of Sir T. Upington, Messrs. Hofmeyr, Innes, Van der Walt, and the mover. This journal has never been slow to recog­nize and acknowledge good meant for the Natives no matter from which party it came; and it is with the greatest alacrity

NATIVE OPINION

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1888.

To a certain extent, we say, is the burden of direct taxation alleviated, so far as the Natives are concerned. As House Duty, the Native pays 20s. per year, an amount which is paid by inmates of houses valued at £200. Now, a Native’s hut is valued at £5, at the least, and does not even give one a vote, if on un­surveyed laud, according to the common and what we regard as a distorted reading of the 17th Section of the Disfranchise­ment Act. In our opinion it is most unjust to tax people at a valuation of £200, which would give a vote, and still refuse to give them a vote.

Ukubhubha kuka Emperor Frederick.

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