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.

 June 21, 1888. Imvo Zabantsundu (Native Opinion) 3