msebenzi aputume abasebenzi abamhlope kwamanye amazwe abe nokubagcina, kuba imigudu yolohlobo idla ngokati ingangenisi into kumnini msebenzi, kuba abasebenzi abamhlope babehle bafune ukuba ngobhasi kweyabo imisebenzi, kodwa masizingise. Waye u Rulumeni engeyi tabatela kuye lento kuba kulilungelo elikulu kuti ukuba lwande uhlanga olumblope. Ukuba u Rulu­meni unomsebenzi ongati ube nentlaulo eyaneleyo ngeputuma pesheya abasebenzi abamhlope. Kuko abantu abamhlope abati ngenxa yengxinano ekoyo kwizixeko ezikulu zase Yuropu, basinge emazantsi e Amerika, bafumane koba imivuzo engapantsi nakule inikwa inetevu zeli lizwe. Ukuba banokuti abo bantu bakuwagqiba amaxesha abo basebesebenza kwezinye indawo kweli bangongezelela amandla abamhlope kweli Akangetandi ukuba le Komiti inike icebo lokungenisa ama Tshayina nama Yindiya, mhlaimbi abamnyama nabamtubi kweli lizwe. (Hear, hear.)

U Mr. O’REILLY ute umsebenzi omhlope akanakupila ngexesha ngokuba edyarelene nabamnyama, yaye ingayinto elungileyo ukuba nawupina u Rulumeni aputume abasebenzi abamhlope kwelase Yurope. Kwiminyaka embalwa eyagqitayo , bekungeko mntu wabala ubesebenza kwizibuko lase Kapa, ngoku kodwa kusebenza abamnyama bodwa. Ke kwatiwa kuye ngamalungu amabini angamafama banako ukubafumara abasebenzi abazi netevu ngangoko batandayo. Utsho wagqiba ngeliti nelabasebenzi ixesha lokusebenza ngemini ngeliba ziyule ezisibhozo njengaba bhalayo. Uyalixhasa icebo waye etemba ukuba kolandela umfeto.

U Mr. DE VOS nte lomteti wokugqibela utsho ngenteto emnandana ngabasebenzi abamhlope, kodwa amafama axhaswa impela ngabamnyama. Oyena Ka file unga- hlambulukileyo unoncedo kubo ngapezu komsebenzi ofezekileyo omhlope. Abantu abamhlope abate bakufika kweli babano- kuginyisa amate ngabalimi abangama Jelimeni, bona ke bafike babehle babazinkosi ngokwabo — babuehiya ubucaka. Ukuba bangeniee abamhlope abasebenzi komana kubako amaxesha abati bapongome bangavumi nkusebenza. Amafama asebenza neyule ezilishumi nokuba zilishumi linambini ngemini, kanti ke noko apilile kakuhle. Yena unyula ukuba kungangeniswa basebenzi bamblope kweli.

U Mr. THERON ute lomcimbi uke wa- wuqwalasela kunene, waye ongalifumanayo iqinga engafanelwa ngum’bulelo. Banele abasebenzi kweli lizwe, akufuneki bavela kwamanye amazwe; kodwa ababafumana kubo abasebenzi bayonakaliswa, ukuba kungena indoda emsebenzini ufike angavumi umfazi nkusebenza naye bafike nabantwana bangangeni babezinyamakazi ezenza ukutanda ekaya, ezingohlwaywayo. Baqale ngokuba iziqamo, baze bakuqeshwa ukuba baluse bebe amaxhwane negusha. Akufuneki ifundisiwe imidaka ukuba ikwangabantu njenge nkosi zayo. Ezona zicaka zigqitiseleyo zezinenkosi ezizipata gadavu izicaka. Ukuba bayazidemesha ezizicaka zikoyo e Koloni bayaku. nyanzeleka ukuba bapange kwamanye amazwe.

U Mr. LAING ute akavumelani nento eninzi ewe kwilungu elibekekileyo lase Namaqualand (Mr. Merriman). Xa ilungu elibekekileyo lisiti makungeniswe abamhlope bamanye amazwe ukunqhwiniba abantsundu liyaposisa. Kumana kusitiwa abantsundu abakuvumi ukusebenza, naxa liti ilungu elibekekileyo njengenene elibekekileyo akungebiko luncedo xa kuze abantsundu kweli, akavumelani nalo. Yena ucinga ukuba knngalunga kunene ezile Amaxhosakweli. Ucinga ukuba ixabiso le 3s 6d., elirolwa ngu Rulumeni likulu kakulu, bebe- fanele ukufunyanwa ngenani elingapantsi kude kweli (Mr. SIVEWRIGHT : Akungenzeki.) Uqinisekile ukuba zininzi indawo aba- ngafunyanwa kuzo abasebenzi kwelasema Xhoseni abangabaninzi kalishumi kunaba basebenza kuloliwe wase Simonstown. Eli asililo ilizwe lokungena abantu bamanye amazwe. Lahluke kanye kumazwe anjenge Canada ne Australia apo kuko imihlaba emikulu enokunikwa abafiki, abantu abake banokupumelela bakuza kweli ngama Jeli­meni amele Iqonce. Bebengepumeleli ka­nye beke balinga ukuba bangambaleli ntweni Umxhosa kuba nguyena msebenzi weli lizwe. (Hear, hear:)

U General NIXON ute yena akavumelani nenene elibekekileyo (u Mr. Laing). Amava elungu elibekekileyo ngo Kafile ahlukile kwawake. Abamhlope befikile bangafela emsebenzini, ekubeni kungenjalo mayelana no Kafile. Basebenza xa bata­ndayo, ngapaya koko abangequtywe nangubani. Ama Tshayina ayinkatazo nawo ngendlela ezitile.

U Mr. DOUGLASS ute angatanda ukuva ngelilungu elibekekileyo elitete ngokubu kali ukuchasa abasebenzi abantsundu ukuba laka layana e Dayimani lawabona ama Xhosa esebenza ngokunzima ngangokuba nalupina uhlanga belungasebenzayo elizweni. Olwake uluvo kukuba bangabasebenzi abafanelekileyo kanye ngalo lonke ixesha unokubenza amaqela pantsi kwabapati abamhlope. Kuyinyanieo ukuba xa bazisebenzelayo iziqu nabodwa basuka bawupate ngobuntwana umsebenzi, tayekelele, bange bayafeketa ngokwentsapo ; kodwa mabonganyelwe ngemfunelo akuko basebenzi babagqitayo. Unento aziqondileyo ezibonisa ukungalungi kokungeniswa kwa basebenzi abamhlope kweli lizwe ; kuti noko bafika bafumane ngokupindwe kahlanu kunento abebeyifumana Pesheya bangaueli noko.

U MR DE WAAL ute unga angazi ukuba

wambiwa ngobanina uloliwe osuka e De Aar oya e Gqili nase Kimberley.

I Mr. LOUW ute olwake uluvo lolokuba umntu ongababonisa indlela kulo mcimbi angafanelwa ngumbulelo weli lizwe. Ngati kuye kuko into eposiaekileyo kwindlu ababapete ngayo abantwana babantsundu, kwaye kuye ngati bamosha into eninzi yemali ekubafundiseni. Uke abone ititshala entsundu ihluta ifama amakwenkwana amnyama esemsebenzini iwaqubela esiku. leni, iti ke ngoko imfundo imhlute umsebenzi. Banexabiso kubo abasebenzi aba­mnyama abavela kumazwe elipezulu.

U Sir T. UPINGTON ute yiminyaka emininzi bezamana nalomcimbi wabasebenzi, ngakumbi abantsundu, bamana ukuteta mgoluhlobo kutetwe ngalo namhla ngama-

nene abebengaqele kuweva eteta oko aku- tetileyo. Unenkolo ukuba lekomiti iya kupuma nokulanga okukulu, kwanecebo eli- ngati lixhaswe ngamacala omabini ebandla. (Hear, hear.) Umangaliso kukuba kweli lizwe nakoba abamnyama bebalwa ngezigidi bafike banqabe abasebenzi babe nobuqitala nabasebenza ezindlwini. ("Hear, bear.) Useloko wayimela yena into yokuba maku- beke icebo elenziwayo ukuba basebenze abamnyama, kusuke kutiwe bangenisa um- teto ocalula ibala, kusekuyekwa. Nambla ngati kuko ituba elihle. Akuko nto ivakele kamnandi kuye njengenteto yelungu elibe- kekileyo elifundileyo le Cape Division (Mr. lunes) nakubeni engaziyo nokuba ibangwa zezizinto ziqubekayo mayelana nom’buso. (Kwahlekwa.) Lonteto yahluke kanye kwinteto abahlala bezipulapula kwilungu elibekekileyo. Uyavumelana nenene elibekekileyo ukuba ama Xhosa eziswe kweli, anikwe intlaulo eyaneleyo agcinwe ezinqileni. Yiyo leyo inteto yalo waye evumelana nayo. (Hear, hear.) Yiyo leyo into ebiseloko ifunwa yi Koloni ixesha elide, waye evuya ukuba ilungu elibekekileyo ne. lifundileyo lize kokona kukanya kwenene kulomcimbi. Umcimbi wokwanda kwabantu emhlabeni ufun’ ukuti uxake, mncinane umhlaba awunako ukubaxhasa bonke aba- bantu. Makwenziwe ntonina ke ? Ukuba ababantu baya kupikela ukuti bakwanda bafune umhlaba, bangaba baya kubaqhwi- niba bonke abantu ukuba bemke kweli. Kodwa kufuneka kuvisiswene babanceda nabo abantsundu nabafundisi kulomcimbi, ufezwe ngecebo lelungu elibekekileyo neli- fundileyo. Uyatemba ukuba icebo leko­miti loba leliya kuba kululi ehlazweni lokuba kubeko amawakawaka kweli ekutiwa

j awenzi msebenzi.

U Mr. MERRIMAN ute ubengangi anga- visiswa ngoblobo lokuba unga kungangeni- swa abasebenzi abamhlope bamanye amazwe ukuza kueebenza ezifameni, ubeteta ngo- wakwa Rulumeni umsebenzi, ati ontsundu osebenza kwa Rulumeni ngoku akululeke. Ngoku um-Xhosa e Kimberley ufumana 25s. ngeveki ze anikwe 18s. ngeveki e Bantini. Anokutinina ukuyimela loncito amafama ? Akangetandi kungeniswe amanavi ngexabiso elikulu, kuba egqitisele kuma Navi ama Xhosa. Ukolwa yena xa kutiwa makungeniswe abasebenzi base Yurope abangedulu, ukuze basebeba ngabantu beli lizwe. (Hear, hear.

U Mr. FAURE ute uyavuya elicebo lite lavelisa lengxoxo. Uyatemba ukuba ikomiti yovelisa amacebo oncedo.

Lamkelwa ke elo cebo.

E-LUSUTU.

Um’bhaleli wetu ose Morija wenza lamacapaza:—“ Asikuko nokuba ndiya- vumelana nelinene lase Mt. Fletcher u “Mr. X.” eliti bekuya kulunga ngakumbi ukuba elipepa belishicilelwa nange Sisutu noko kungena kwenzeka. Kusu­ke kube yinqaba nokutumela indaba kanti ke sinamava amanye nomzi wekowetu ongasezantsi.—Ngenxa yokuxinana kwesizwe kweli lakuti nambla kuvuke esinye isipitipiti konyana baka Moletsane inkosi yaba Taung. U Moletsane ube yinkosi esoloko yaba nobuhlobo no ‘ Mshweshwe kudala. . Sekuyiminyaka emihlanu yabhubhayo yona; kusele onyana. Onyana ke baxabeno ngentsimi kwase kubalekelwa kwimbumbulu or izibhamo. Iqalane mhla ngo 29 August, sekuwe imipefumlo emihlanu egqitileyo ngeso senzo namahashe amatatu ngokuva kwetu.—Kune imvula entle kunene mhla ngo Mgqibelo we 30 August, nakubeni ibihamba ngemibane emibi kakulu emke nabantu abasixenxe kwimizi engapandle kwesixeko sase Morija.

ABALIMI NA BARWEBI.

IMARIKE.

E QONCE, (Sept. 6.)

Inkuni—6/ to 45/ ngeflara Amaqanda—6d to 8|d ngedazini Amatanga—1/3 to 3/4 ngedazini Irasi eluhlaza—1/3 to 1/11 ngekulu Ihabile—3/6 to 4/9 ngekulu Itapile—4/9 to 10/6 ngekulu Umbona—4/2 to 4/5 ngekulu Amazimba—3/10 ngekulu lukuku—1/6 to 1/9 inye

E KOMANI (Sept. 6.) Inkuni—19/ to 43/ ngeflara Amaqanda—1/ ngedazini Amatanga—3/3 to 3/7 ngedazini Irasi eluhlaza—1/8 to 2/ ngekulu Itapile—9/ ngekulu Umbona—7/3 ngekulu Ihabile—6/9 ngekulu lukuku—1/3 to 1/5 inye

E RINI (Sept. 6.)

Inkuni—25/to 40/ ngeflara Irasi eluhlaza,—1/11 to 2/6 ngedazini Amaqanda—ld to 1d ngedazini Amatanga—3/ to 5/ ngedazini Itapile—12/ to 17/ ngekulu

E MONTI (September 6.)

Inkuni—5/ to 24/ ngeflara Amaqanda—6d to lid ngedazini Inkuku—1/6 to 2/3 inye Ihabile—2/6 to 5/4 ngekulu Amazimba—3/6 to 4/ ngekulu Umbona—4/3 to 5/ ngekulu

 Itapile—6/ to 12/9 ngekulu

E-KOKSTAD (August 30.)

Irasi eluhlaza—3d to 4d ngesitungu Ibbotolo—3/3 to 4/ ngeponti Amaqanda—9d to 1/ ngedazini Inkuni,—20/ to 60/ ngeflara Ihabile,—2£d to 3jd ngesitungu Umbona—8/ ngenxhowa

Umgubo wombona—11/ to 12/6 „ Itapile—8/ to 17/6 ngenxhowa Igusha—8/ inye

KuxELWA ingozi ezimbini ngololiwe ngase Kapa, abate abebenyatelwe bafa.

Native Opinion

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1890

OUR contemporary the *Cape Argus* The Natives, has evidently misappre­hended the tone and temper of our Mount Fletcher cor­respondent when it says he wrote with “ some indignation.” It is a thing entirely foreign to our people to assume an indignant air towards those placed in authority. "What an old Native like our cor­respondent would find himself un­able to understand is that a humble and simple suggestion to a superior, made in perfect temper, should be looked at and dealt with as an in­dignant remonstrance. The mild words of our friend offered no oc­casion for a reference to the regret­table issue of the effort to subjugate the Basutos ten years ago. The Natives in East Griqualand had neither direct nor indirect control over the counsels that led to the perpetration of that colossal blunder, as the files of the *Cape Argus* of the time would abundant­ly show. Why then should our contemporary speak as if it would be a right and just thing to do to visit the sins of the Basutos on the East Griqualand Natives? Surely this would be a policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul with a ven­geance. If the Colonial Govern­ment could not recoup itself in re­gard to expenditure incurred in dragooning the Basutos, by confis­cating Basuto lands, it is scarcely the thing to say they must, in lieu thereof, plunder the East Griqua­land Natives. Nor did we ask more land for the Natives, since we knew that there was no more land to give away; and the very fact that the Government now should be taking land from Natives, as these people complain, is corroborative testi­mony that they have no land, and can give away nothing in that quarter. Hence we urge, in view of the overcrowding that is taking place in Native centres, the impolicy of taking more land from the little these people are admitted to possess. A look at the map of the Cape Colony would convince the *Argus* that the aborigines, who form the bulk of the population of this Colony, are now squeezed and sandwiched in the smallest limits possible—one­ tenth of the Cape Colony. They feel it is time they cried, Hold, enough. Give us fixity of tenure to the little that remains and we shall be content;”

Notes of Current Events.

The Somerset East Parliamentary con­test has ended in a tie, each candidate obtaining 590 votes. There appears to be a scrutiny going on as regards certain doubtful votes which may at least this result one way or the other, and con­sequently some time will elapse before the final declaration of the poll. No principle seems to be at stake in the con­test, putting aside the question of Seasonal preference, since both Mr. H.

. Moolman and Mr. G. M- Palmer, the competitors for Sir J. A. de Wet s seat in the Assembly are Bondmen.. Mr. Moolman. however, was the nominee of that association, and Mr. Palmer had to depend upon the votes of non-Bondmen who do not appear to have sufficient cohesion to run a candidate not pledged to the principles of that body.

The retirement from the public service of Sir Langham Dale being announced, speculation is already rife as to his probable successor. There seems to, be a concensus of opinion that Mr. C. B. Elliot, LL.B., the General Manager of Railways, will be appointed Superintend­ent-General of Education. Mr. Elliott has acted in this capacity before when Sir Langham Dale has been on leave, and discharged the duties with singular judgment. As well by taste as by dis­position, Mr. Elliott seems peculiarly marked for such work as appertains to the administration of the Education Office. An amateur though he was on his eleva­tion to the post of General Manager of Railways he would appear to have ac­quitted himself creditably—even beyond the most sanguine expectations of his admirers; but the rough and tumble of Railway Management must be uncon­genial to a gentleman of his temperament, and we should not be surprised therefore, to find the current rumours as to his appointment to Sir Langham Dale’s seat verified.

It is truly gratifying to find that the Government, while displaying a capacity to take a broad statesmanlike view of their responsibilities as regards their South African policy, are not neglecting the small matters which go far to render the domestic lot of the people happier and more satisfactory. The idea of having the Governor’s closing speech telegraphed to all the newspapers in the country free of charge, did credit to the head and heart of the person who did it. It is now rapidly followed by a con­cession to the Press of the country even more needful. The Colonial Secretary, who is the Minister respons­ible for the Telegraph and Postal service of the country, has had a letter addressed to the Press Union saying that from and after the 1st October Newspaper “ ex­changes,” in the Colony will be allowed to go free of postage. This will be duly appreciated by the Press. It shows that the new Government, while devoting attention to large-hearted schemes of South African import, are, nevertheless, not unmindful of the domestic wants of the community and giving welcome relief where needful. Who is there that will not wish them a long lease of office and usefulness in these cir­cumstances ?

We are pleased to observe that the subject of the exile of the Zulu chiefs at St. Helena has not been lost sight of in the House of Commons, and that Miss Colenso, who is valiantly fighting for justice for them, is not beating the air. An important position is secured by the champions of justice when a member of Mr. Bradlaugh’s influence with the House of Commons is enlisted on the side of the Zulu cause. Before the departure of the last mail out Mr. Bradlaugh had com­plained that Parliament had not been allowed earlier in the Session to express its feelings on this subject, and appealed to the Government not to allow anything to be done in the interval of the recess to make matters worse than at present. The member for Northampton was sup­ported by an influential member of the Conservative party, Sir Robert Fowler ; also by Dr. Clark, Mr. Webb and Mr. Conybeare, who seem determined to raise the question of the justice of the con­tinued imprisonment of these chiefs early in the November Session. We heartily wish them the success they deserve.

We were all very well pleased to read the glowing account of His Excellency the High Commissioner of his recent visit to Basutoland published as a Par­liamentary Paper in England. Sir Henry Loch was much struck. by the good feeling existing among the various Basute tribes towards each other, and highly eulogised their behaviour before him although fully armed. It is with regret therefore we hear of the mis­understanding between the sons of Moletsane over a garden dispute. This affair broke out in a fight between the followers of the contending chiefs on the 29th ultimo, guns being freely used, with the result that, according to last reports,; 5 men had been killed, also three horses. Under the wise adminis­tration of Sir Marshall Clarke the matter will be treated as it deserves, as an ordinary police affair; and we trust the Government will be helped by the Ba­suto chiefs in suppressing such outbreaks of disorder which only serve to disgrace the Basuto name and nation.

About the fairest remarks passed on the class of our countrymen known as “the Educated Natives” fell from Sir Jacob Barry at Port Elizabeth last week ; and on behalf of our countrymen we heartily thank his Lordship for the dis­criminative observations on this much- maligned section of the Natives. In sentencing Robert Mvubu, who was educated at the Kafir Institution Grahamstown, for forgery, the Judge is reported as having said “ Forgery was a most serious offence, and if natives used the gift of writing for such a pur­pose, it was a pity those who misused the gift should have been taught to write. It was bad for all their nation when one native transgressed in such a case as this because people said, when crimes of this sort were commited, ‘ that comes of educating the natives.’ For­tunately it was not so. It was only rarely that such cases as the present occurred.” Often have occasiona1 delinquencies of individual “ educated natives” so called been charged to them as a class. We hope that what has been said by the Judge President of the E. D. Court may lead to greater discrimi­nation on this subject.

While in the Western Districts of the Colony the Legislative Council electoral ball has been set in motion, it is the con­trary in the Eastern districts, which ap­pear to take no interest in the matter. Possibly this may be due to the fact that the Seven Circles Act under which these elections take place is notoriously one­ sided, giving by far the bulk of the re­presentation to the West, which conse­quently has an interest in the kind of gentlemen to return. In the East we know that, however much we may exert ourselves, our efforts are in vain in the face of the cast-iron majority from the West. The little we know as to the position of matters in the Eastern Circle is gathered from what has appeared in casual newspaper paragraphs. It has been stated that of the two sitting members, the Hon. J. P. Bertram will not seek re-election; it is doubtful whether the Hon. T. Brown will-

I those who are mentioned as candidates, the Circle as a whole, would rejoice to know that, as it is proposed to sound him Mr. J. M. Peacock would accept a requisition. There could be no two opinions as to the certainty of his return in the event of a contest. There are other names mentioned in connection with the contest for this Circle, viz., those of Mr. T. A. King, formerly a Transkeian Magistrate, and Mr. W. Rogers of Glen Cairn, Cathcart. Mr. W. D. Snyman and Mr. Van Heerden, Tarka, have definitely taken the field at Queenstown. It is not improbable that Mr. Hughes and Mr. George Gray, who were before the electors at the last bye-election may come forward. In any case the contest will proceed under more advantageous conditions than the last when electors were divided by local railway jealousies into two opposite and irreconcilable camps.

A son of the Baca Chief Makaula, who was early adopted by the late Rev. C. White who laboured long among the Bacas, passed through Kingwilliamstown on his way to England early this week. Mr. A, White, for that »s his name, is proceeding to study at the Wesleyan Theological Col­lege, Richmond, near London, to qualify for ordination as a Wesleyan minister lor this country, and will probably be a stu­dent for three years. We wish him a safe voyage, and much success in the arduous labours upon which he will shortly enter,

Mr. J. F),. one of the

Colonial Assistant Veterinary Surgeons, is now staying in Somerset East for the purpose of giving a course of Lectures to students in the Agricultural Class at the Gill College. It is intimated that the opportunity will be given to farmers of that neighbourhood to consult him on matters of interest to them. Mr. Festire Soga is one of the sons of the late Rev. Tiyo Soga. He studied for his profession in Scotland, and seems to be well up in it. He would appear to be a great favourite with the farmers of the country for the practical advice he invariably tenders to them, and the fact of his appointment to a professorship in con­nection with the Government Agri­cultural College Somerset East, shows the esteem in which he is held by the Government. That he may give a good account of himself at his new post is the sincere wish of his countrymen.

One of the most effective debates of the past Session of the Cape Parliament took place on a proposition by Mr. P. J. du Toit to legalise the flogging of servants. It was earnestly urged by Mr. Pearson, one of the members for Port Elizabeth, that brutality to servants would engender bitter feelings in them towards their masters, and for this reason among others he advocated kind and humane treatment for the labouring classes. The Transvaal was mentioned by the supporters of the Strop Bill as one of the countries in which such a measure existed, but no attempt was made to show that servants were better because they had such a law in the Transvaal than in the Colony. Those who know say it is the contrary. But here is an illustration of Mr. Pearson’s argument as to the sequel of brutal treatment. It is from a Transvaal newspaper Mr. Van der Merwe, a road contractor, thrashed two boys near Pretoria the other morning, and in the evening he was found half dead with his skull fractured. He lies in the hospital in a precarious condition.”

After a fortnight’s boycotting by other States, owing to the cholera scare, Natal has been allowed unfettered communi­cation with the outer world by land and sea. While the quarantine lasted, the inhabitants of the sister Colony were at pains to assure themselves and their neighbours that there was no occasion for alarm, as the disease from which the shipload of Coolies from Bombay were suffering could not be definitely fixed as Asiatic cholera. But a Medical Board pronounced it so; and now restrictions have been removed it is said it was not cholera. There is no ground on which the Natalians can think evil of the adjacent territories for enforcing measures of protection since they were themselves keeping the Indians at the Bluff isolated. It is much to be hoped that this may make Natal feel the in­expediency of introducing from abroad people who might bring with them epidemics infesting countries from which they come. There is labour enough within South Africa so long as sufficient inducements are offered, and there does not seem to be sufficient reason for flying to ills we know nothing about.

The organ of those connected with edu­cation in this country—*The Educational News—*seems to be sceptical as to the re­sults of the Education Commission which Government is about to appoint. A Commission on this subject, it is argued, was appointed ten or eleven years ago, but no effort has so far been made to utilise the evidence then obtained; and the *News,* not without cause, recom­mends the members of the Commis­sion that is to be appointed to impose on themselves the task oi reading through the whole of the evidence taken ten years ago. They will then be satisfied that little fresh information is required. We were ourselves at first of the opinion of our contemporary, until we called to mind some facts connected with the Com­mission of ten years ago. To begin with, its *personnel* was not favourable to a full and intelligent inquiry, since, with the exception of the Chief Justice, it was composed of mere adherents of the first Sprigg Ministry regardless of the interest they took in educational questions. Its members were Mr. (now Sir J. A.) de Wet, M.L.A., Mr. Joseph Walker, M.L.A., and Mr. Joseph Reid, M.L.A., and it closed its labours abruptly after taking evidence in Cape Town. These circumstances went far to vitiate its re­port. But it is hoped that the true inter­ests of education of all stages will be represented on the new Commission.

In his speech at the Kimberley Ban­quet, the Prime Minister has enlarged upon the text he announced in Parlia­ment on assuming the Government of the country that he would pursue a South African policy. He believes that the Union of the States of South Africa may be effected without insisting upon anyone of the various states hauling down its own flag; but by steadily rendering the interests of the various communities into which South Africa is divided one, by the extension of the Customs Union, the Railways, and brotherliness. For the promotion of these objects they meet at Bloemfontein about the end of the year. He claimed for the Cape Colony the benefits of the Northward expansion. The address is admitted on all hands to be a statesman­like exposition of the policy of the Government which is one not unworthy of the leading and senior State in South Africa. It was welcome, moreover, be­cause it was free from the pettifogging references to questions which inflame sectional jealousies among the inhabit­ants of the same country, such as people have been trained to look forward to by the ex-Premier.