November 2, 1887]

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU (NATIVE OPINION).

3

INGXELO Y0YIW0 LO TITSHA].

Ibhengezwe e Kapa ngolwesi-Hlanu olugqitileyo lengxelo.—Uviko Iwenziwa kwindawo ezingama 23. Ababengene li 186, kubo aba\_ 18 lipumelele Ngokunco- mekayo; apumelele Njekodwa;

ama 30 afumane Onobambiso. Kuko ukubonaka ukuba indlela yokufundisa neyokupata isikolo zinyanyekelwe kaku- lu: kuko inqubelo pambili nasesandleni sokubhala.—Amapepa endodana entsu- ndu yase St. John’s College e Mtata [eslti mayibe ngu Mr. E. Hannie] ancomeka ka- kulu ngesi Ngesi, isandla sokubhala, inguqulo yesi Xhosa, ne *School Manage­ment.—* Ezibalweni amapepa ayancomeka ngapandle kwa Pesheya kwe Nciba, apo kubonakalayo ukuba abangeneyo bafu- mane baziposa nje.—Kuko intswelo nka- talo enkulu ekoyo ekuguqulweni kwesi Xhosa nasekubhalweni kwaso.

1. *Abapumelele Ngokuncomekayo.*
2. Watson, Florence H., Riebeck College,

Uitenhage.

1. Curnick Theophilus,R., Teacher Native

Sch., Tsomo.

1. Meadway, Fanny E., Girl’s Coll. Sch.,

Port Elizabeth.

1. Hannie, Ebenezer, Ast. Teacher, St.

John’s College, Umtata.

7 Sidziya, Alexander C. F., Lovedale.

1. Mnyakama, Solomon, Training Inst.

Heald Town.

1. Mazwi, Benjamin, Lovedale.
2. Ngxola, Elias John, Trng Inst., Clarke-

bury.

1. Mabandla, Neli, Lovedale.
2. Maphike, Thaddeus, Lovedale.
3. Mkumla, Samuel J., Trng Institution,

Clarkebury.

1. Tshangela, Jacob M., Teacher Jozana’s

Hoek, Herschel.

II. *Abapumelele Njekodwa.*

Gudula, Danielson, Kafir Institution Grahamstown.

22 Zwaartboy, Macfie, St. John’s College, Umtata.

1. Mzimba, David, Miss. Inst., Lovedale.
2. Ndunge. Clowes, Butterworth.

29 Shosha, Elijah, TrngInst.,Heald Town. 31 Catherine, Dick, Ppi Teacher,Lovedale. 34 Booi, Mary Jane, Grls’Inst., Durban, Peddie.

 Kalipa, Jno Jacob, Kaf. Ins. G. Town.

{ Nkomo, David, Trn Ins, Blythswood. 37 Dichaba, Osia, Miss. Inst., Lovedale. 39 Yekele, Sarah, Girls’ Inst., Peelton. 41 Dlova, Lina, Pup. Teacher, Lovedale. 43 Mdleleni, Elijah, Blythswood.

1. Gomba, Yauyau, Qumbu.
2. Mtoba, Stephen,Trng Inst. HealdTown.
3. Maneli, Reuben, Tr. Ins. Heald Town.
4. Ngwekazi, Jane, Girls’ Inst., Durban,

Peddie.

1. Zidumbu, Martha, Lovedale.
2. Bardman, Simon, Lovedale.

55{ Sishuba, Alfred, Trn Ins. Blythswood.

 Sofonia, Bartholomew, Lovedale.

1. Mpamba, Wm, Trng Inst. Blythswood.
2. Xaba, Samuel, Miss. Inst., Lovedale.
3. Sidziya, Matilda, do do
4. Monyakwane, Timothy S., Trng Inst.,

Bensonvale.

1. Soyizwapi, Anthony, do Blythswood.
2. Nquka Luitji, Miss. Inst., Lovedale.

*III. Abafumene o Nobambiso.*

1. John, Frances G., Trng. Inst. Peelton.
2. Hawes, Tabitha E., do do.
3. Ntlonze, Eli, Trng. Inst. Heald Town.
4. Gulwa, James D., Miss. Inst. Lovedale.
5. Dlengezele, Samuel, St. Matthew’s.
6. Chake, Elias, Kafir Inst. Grahamstown
7. Dietrich, Ernest S., Genadendal.

Kwaza, Timothy, Heald Town.

1. Xaso, James, Trng. Inst. Blythswood.
2. September, Bennard A. G., Genadendal
3. Mabula, Simon, Trng Inst. Blythswood
4. Mcaca, Funiswa, Mis. Inst. Lovedale.
5. Gomba, Henry, Teacher, Buchanan.

Kumalo, Benjamin, Lovedale.

1. Ntondini, James John, Clarkebury.
2. Fransman, Andrew, Worcester.
3. Ngcayiya, Henry, Mis. Inst. Lovedale.
4. Msikinya, Charles, Teacher, Lesseyton
5. Kali, Martin, Trng. Inst. Blythswood.
6. Jele, Alfred B., do do St. Matthew’s.
7. Badi, Elizabeth, Mis. Inst. Lovedale.
8. Tembani, James, Trng. do Blythswood
9. Makubalo, Fred. K. Inst. Grahamstown
10. Matsepe, Daniel. Teacher, Tapoleng.
11. Gasa, Niven P., Mis. Inst. Lovedale.
12. Haas, Febe, Genadendal.
13. Ntshona, Buyiswa, Lovedale.
14. Mji, Alfred, Lovedale.
15. Morkel, Jane, Genadendal.
16. Mtotywa, Elizabeth, Heald Town.

Langham Dale.

Supt. General of Education. Education Office,

26th Gctober. 1887.

ABALIMI NA BARWEB1.

*Uboya e Qonce.—*Izolo obuhlanjwe ngoma- shini l0d to 10 1/2d ; obuhlanjwe emlanjeni 6 1/2d obnungahlajwanga 3 5/8 to 4 5/8.

*E Bhayi.—*Ngo 27, Oct, obuhlanjwe ngo- mashini 4d to ll 1/2d ; emlanjeni, 7 3/4d obunga- hlanjiweyo 2 3/4d, 5 3/4d.

E MARKENI.

E QONCE (Nov. 1).

Irasi eluhlaza, 7d to l1d ngekulu

Ihabile, 2/10 to 3/6 ngekulu

Itapile,2/ to 10/ ngengxowa

Umbona, 2/4 to 2/9 ngekulu

Ikwakwini 4/ to 6/3 inye

Umgubo, 4/ to 5/ ngekulu

Imbotyi, 2/7 to 3/6 ngekulu

Inkuni 7/ to 24/ ngeflara

E KOMANI (Oct. 29)

Inkuni, 5/ to 25/ ngeflara Irasi eluhlaza, 1/2 ngedazini Umgubo, 5/ to 6/6 ngekulu

Ihabile, 1/9 to 2/3 ngekulu

Umbona, 5/6 ngengxowa

Itapile, 3/6 to 5/3 ngengxowa

E RINI (Oct. 29).

Inkuni. 9/to 21/ ngeflara

Amazimba, 4/6 ngengxowa

Umbona, 5/6 ngengxowa

Ingqolowa, Irasi, Ihabile ezinkozo ebiko ayitengwanga.

Ihabile, 2/6 ngekulu

 E DAYIMANI, (n geveki egqitileyo.)

Irasi, 8/ to 11/ ngengxowa

Imbotyi, 12/6 to 18/ ngenxowa

Umgubo, 15 to 16/ ngengxowa

Amazimba, 15/ to 17/ ngengxowa

Umbona, 10/3 to 14/ ngengxowa

Ihabile, 21d to 5d ngesitungu

Itapile, 14/6 to 16/ ngengxowa

Ingqolowa 12/6 to 15/ ngengxowa

ABAXHASI BE “MVO.”

Amagama alandelayo ngawamanene na- wamenenekazi, abahlobo balo msebenzi siwupatele uhlanga oluntsundu, abatumele inkozwana zabo, zokuncedisa ukuhanjiswa kwe Mvo Zabantsundu, ngo October, 1887. Ningadinwa nangomso mawetu. Sitsho kuni:—

Messrs.:—Thos. Bottoman, E. Nquka, L.

J. Joseph; Mrs. Caffu ; Messrs. F. N. Ndaba, J. Mess, C. Nalla, J. P. Hannie, E. J. Hannie, J. Sinxo, Jos. Mpinda, M. Ma- gabela, L. Xhalisa; Rev. P. Mpinda; Messrs. :—W. Poswa, J. A. Maqungo ; Rev. J. Mahonga; Messrs.:—P. Xabanisa, J. Kentane, 8. Lobi, F. Piet, J. Matshoba, J. Matshoba Jr., 0. Langa, E. Rhayi, C. Mpondo, W. Nongauza, J. A. Nkova ; Rev.

1. Mahlutshana; Mr. H. J. Deary ; Rev. S. Sihunu ; Miss Jane Mbelle ; Messrs. T. E. Sepuru, S. M. Mvinabi, 8. W. Botha ; Mrs. Edmund Sandile; Messrs. Robert Nyosi, Jonathan Mdledle ; Rev. G. Kakaza; Miss F. A. Ndlazi; Rev. W. C. Mtoba ; Mr. John Bali (Debe) ; Mr. H. Mbambisa; Rev. J. Mkosi; Rev. D. Maigas; Messrs. W. B. Jojozi, P. Sotyato, C. Nkosana, H. Mazami- sa, E. Fanti, P. Congwane, Jas. Sibinda,

J. Mazamisa (Barkly West), 8. Mdliva, F. Bukani, A. Ncapai ; Rev. D. Gwele; Messrs. J. Ndyumba, Magula, J. Ngcosane, H. Hlati Nelle, Tsewu Konongo, Tshuka Konongo, J. Manqina, H. Kalipa, S. Kutta,

R. M. Gaika, P. Nopondo (Adv.), A. J. Solilo, Jacob Vena, R. Fini, J. Z. Ciwane; Rev. J. Zwelibanzi; Messrs. K. J. Ganca,

K. J. Ganca (Adv.), P. Xiniwe (Adv.), IE. Zazini, E. Frans, P. Gxagxisa, E. N. Maja- mbe; Mrs. L. Myandla; Messrs. D. Nkayi,

M. M. Mosisile, C. Nyikizo, D. Kwatsha, Geo. J. Mabandla, D. Kwatsha (Adv.), J. Madotyeni, T. a’B. Matolengwe, Jeremiah Mtila, H. Hlahle, H. Mabope, 0. Zihlangu, W. J. Hughes, J. H. Mazamisa, Mlindazwe

N. Galela, A. Mtintso, Maneli Mabandla,

P. M. Lokwe, R. Tshele; Rev. W. P. Momo- ti; Messrs. J. N. Siwisa, T. B. (?),

James Batyi, James Melwa, Geo. G. Marela, Bourke & Marsh (Adv), K. Mapela, James Kraai, H. Sitela, P. Tyamzashe, *J.* Mosie- lung, N. Mantsayi, Wm. Daniel, E. Ndla- ngisa, J. Lutu. E. B. Matomela, J. Tsupa,

S. Matolo, B. Ncapo, L. Mdudu, C. Mageza, J. Mbuya, Sindapi Jack, J. A. Ntsiko, Warner Yako, Colonel Griffith, W. T. Khote, Isaac Madelia, J. Pakade, J. Madaki, D. Bulube, Josiah Zwedala ; Rev. J. M. Dwane; Messrs. C. Matsolo, S. Zinganto ; Miss. M. J. Mahonga; Messrs. S. D. Fuller, M. Re- ngqe, C. T. Martin; Rev. S. Magawu ; Mr. F. Ndiva; Rev. T. E. Marsh (Adv.) ; Messrs. S. Maqula, Mfazo N. Galela, P. S. Kuze, T. Mayisela, A. W. Mboni, N. Zibi, W. Sipika, W. G. Msikinya, S. Ndyumba,

1. M. Dlova, S. Sisusa, M. Gxowa, B. J. Gantsho, W. Balfour, J. Balfour, C. Tyatya ; Miss S. J. Ndungane ; Messrs. D. Dwashu,
2. Moses (Adv.) ; Miss D. Ntshona, Miss D. Mdolomba; Mr. Jno. Klaas; Miss M. Makapela; Messrs. G. Mgudlandlu, J. Ma- fongqo ; Miss Tsana ; Messrs. S. Mavavana, Cape Government, E. Mda, D. Bikitsha, J. Ngaza, 8. Makubalo, A. Sigobongo, J. D. Mzimba, R. L. Magezeni, A. Sello, Ben. Mavi; Mrs. Jos. Kraai; Messrs. J. Z. Zini,
3. Mahlaka, Pascoe Bros. (Adv.), G. E. Cook (Adv.), Daniel Matsolo, Jno. Gqiba.

NATIVE OPINION

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2,1887.

 MR. CLOETE’S

Mr. Cloete's . .

Platform speech to the Cala Natives is really remarkable. It purports to be frank; and we observe with satisfaction the absence in it of the nonsensical trash, in the shape of limitless promises that candidates of less penetration very often indulge in, with a view to catch votes. Mr. Cloete seems to understand our people, who like to be told the truth, even when it is unpalatable to them. Indeed, we very much commend Mr. Cloete for the straightforward way in which he stated his views. We confess,
we strongly sympathise with Mr. Cloete’s opinions, which he leaves people to infer, are the views of the Bond of which he is the hope. On the great question of the demoralisation of the Natives by drink, as also on native education, he avows enlightened and progressive opinions. It has been an agreeable surprise to us, to find that, even on the vexed question of the Franchise there is no essential difference between his views and those that have been advocated in these columns.

 When, however, we proceed to apply an elementary test to Mr. Cloete’s opinions to ascertain how far they are genuine or otherwise, we are grievously disappointed. His views appear to be not unlike the proverbial apples of Sodom the sight of which made the mouth to water, but which were dust pure and simple in taste. That
test is his attitude as an avowed supporter of the present Ministry. This support he qualified by saying,—he will not blindly follow them when they pursue a course that he believes to be wrong.

This declaration sounds very well and we venture to say would have carried weight with reasonable men if the present Ministers were just beginning their term of office. The official existence of Ministers however, exceeds three years ; and Mr. Cloete must be the dullest of the dull if by now be has not learnt the only lesson taught by an examination of the principles he holds by the light of the action of Ministers respecting them. For instance, on the Liquor Traffic, Mr. Cloete holds definite views. He is opposed to it, on the very solid grounds that the people don’t want the liquor sold to them, and that Government has no right to force upon people what they do not want. But what has been the action of the Govern-
ment in this matter ? Why, they virtually assisted in making brandy dirt cheap by the removal of the Excise, and then pompously swept away all restrictions to' its sale to our people! Now, we ask Mr. Cloete whether in avowing his support of Ministers, in view of this dogged persistence in what to a man with his views is wrong, he is not allow-
ing himself to be blindly led ? Coming to oppression, which we are glad to hear Mr. Cloete hates, and avoiding entering into the minutiae of oppression that is inevitable in the unsympathetic administration of the common law, we would put it to Mr. Cloete whether he does not consider as measures of oppression, the Nabothing of the Glen Grey Natives, and the conspiracy to disfranchise the Natives of the frontier. And yet Mr. Cloete follows Ministers with ovine sequacity! And let us say as regards the disfranchisement, that it gives us great pleasure to find that there is again no divergence between Mr. Cloete’s and our views. It has been maintained in these pages that it is not material that the occupier in claiming the franchise should first produce title to the land he occupies together with the house, in case the house falls short of *£25.* In this respect too, Mr. Cloete sees eye to eye with us; but is he not aware that the present Government have
been compassing the disfranchisement of the Natives in these districts by representing that all land, although held in severalty, titles to which cannot be produced, was communal or tribal, and therefore should not count in the making of the franchise qualification ? Never- theless, although Mr. Cloete is on this point, at variance with the Government, he supports them still. We could go on pointing out these glaring inconsistencies; but it is enough that we have shown that on cardinal points of Ministerial policy Mr. Cloete is in sharp antagonism with the Government. He supports them notwithstanding. This
suggests the inquiry whether Mr. Cloete is sincere in what he says. We would have been strongly tempted to urge our friends in the Transkeian districts to support Bond candidates, and so give them a trial at the head of affairs with the policy expounded by Mr. Cloete, had he not, with strange inconsistency, subscribed to the revealed policy of the Sprigg Ministry. This is now quite out of the question; for we have clearly shown him to be the political wolf in sheep’s clothing. We regret this tactical blunder of the Bond,
for if they had taken up honestly a platform with the planks indicated by Mr. Cloete, and invited the country to support them on it they would certainly have carried the Natives with them seeing that our people believe more in measures than in men merely.

being raised against their own kith and kin. As those who firmly believe, that there is not a difficulty with the Natives, but what can be settled peaceably, provided the right stamp of officials can be had, we deeply deplore the condition of affairs in Zululand, and pray that war may be averted. Officers of Sir Marshal Clarke’s, and Colonel Griffith’s cool-headedness, are indispensable to the Imperial Government in inaugurating British rule where native chieftains hold sway—officers who would dare to deal with the raw Native in the spirit:— " Be to his faults a little blind, “And to his virtues very kind,
“ And clap the padlock on his mind I ” But the evil Genius of the Colonial Office will not permit it to appoint such officers for delicate posts as those—involving the relations of a civilised power and an uncivilised people—in any other spirit than
that of “ any stick will do to beat a dog with.” The result will always be this appeal to physical force, with the inevitable, bloodshed, and misery. If war
should be the result of the present preparations, it will have been caused by the mere fact that Dinizulu has recently been to Vrijheid, where he appears to. Have solicited the protection and assistance of the Boers, and this act the Government looks upon, as one of grave disloyalty; but we question the seriousness of the
offence, considering that Dinizulu is new to- British institutions, also that disorder has, for no fault of his own, been1 rampant in Zululand for’ the last seven or eight years. We trust better’ counsels-will " prevail with Sir Henry Holland, whose just administration we should be sorry to see marred by an- unnecessary war in Zululand!

How our able contemporaries the *Cape* *Times,* the *Journal* and the *Telegraph-*manage to read in, or into, the finding of the Law Officers of the Crown the condemnation of the Natives’ pretensions, we fail to understand. The Natives were only concerned with the alteration of the Constitution Ordinance by the Registration Act. When they are assured on the authority of the Legal Advisers of th Crown that the latter does not alter the Act, then our people claim the franchise under the Constitution Ordinance as before. This does not look to us like condemnation. Indeed with this as-
surance, as far as concerns the Natives the allowance or disallowance of the Act would not have affected them one way or the other.

Mr. Cloete, in his address to the Natives at Cala, is green enough as to suppose that he would carry conviction into his hearers by depreciating the value of the criticism passed on him by the present writer, by saying he had never seen, much less spoken to the writer. If public writers were to wait till they had seen or spoken with men who aspired to take the lead in public matters, the work of the Press would come to a stand-still, and the progress of light and sweetness, would be affected in a corresponding degree. Mr. Cloete is very wide of tho mark, if he really supposes we are ignorant of his views. Uneventful, as has been Mr. Cloete’s career, save when he starred it as one with one eye among the blind at Uitenhage, about the beginning of this year, we beg leave to ask him to believe that we have closely followed him, as we do with all young Colonists of promise, from the time he was admitted to practice as advocate in the Supreme Court. We hurl back on him the charge of ignorance of his principles.

Mr. Sivewright has prosecuted his candidature in East Griqualand with great ability and energy; but all will be neutralised by his having tried to make himself all things to all men. We know he used to be a friend of the Natives ; and although he still avows himself to be a friend, still we fear the attractions towards those who do not sympathise with us are great. The independence dodge won't help him with thinking men. The ministry has a career by which it can be
judged, and Mr. Sivewright is either in sympathy with their past policy or he is not. There is no middle course of independence at this juncture; and this device is merely resorted to to catch the
votes of the foolish and weak. We shall be surprised if there are many such in East Griqualand.

The *Penny Mail* has exhibited a commendable appreciation of its duties in republishing the opinions and explanations of Mr. Porter, Attorney-General, respecting the elective franchise. Great interest centres in this document, because upon it is based the decision of the Law Officers of the Crown that Clause 17 of the Registration Act is not at variance with the Constitutional Ordinance, nor is it inconsistent with the explanations and illustrations embodied in this able memorandum. The more we examine the Crown Lawyers’ decision the more we feel assured' that they must have completely banished from their purview the
tribal and communal factor as an institution quite outside the area electing the Cape Parliament. Mr. Porter’s explanations strongly confirm this view. From this trenchant document we cull what is of immediate interest to native claimants of the franchise during the present registration.

I.\_The 8th section of the Ordinance for establishing the Parliament enacts that every male person, not subject to any of the legal incapacities afterwards, mentioned, who shall have occupied
within any electoral division, for the space of twelve months next before the day on which the Registration of Voters commences, any house, warehouse, shop, or other building, being, either separately or jointly, with any land within such electoral division occupied therewith, of the value of £25, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter.

*Explanations and Illustrations.*

1. The franchise rests on occupation

and neither ownership nor payment of
rent is necessary.

1. A voter may occupy a building and
land which are his own—or a building
and land which belong to some other
private person. He may also qualify
from occupation of a building built upon
Government land, and from Government

 land occupied with that building.

Editorial Notes.

It is a matter of extreme regret to us to find that Her Majesty’s Officers in Zululand, have so soon found it impossible to govern that territory without recourse to military force. We have been in hopes that by good and benificent rule, the British
Government would have wiped out the many grievous mistakes that the Zulus have been the victims of, first, through Imperial agents, and latterly, through the vacillation of the Colonial Office. These hopes appear, however, to be doomed to speedy disappointment, for Her Majesty’s forces are being moved into Zululand, and native levies are

A landed proprietor wishes to have a supply of labour, at all times, at hand. He therefore offers to A to let him build a hut upon a piece of ground which hen points out for hut and garden. A, in consideration, works for the owner so many days per month. A occupies the hut and garden so as to register there-from. And if A occupied without giving labour, or anything else, he would still occupy for the purpose of the franchise.

1. But no person who, without the authority of a private person, occupies a building or land belonging to that private person, is entitled to vote from such occupation. Occupation, in order to qualify, must be a lawful and not an unlawful occupation. And so, also, no person who, without the authority of tire Government, has built upon and used Government land, is entitled to vote
from such occupation.
2. The authority of the Government for the occupation of the Government land; need not be in writing. It may be-' evidenced by records in the Civil Commissioner’s Office, or by any notorious tradition, vouching that the voter occupies with the knowledge of the Government, under a permission which, however revocable in its nature, has not been revoked.
3. The occupiers of houses and erven on a Missionary Institutions—whether the title to the land of the Institution be in. private person or whether no title to the land has ever been granted by the Government, whereby it remains, in law, Government land—are entitled to register, if each man separately occupies a building, or a building with garden, or other piece of ground, of the value of £25.

Z. Eben-Ezer, in Clanwilliam, is crown land. A is a resident there, who has built a hut upon the erf assigned! to him, and who cultivates a garden. The hut is, under the rules of the Institution, regards as his hut, and the- garden as his garden. A is entitled to be- registered, in case fans hut and garden be together of the value of £25.

8.- The- value meant by the Ordinance is-the sum which a fair appraiser would fix as the price which a fair purchaser who -wanted to buy the occupied property, or similar property in the same neighbourhood, would be willing to give-for it.

W. BORTER.

It is not necessary here to reproduce Clause 17 *of* the new Registration Act for alluding as it does to people with their own tribal Governments it does not affect our countrymen who are subject to all intents and purposes to the-Cape-Government.

MR, CLOETE’S CANVASS.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Mr.. Cloete, Barrister at Law, of Cape Town is at present prosecuting his candidature in the Tembuland constituency of the - Transkei. We give the salient points of his speech to the natives at Cala
delivered on the 25 October, as given us by a correspondent.

Mr. Cloete is reported to have said he was pleased to see so many present to hear his- political views. He avowed himself a supporter of the- present ministry, but he will never follow them in any course that appeared to- him to be wrong. He is opposed to the sale of ardent drinks to the natives, especially when they themselves ask that they should not to be sold to them. No Government has a right to force down upon any people what they do not want. He hates oppression whether practised on one possessing a white or a black skin, and his efforts- will be directed at removing the Government from office as soon as he perceives that they were embarking on a course of oppression. Mr. Jabavu is a clever newspaper writer, but he must
take exception to his attacks on him (Mr. Cloete) whom he does not know, has never seen, nor spoken to. He cannot be aware of his political opinions. If he (Mr. Cloete) understood Kafir he would have answered Mr. Jabavu before now. He-does not even seem to understand the Registration Act, for it does not disfranchise anyone on the score of colour; but it gets rid of all unprogressive men both among the whites and the blacks. He does not approve of the harsh collection of the talses from natives. The- taxes can best be collected by Headman, and people saved from ruinous expense. If cannot be said of him that he was an enemy of the natives. He has never been an enemy ot the natives. On his father’s farm there were a hundred huts belonging to natives. Among those people there was a man whom his father discribed as “ his
Kafir gentleman ”—a thoroughly well-behaved man. He is now twenty-three years on the farm, and is trusted with considerable sums of money. He (Mr.
Cloete) as an educated man does not wish to deceive anyone. He firmly believes in the motto, “Honesty is the best policy,” and he is anxious not to make promises that he will not fulfil.

 To questions put by Timothy Makiwane, M. Ngcwabe, M. Mxaku, P. Figilan and others, Mr. Cloete replied he will support all efforts to educate the natives, as he believes they cannot hope to take
their place among other nations without it.—He held that a person was entitled to the franchise by virtue of the land he occupied although his house did not make the necessary £25, provided the laud together with the house was of the value of £25, and although the occupier held no title.—He concluded by saying he did not press any person to vote for him, but he hoped he had not disguised his
views. He trusted too that when the other candidates visited them they would be subjected to the strict catechising that he had been put through. Residing at
the seat of Government he could be of service to them even when Parliament was not sitting—and this Colonel Griffith and Mr. Copeland could not do. He

directed the attention of his hearers to the injury their interest received last session from their professed friends like Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer, Mr. Hutton and others in opposing Mr. Hofmeyr’s Native
Voters Relief Act. Natives should not believe when it is stated that the Africander Bond is the enemy of the natives. He is a member of the Bond, Mr. Hofmeyr who passed the magnificent Native Relief Act is the head of the Bond.

At the close a vote of thanks lor his honest address was presented to Mr, Cloete, but they could not pledge themselves one way or the other until they
had heard the other candidates,