ukuba igude, ize iye kuzililisa kuba  
fundisi nabakokeli; manditi iye esi-  
guqweni ilile, ilile, nain ndide ndibe  
nosizi; kutiwe igqobokile. Oh! mawe-  
tu !! ipume inkewu incuma isiti kwama-  
nye amarwalana “ Ndilikupile mna  
ihlazo, umfundisi kwi cawa ezayo ebe  
seleteta ngokundifunela isikolo, eh! By  
love ! ” itsho inkewu inyanise. Siyeya,  
lamntu wenza ihlazo elingaka, wadanisa  
abafundisi netitshala zake, kwane Insti-  
tution emfundisileyo, selengu titshala—  
u Mr. Nantsi; selehenda abanye. Nje-  
ngokuba ndaka ndeva omnye, ndiko  
kwalapo e Koloni ezincoma pakati kwa  
maledi (?) esiti, “ Oh ! mna sendipume-  
lele ngazo zonke indlela, amakwenkwe  
enziwa kukoyika.” Ndati nqa kuba  
kutshiwo sigqogqo sento engenayo ne-  
mfundo, iqaba okwenene elifumane  
lagcinwa ngu Dr. Dale, kuba yena u Dr.  
Langham-Dale engu mondli nomkangeli  
we ukedama. Amen. Abanye ungafika,  
ukuze uqonde okokuba lento lisheyi nje,  
Kungalukiyo sele banjwe kuba eke  
wahamba amabala atile ekufutweni.  
Ungafika mhla apumayo kulondlwana  
-yenkohliso—(Oh! ndikutiyile ukukohlisa)  
ati uyise no nina (nmkokeli nomkokeli-  
kazi), “ Hayi akauakuba sanxiba eza  
ngubo zake kade.” Aqalwe elunyaweni  
kuye entloko kunye ne *veil,* ukuze abe  
sisibonakalo mhla nge Cawa, eya kuqala  
ukubonwa eyindoda. Benza ntoni ke  
abo bakokeli no nina? Asiyo nkohliso  
hi Alhleli? Ngenyaniso nditi iqaba  
lingabhetele amaxesha alishumi pambi  
ko Aldali kunomntu onganyansiyo  
(nakuba iyinto enqabileyo ukunyaniseka,  
ne Ngelosi azingekufungeli nxa ke zilapa  
emhlabeni!). Nditsho ke nkosi, siteta  
lo marwala azi titshala, angamalungu e  
ramente, kuba kaloku knmawetu la  
ukungangeni ramenteni lihlazo, yiti  
nokuba izono zako zifana nezika Balial  
ngena solango sewupumelele kwezi  
ndawo; enye into nxa ungeka bonwa  
usela. Elokupeta nditi i N. E. A., make  
itate i *further step* ngalento. Oh ! sicele  
abo Rulumente ati *interfere* nxa umntwa-  
na wase sikolweni engena kobo buginwa  
nakuba kunge ncedi nto nxa o bawo no  
ma, nabafundisi, nama lady esiwalindele  
ukuwazeka engena kweli siko nawo.  
Elokupeta, mna ndibona ngokunye uku-  
bona malunga nelisiko. Ungahamba  
kuzo zonke iramente zamawetu, uhainbe  
ungena ezityalikeni. ungayigqiba imi-  
nyaka emihlanu ngenyaniso ungazanga  
 mkokeli esenza  
nentsingiselo le kula masiko amdaka  
emvelo *partly,* kuba abanye boyika  
ukwenzakalisa iramente kuba bezazi  
ukuba zibolile kula masiko. Kanindi-  
pendule ke zi dyakeni. Bubu Kristu  
obunyanisekileyo na obo, enikonza  
ngenyaniseko ongakohliswayo? Aku-  
bhetele na ukuba ube liqaba emini nase  
busuku, kunokuba ube mabala-bala  
uwedwa? Amen. Ndaka ndeva iqaba  
elinengqondo ngapezu kwe dyakeni  
ezininzi, lati, “Eyona nto Ikufihlelwa  
yona ngamakolwa ngu mfundisi nokuba  
ngu Tixo? andibi uyabona yena u  
Tixo?” lati “ kangela amagqoboka  
atshatisa etyalikeni, kanti akugqiba  
umfundisi sekukudala babalelanayo  
amanani enkomo abakozi, zada zaya  
kukangelwa zabonwa. Alhla kwagqi-  
itywa ukutshata utuli lube mbhoxo  
ukusinga kwa Sonantsi.” Heha! asazi  
ke kuba asiba profeti; kodwa kulusizi  
ukuba nolutsha olufundileyo lungene

kula masiko nakugqoboko  
sekileyo. Uxolo Alhleli,  
ncincilili.

umve nomfundisi or

olunganyani-  
ndim owako

Basutoland,

29th August, 1888.

S. B. M.

VUMELANI ABANTWANA BEZE  
KUAI.

Nkosi,—Kaundenzele ibalana kwelo pe- pa lako lidume kunene. Andinanto ipi ngapandle kokubuza imibuzo engepi ku Mr. Ohleli Embonisweni wase Kilnerton, Pretoria, Transvaal. Elineneliti: “ Kulu- ngile akulungile sinina ukusa abantwana ■ebuncinaneni babo ukuba bapehlelelwe?” Ngati utsho ukuba andiposisi. Pambi kokuba ndenze amalinga okupendula loncwadi yake ise *Sigidimini Samarhosa* sale sinayo, make ndenze imibuzo noko naye abuzayo. Ukuba imibuzo ayinaku- buzana, inokupendulana. Alfowakowetu uze ungandiva lukeke, unditatele amate. Kuqala—abazali bomntwana sukuba be- ngamagqoboka nokuba abangawo ? Okwe- sibini—Lamazwi ati “ Vurnelani &cc.,” ayebhekiswa kubani or kobani? Okwe- sitatu-unga wena ngelako, ncakasana, abantwana bako, mhlayimbi abantwana bako ngokusitabazi bangaqala nini uku- paulelwa e Bandleni lika Kristu? Kwa- kona—bafanele xa bantanga ni abantwana, *or* intsana ukungena ebukumkanini be Zulu? Kwakona nangapezulu—elisiko Hokupehlelela litatyatelwe pi, lifuzisa, lalata ni ?” Lo uti uyifunda njanina i Bible yake, ndoke ndiwuti mi ngentu- mbu, kuba andikwazi nokuba uyi Anti- Infant Baptist na. Ndiyakolwa, ndite- mba ukuba *Imvo* uyayitabata. Kengoko woyifumana impendulo. Alanditi ke ndi- kushiye apo nditi:—

’Duvele kaloku, Uhlambezindawu; Ukuze ndiqonde mu, Ukuba ubuza nqungu.

Uzuyeke amampunge, Inteto yonke iz' ibenye; Nokuntsela upeze, Kuba ndikuhlonela.

Ndolinda kaloku, Ndijonge kakulu; Mfondini mkulu, Njengombuzo wa komkulu.

Ndim, Anti-Kilnerton.

E Hala, September 1888.

ABALIMI NA BARWEBI

MABKENI.

E QONCE (Sept. 15). Irasi eluhlaza—7d to 1/4 ngekulu Ihabile,—2/8 to 2/11 ngekulu Itapile—2/3 to 10/ ngekulu .Umbona—2/6 to 3/ ngekulu Isemile—2/4 ngenxhowa Amatanga—2/11 ngedazini Umgubo—5/ to 7/ ngekulu Inqholowa—2/3 to 2/7 ngekulu Inkuni—8/ to 21/ ngeflara

E RINI (Sept. 15.)

Itapile—10/ ngenxhowa Irasi eluhlaza—9d ugedazini Isemile,—4/6 ngenxhowa Inkuni,—12/ to 15/ ngeflara

NATIVE OPINION

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888

Representation THE Sitting members  
 or Kingwilliams-  
Kingwilliams- , , . ,

town. town having fully and  
finally made up their minds to con-  
test, if necessary, the seats in conec-  
tion with the representation of this  
constituency, the electoral campaign  
has begun in earnest. A more  
peculiar contest than the one in  
in which we are shortly to be en-  
gaged can scarcely be conceived.  
On the one hand we have Mr.  
Richard Solomon and Mr. W. J.  
Warren, the late members, holding  
certain definite principles as regards  
the manner in which the Govern-  
ment of this country should be con-  
ducted for the greatest advantage  
of its people. The chief character-  
istic of the principles they avow  
consists, so far as we can see, in  
this: that in the administration of  
public affairs they would know no  
Dutchman, Englishman or Native,  
neither Bond nor Free ; but would  
still insist upon the fundamental  
principles of the British Constitution,  
broad-based in the equality of the  
citizens in the eyes of the Govern-  
ment as the only safe-guard and  
condition of the peace, contentment,  
and prosperity of the Colony.  
In these views the large gathering  
of the electors and others held in  
the Town Hall of Kingwilliamstown  
on Monday last showed unmistake-  
ably by the plaudits it gave these  
gentlemen that it entirely con-  
curred. When the members  
declared that in the future, as in  
the past, they will in all fidelity  
abide by these convictions, the cheers  
were heartier still. Mr. Solomon  
and Mr. Warren are not the  
gentlemen to stifle their consciences,  
even in public affairs, and adjust  
their principles to the exigencies of  
the hour, so as to subserve their  
private and personal ends. Lastly,  
in loyalty and faithfulness to the  
interests of the frontier they would  
not yield the palm to anyone.  
Such have been the men who have  
spoken in the name of Kingwil-  
liamstown in the last Parliament,  
and by their honesty and integrity  
they have, we are assured, won the  
confidence and respect of all sec-  
tions in the House.

Then, in the face of this, an un-  
necessary and unaccountable move-  
ment is started in the constituency  
to wrench a seat from one of these  
gentlemen. Not because any fault   
is found with the principles of Mr.  
Solomon and Mr. Warren is this  
done ; but from sheer “ cussedness.”  
Mr. Schermbrucker, a gentleman  
who appears to have, in the past,  
been everything by turns and no-  
thing long, and who may be the  
same in the future, is calmly put  
forward as a candidate for  
one of the seats for Kingwil-  
liamstown in the House of Assem-  
bly. Now Mr. Schermbrucker’s  
seat in the Legislative Council is  
safe for another two years at least.  
As Cabinet Minister at present he  
can speak, and has spoken in both  
Houses of Parliament. His sup-  
porters, however, insist upon the  
change, because, as they say, he  
will exert a greater influence in  
behalf of this constituency in the  
Lower House than he has done so  
when sitting in it as member of the  
Council. How this will happen,  
we are unable to see; and the  
question of the amount of influence  
an individual member brings to  
bear on the House, we should much  
rather have the opinion of members  
of Parliament on, as also that of the  
members of our craft, who frequent  
the precincts of Parliament during

its sittings,

which relates purely to

under-currents

life. This much, at any rate, may  
safely be said, that whatever Mr  
Schermbrucker’s influence with

It is a matter

the

of Parliamentary

parties and members in the House, it does not, we are told, surpass that of Mr. Solomon and Mr. Warren. We don’t say it might not equal theirs. Then, moreover, we are still ignorant as to the set o principles Mr. Schermbrucker represents in opposition to those held by the gentlemen who have served Kingwilliamstown in the last Parliament. We are completely at sea as to the vital issues staked in this struggle ; and it will not be a matter for surprise if a great many of the electors are similarly be- wildered. We could easily imagine the invitation to Mr. Scherm- brucker to throw up a safe seat in the Council and stand for King, if there were a bare possibility of his being returned unopposed ; for then it would not be a case of dropping the substance for the shadow, which it at present looks very much like. This, it is clear, is not to be, since a keen contest is inevitable. At best the forces for and against Mr. Schermbrucker are evenly divided ; and nothing can indicate the exact state of matters but the poll. To those, however, who have taken the trouble to study the Register, and who are old hands at electioneering, the spectacle of Mr. Schermbrucker being thus hunted out of Parliament and consequently out of the Cabinet amid shrieks and howls of an infuriated crowd of his professed devotees, many of whom are not by any means registered voters, is, to say the least, a strange phenom- enon.

Notes of Current Events.

It is now represented by some that  
the Chief Edmund has been released  
through the efforts of Mr. Schermbrucker,  
and much of this is being made by those  
who wish to catch the native vote. We  
assure all, friends or foes, that we are  
sincerely and deeply thankful for the  
release of these chiefs. But their appeal-  
ing to this, and in this manner, confirms  
the impression that—what could not be  
done for the Queen, has been done for  
the vote. This unseemly proceeding has  
also set us thinking, and we could 10t  
help recalling that this same Scherm-  
brucker is the man who made fun of  
Sandili’s dead body! To call the mail  
who insulted a weeping people in such a  
manner their friend, is surely overdoing  
things. We dare say that few of our  
people will have forgotten what took  
place and what was said on that memor-  
able day ; and we call on those who have  
forgotten the history of the time to re-  
read it.

Some leaders of opinion in Colony seem  
to entertain the most profound contempt  
lor Colonial audiences, and in conse-  
quence, instead of contributing to the  
discussion of public questions content  
themselves with throwing dust in the  
eyes of their supposed dupes. The latest  
instance of this is to be found in the  
 columns of some of our contemporaries in  
connection with what they are pleased to  
call the new party which is to be led by  
the present; Prime’ Minister, whose  
engagement with the Bond is said to be  
broken off. We are not told where, why,  
and how this engagement was broken off;  
nor do we know whether any damages  
are to be sued for by the injured party.  
But more especially, we are not told  
‘ what the platform of the new party is to  
be. What are to be its chief planks ? In  
what respect is it to differ from the pre-  
sent Opposition? All these and other  
important points are passed over and we  
are simply asked to vote for the “ New  
Party,” and like obedient children ask  
no questions. As, however we are out of  
our “teens” we cannot help asking  
questions, and we protest against presum-  
ing on the ignorance or indifference ot  
Colonial audiences.

The last election for the Kingwilliams- town Division shows that the native vote is less exposed to personal and inferior considerations than the European vote, and. that our countrymen simply look to the worth of the candidates for parlimentary honours. Hence we find that the Native vote was for Dyer 225, Warren 219 and Goold 5, an estimate of the men which will be endorsed by Europeans who live outside ol the Division, and who are not influenced by personal considerations. The European vote was Dyer 447, Warren 375 and Goold 268. The last vote will, we venture to say not be understood by outsiders and can only be satisfactorily explained by the influence which minor interests have over Colonial interests. The Native vote in other places has hitherto shown the same appreciation of worth in the candidates of Colonial as opposed to local considerations. We believe that in the coming elections the vote our peoplewill be true to its tradition.

Sir Thomas Upington’s Caledon speech is well-characterised by the *Argusas* “ the poorest of poor performances.” From this speech we may learn that the present Ministry has not as yet made up its mind as to what to do in the future ; that in fact thev are still waiting to see how the wind blows It is noticeable, that with regard to the Hofmeyer party, Sir Thomas says just as much as is necessary to leave the door open if the Ministry are in the future as in the past to depend on the Bond, and that what is said is not strong enough to make it awkward for Sir Thomas and his party to kick the Bond if they find them- elves in a position to do so. In referring s

to the Scab Act Sir Thomas was anxious  
to assure his constituency that he did not  
want to force this acton unwilling people.  
We would like to have heard from him  
how or why he forces brandy on protest-  
ug Natives. Our people have again and  
again declared that they do not want to  
have brandy brought to their door and

yet Sir Thomas and party seem to delight  
in acting against such a wish.

We have a growing impression that those who deny the usefulness of Areas within which brandy cannot be sold, draw their objections from what Theolo- gians would call *A priori* considerations. All who have experienced the effects of such Areas—even when these areas are limited—declare that they are most beneficial. When we say all, we of course except canteen keepers, a class of men who are described by lawyers as honest and respectable even after two or three convictions for smuggling. About the areas it was the unanimous testimony of missionaries, traders, and Natives who saw and experienced the effects that much good had been done. Mr. Einch, the celebrated temperance lecturer says, a friend of his who employed a number of men once said to him, “ By closing up the saloons near our workshops, drunk- enness had been diminished two-thirds among our men. When the boys were passing the saloons at night, they would get a drink. Now when they have to go *three or four blocks* for it they do not get it.” We contend that the abolition of the Areas was a great blunder; that the reasons for such a step were in opposi- tion to the real facts of the case ; and that when we remember the protest of our people, the step was cruel in the extreme, and worthy of the man who said “ string the nigger up,” and of the man who has in Parliament declared again and again that we are “ natural enemies.”

That history repeats itself is an old saying. Another curious instance of this saying has come to our notice. In a home paper we read of a representative of a “ County House ” in Finland, who, wishing to conciliate the Great Prince of darkness, has left all his property to the Devil. We understand that the bequest is objected to by his relations, but we dare say the said Prince will be able to establish his claims. What, however, struck us as most singular in connection with this singular ease is that, only a few months ago a native was found near Debe Nek offering a prayer to this same Prince, and on being asked to explain so strange a proceeding stated that he wanted to conciliate the Prince-as he was not sure but he might go there soon.

MR. T. E. Fuleer, ALL.A., opened the  
political campaign with a very eloquent  
and statesmanlike address in Cape Town  
on Wednesday last. He took a compre-  
hensive survey of the situation in a  
speech which might have ranked among  
the performances of the Porters, the  
Solomons, the de Villiers’ and the  
Spriggs of the last decade. It was  
gratifying to hear Mr. Fuller promise  
that if elected, he should do whatever  
in his power lies to end the Responsible  
Government scandal of a Government  
carrying a policy they did not themselve's  
inaugurate. The way he would take in  
doing this, would be to place on one side  
of the House men who firmly believed  
in a good policy. He still laments the  
passing of the so-called Registration Act,  
and the repeal of the Excise, both of  
which will yet come up for revision ; and  
we trust our people will support only  
those who promise to support the re-  
consideration of these questions. We  
admire the remarks of Mr. Fuller on the

question of races. “ With regard to the  
equalitv of races, (said Mr. Fuller), is it  
 not high time that we heard a little less  
of this? Who wants equality of the  
races? Shall not we substitute the cry of  
equality of citizenship for the equality of  
races ? ” Noble sentiments these are,  
and such as commend themselves to the  
native sense of good government. Air.  
Fuller is heartily in favour ol restricting  
the sale of liquor to Natives in every  
possible way. It has been the good  
fortune of our people all along to have  
politicians of Mr. Fuller’s ability and  
standing, as their friends and champions.

An address by the most prominent member of Parliament, who is called the Leader of the House, was delivered at Stellenbosch on Friday last. Mr. Hofmeyr dealt with the dry history of the Parlia- ment that is breathing its last, but he carefully steered clear of all questions that are of a polemical nature, electing to treat at length the subject which is the nearest to the hearts of his constituents— the opening up of markets for brandy. Mr. Hofmeyr was careful not to disclose what was to be his course of action in the future. The speech, is even more disappointing than that of Sir T. Upington since nothing was expected of the latter who does not pretend to have a policy of his own.

Comments on the speeches made on Monday last by the Kingwilliamstown members must be reserved for our next. It is enough just now to remark that to those who look below the surface in these matters there were not wanting signs to show that Air. Schermbrucker’s supporters were conscious of the fact that the game is already lost. This is seen in what they did in sending out a strong whip to the supporters of the hon. gentle- man to master in full strength so as if necessary to dragoon those with whom they cannot see eye to eye in this matter. The cause must be a weak one which is supported by such expedients. Then the noise these people make goes far to support this view. Truly Mr. Scherm- brucker is attempting the feat of shearing the electioneering pig. The result will show that there is too much cry and little wool. Another straw that Mr. Ririe, one of Mr. Scherm brucker’s supporters caught hold of was to “ go ” for this journal at the public meeting. We are blamed for having a certain influence over the Natives, which charge, if true, is no matter for reproach at all. But we may assure Air. Ririe and those who act with him that it is reasons, not gumption, which goes down with the Natives. The insinuation that Mr. R. W. Rose-Innes was running *Imvo* is ridiculous, and is only pardonable because it emanates from one who is supporting a sinking cause. We say once for all that Mr. Innes no more runs *Imvo* than Mr. Ririe himself.

THE LAWS OF HEALTH

ADDRESSED TO YOUNG MEN.

NO.

CONSUMPTION.—REMEDIES.

Some suggestions are made here of a  
purely practical kind. The remedy for  
the secondary causes of consumption such  
as sitting in clothes wet with rain or  
perspiration, sleeping on a floor, bad  
ventilation and food, and others, is simply  
to avoid these things. But this is  
impracticable so long as a whole family  
occupy a single hut. A radical change is  
therefore necessary in the social arrange-  
ments of the Native people, before con-  
sumption can be rendered a rare disease.

In the meantime till houses of several  
apartments are made more common, an  
educated young man should have a hut of  
his own, with a fire-place and a chimney  
of raw brick for ventilation, and a fire in  
winter. If he thinks no harm in living  
in a hut with people of all ages and sexes  
huddled together like gipsies in a barn,  
his education has done little for him.

The primary causes of consumption—  
hereditary tendency, infection, and  
typhoid fever—are far more difficult to  
deal with. Some medical authorities  
reduce the first of these to the second, by  
denying that anything can be transmitted  
except great susceptibility to catch the  
disease. Let us at least believe, that the  
inherited something may be stopped from  
developing into consumption by taking  
it in time.

The most effective thing when heredi-  
tary consumption first shows itself, or  
immediately after infection, is to breathe  
carbolic acid vapour with a respirator.  
One part of the acid is mixed with twenty  
of hot water, and a piece of sponge dipped  
in this is placed in the respirator which  
is worn over the mouth. In this way  
the carbolic acid vapour is drawn into the  
lungs and kills the poison-germs, and  
reduces inflamation. The respirator need  
not be worn all the day—only an  
hour or two, nor include the nostrils,  
as a person can inhale the vapour through  
the mouth if he wishes to do so. The use  
of carbolic acid lias often been followed  
with the best results. The symptoms of  
its acting beneficially are:—Pain in the  
chest is lessened or ceases.—The high  
pulse is reduced.—Uneasy head sensations  
unsettledness, and restlessness are re-  
moved.—Acidity of breadth is stopped.  
—There is an improved appetite.

Carbolic acid is especially valuable in  
cases of infection, as it nips it in the bud.  
One part to twenty of is enough ;  
stronger, it might produce congestion.

The use of linseed oil is another thing  
of great value. The patient is put into a  
comfortable pack of flannel moistened  
with the raw oil—boiled oil is poisonous  
—and a desert spoonful is administered  
after meals two or three times a day.

The use of cod-liver oil is well known.  
A curious fancy lingers among medical  
men that it acts as food. If so, a more  
digestible oil, like olive-oil, would be  
preferable. The virtue lies in its iodine,  
one of the most powerful germ-killers  
and blood-purifiers, the presence of which  
is shown by a violet colour appearing  
when a drop of sulphuric acid is put into  
the oil. Cod-liver oil, if it is digested and  
assimilated, is beneficial: if not, it does  
more harm than good.

In chest-complaints food is almost  
everything. By far the best thing is  
milk. It is nutritive and easy to digest,  
but milk disagrees with some people.  
That only means one form of milk, for  
there are three forms—sweet milk, Kafir-  
milk, and milk boiled with rice or  
barley, taken with sugar—and these are  
so totally different that it is pretty certain  
one or other of them will suit every  
person. Soft-boiled eggs are also very  
nutritious.

A change of air often works wonders in  
chest complaints. The air should be  
warm, and must be dry. A little fire at  
night, in a bed-room or room adjoining  
with an open door between them, is a  
great help in this country, not for warmth,  
but to dry the night-air. People with  
chests not robust should have a little fire  
at night, not when they require it, but  
when they can endure it. They should  
not go out into the night air, especially  
when there is fog.

The chest complication which accom-  
panies typhoid fever requires special  
treatment. The congestion of the lungs  
should at once be counteracted by the  
application of bags of hot bran, and of  
poultices. The liver complication should  
be treated afterwards. It always agra-  
vates any inflamation in the lungs.

A useful principle for a young man to  
act upon is at once to abandon any occu-  
pation or course of study which brings on  
constant pain in the chest. The great  
thing in all chest complaints is to take  
them in time. A person should change  
his profession rather than loose his life.

As this Paper is the last of a series  
which must be comparatively unintelligi-  
ble to the many, the writer wishes to add  
that he trusts “the few who know some-  
thing about the Laws of Health will  
endeavour to leaven the minds of the  
Native people with right ideas on this  
important subject. Reference has been  
made to Respirators. They are well-  
known, but are dear and unsightly.  
Arrangements will be made to bring out  
a new and improved Respirator, very  
cheap and quite within the reach of  
educated persons threatened with chest  
complaint, for whom this Paper was  
written. Of this due intimation will be  
given.

[SEPTEMBER 20, 1888 IMVO ZABANTSUNDU (NATIVE OPINION) 3