Kute emveni kwengxoxo u Vice-President wati kungavezwa izinto ezingavezwayo.

Usuke u S. D. Maqiria waveza ukuba amalungu entlanganiso ahlangane ekuxaseni nokuba lilipina ilungu eliza kuqala umsehenzi otile—enjengokuba u Mr. Amos Thomas eqale into enkulu. Mhlaimbi libe ilungu liza liza kuqala ikof’ shop nezinye izinto. Ubekelwe ke intlanganiso ezayo ngokusuke ucaswe ngu Mr Kuzane.

Amalungu awabanga namsindo wokuxoxa.

ABALIMI NA BARWEBI.

Amaxabiso okutwala iflara awakabi nto yimbi kunalawa sawavakalisa ngeveki engapaya.

E-MARKENI.

E QONCE (February 16). Ibotolo, 6d to 1/3 ngeponti Amaqanda, 1/ ngedazini Ihabile, lOd to 2/1 ngekulu ,, ebhuliweyo, 3/3 to 3/9 Itapile, 6d to 1/10 ngenxowa Umbona, 2/ to 3/5 ngenxowa Irasi, 3/1 to 4/ ngekulu Ibrani, 2/6 to 4/ ngekulu Umgubo, 10/6 to 14/ ngekulu Ingqolowa, 7/ ngekulu Inkuni, 6/ to 23/ ngeflara Imbotyi,(ngo Mgqibelo)—9/ to 11/ 1001b

E RINI, (February 15). Ibotolo, 4d. to 10d. ngeponti Irasi, 4/3 to 5/ ngenxowa Amaqanda, l/3j ngedazini Ihabi1e 1/5 ngekulu

Amazimba ngengxowa Umgubo, 15/ to 17/ ngengxowaUmbona, 9/ to 15/ ngekulu Imbewu yehabile, 5/ ngenxewa itapile, 2/ to 2/6 ngenxowa Inkuni, 10/ to 26/ ngeflara

E-KOMANI (February 22). Ibotolo, 6d. to l/.ngeponti Amaqanda, 6d. to 1/ ngedazini Amazimba, 7/ to 7/6 ngekulu Umbona, 3/9 to 5/ ngekulu Irasi, 7/ to 8/ ngenxowa ihabile, 2/ to 5/9 ngekulu Itapile, 3/6 to 9/ ngenxowa Umgubo, 8/ to 9/6 ngekulu finkuni, 15/ to 28/ ngeflara

E-ALVANI (February 12). irasi, 6/ to 7/ ngenxowa Ibotolo, 6d. to 9d. ngeponti Amaqanda, 1/ ngedazini Ihabile, 4/6 to 7/ ngekulu Tnkuni, 11/ to 60/ ngeflara Umbona, 8/ to 10/ ngenxowa .Umgubo, 15/ to 18/ ngenxowa Itapile, 5/ ngenxowa

Ezababhaleli.

NGEZIBONGO NEMBONGI.

Nkosiyam Mhleli wepepa lohlanga: ndifuna ukuba undinyamezele ngalamazwana ambalwa. Nantsi ke into: ndibone izibongo e *Sigidimini* sokugqibela, endite xa ndiqala ukuzifunda ndaba kubongwa i Nxukwebe, ibulelwa ngomsebenzi wayo ebiye kuwenza e Lovedale, ingekukuqala kokuya kwayo e Lovedale ngomsebenzi onjalo ; kanti, hai, ngumntu ubonga isitixwana sake. Yaye ke into embi kuyo yonke lento ikukungcikiva abanye abantu ngezozibongo, abanjengo Mr. Mtakati no Mr. Jabavu, nokuvuselela umoya onibi pakati kwa Maxhosa na Mamfengu. Apo lento indimangalise kona, bendingazi ukuba lento umntu uti akuba mfutshane kude kubeko nonjalo nangengqondo. Ingcingane yam ibiyeyokuba abantu abafutshane ngabantu abacume ngengqondo, nase Maxhoseni bebedla ngokubaluleka ngentonga ukubande; abanye kude kutiwe ukubizwa kwabo ngo “ Mdenge-ntonga.” Nase Mlungwini izilumnko nengqondi zanele kwi pony. Ukutsho ke ndimangalisiwe yindawo yokuba u Mr. Jno. Knox Bokwe angabi nakuyibona lento, asuke apulapule izibongo ngokwe nkunku. Ke mandibonise lento: eba nje yena lenteto isebenza ukulunga epepeni eli *Lisisigidi*nakuye ayinjalo, sona isipelisa amandla kanye, ize kanjalo incipise inani labatati baso, kuba akuko mntu utanda umanyano lwabantsundu unokuzigcakamela ezinteto; kwakona ndimangalisiwe kukuba u Mr. Knox Bokwe angabinakuzibona ezizinto ukuba zicasene nentshumayelo ka Ntsikana neyake “ Yibani timbumba yamanyama.” Ndimangalisiwe ukuba angabi nakubona ukuba ezinteto zicasene nento *Isigidimi* esavelise- lwa ukuyifeza ukuba singabi sesokubonga umntu omnye sibe sesohlonga ngakumbi olungamakolwa, sesoxolo asisiso isigidimi sotshaba. Malungana nesake isiqu, ngezizibongo nangezinteto akaqondi ukuba indodana leyake imbongayo imenza itekeni (target) yokudutyulwa zintlanga zonke ezifuna umanyano ezinjenga Mamfengu na Maxhosa; akayikwanela ukupuma isitunzi sodwa, uyakuba yinto yokungcikivwa zintlanga, enye into siyamazi u Mr. Knox Bokwe ngumculi, unelinga aseyelenzile ngokuvelisa incwadi ve noti, ote umzi wakowe- tu awazimisela kukangela ziposo kuyo kuba usitl lilinga lomntu ovela uhlanga Iwakowabo, ke namhla ndiqinisekile ukuba amadodana aza kuyifak’ amehlo, anditandabuzi ozifumana indawo zoku- yinyelisa, ange ete oka Bokwe wazibona ekuqubekeni kweminyaka wazilungisa. Maudipele ngeliti ukuba u Mr. Knox Bokwe uyakuwai’uuda lamazwi am nje ngawotshaba lwake aze ezinyaniso azamnkele ngentsini uiyakubuya aqonde eku- gqibeleni ukuba ndimna mhlobo wake. Ngembongi leyake nakuba u Solomon esiti “ sipendule isibhanxa njengobubhanxa baso” akubonakali kum ukwenje- njalo. Ndingasuka ndibhekise kwakuye ngeliti—imbongi yake ayizalelwanga kubonga mntu, ndiyakolwa ukuba ingeteta kakuhle emva kwenkabi ihleli e fore tyesini pezu kwenkunzi yebokuva kunokubong’ abantu. Ndixolele Mhleli; ndizibiza ngokute ncam umhlobo ka Mr. Jno. Knox Bokwe.

Mkoloni.

A MAN being tormented with gout kicked his foot through a window, and the pat e was gone instantly.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, 1886.

THE PONDO BORDER.

GENTLEMAN in town has  
given us permission to make

use of the following telegram :—  
“Mount Frere, February 12. A  
“ battle was fought yesterday.  
“ Fourteen Bacas under Nomtshe-  
“ ketshe killed and fifteen wounded.  
“ Ten of the Rondos killed. Um-  
“ zimvubu still high. Fight  
“occurred on Pondo territory.”  
This is a serious state of affairs. The  
Bacas are British subjects, equal in  
the eyes of the law to any other  
subject of the Queen in Windsor or  
Grave Street, Cape Town. And  
when fourteen of such subjects are  
killed a grave responsibility rests  
upon the Colonial Government. We  
presume then no time will be lost  
by the Government to examine into  
a state of matters so disastrous to  
the subjects of the Queen. Viewed  
by the dry light of inter-  
national law, the Pondo “ Govern-  
ment” are not accountable for the  
slaughter of these Bacas as the fight  
took place on Pondo soil, our Go-  
vernment is to blame, for some of  
its subjects have invaded an inde-  
pendent state. Deep as is our sym-  
pathy with William Nota and the  
Rode people, we cannot shut our  
eyes to the fact that they are Pondo  
subjects, with whom the Colony has  
not much to do beyond seeing to  
the fulfilment of international re-  
quirements by the Pondo nation. It  
was clearly the duty of our Govern-  
ment to see that the Pondos did  
nothing menacing to the peace and  
safety of the British subjects on the  
border. But with a light-hearted  
Premier, a Secretary for Native  
Affairs singularly devoid of the most  
rudimentary knowledge of Native  
character, we fear that Pondo affairs  
will be allowed to settle themselves.  
What wonder when Mr. Upington  
assured the country in his Graham’s  
Town deliverance that the whole  
Pondo question had been settled  
within forty-eight hours, just when  
Mr. De Wet was scuttling out by  
the back-door. And some credulous  
people believed!

These are some of the things that  
undermine our faith in the capacity  
of the Colonial Government to  
administer the government of  
Natives beyond its natural borders.  
It was the bungling of Mr. William  
Ayliff that placed William Nota  
in the unfortunate position in which  
he is in Pondoland, and it is owing  
to Mr. De Wet’s ineptitude that  
the position of our Government in  
Pondoland is not now defined. The  
Pondos have done all they could to  
come to terms. Our Government  
has been mute. We are reaping  
the whirlwind. The demon of  
revenge will now goad both parties  
into a war, all through the Govern-  
ment not having taken precautions.

Editorial Notes.

Sir Arthur Havelock, the new Governor of Natal, arrived in Cape Town from England last week. In welcoming his Excellency to our native land, we wish him much success in dealing with the grave question of Zululand, which it will fall to his lot to close. It is a source of much gratification to us to learn that as a member of the Aborigines’ Protection Society, Si rArthur warmly sympathises with the self-imposed labours of that very influential body on behalf of the unfortunate natives who often come into collision with Colonists and pioneers of civiliza- tion, not so much from a desire to do so, but through sheer ignorance of civilized forms and dealings. In these circumstances we trust he will pursue a policy of forbearance and moderation towards the ignorant natives, and heartily further the reclamation of the Natal natives by education and Christianity, and he will thus redress the balance between the 26,000 Europeans, Dutch and English, and the natives who are over 400,000. Clearly there is a very vast field for im- proving the condition of Natal by making its hundred thousands of natives better citizens. Sir Bartle Frere, a Governor who came to South Africa famed, for his attachment to Exeter Hall principles, abjured those principles when he found that they were very unpopular in the Cape, with neophyte zeal went to the opposite extreme and committed ship- wreck of a hard-worn reputation. We sincerely wish Sir Arthur a better fate.

If the scheme of reducing the miser- able pittances that have been hitherto allowed to native teachers is finally carried out, we are certain it will not be

the with concurrence of the reflecting Colonists, All the papers that have referred to this form of retrenchment have so emphatically protested against it that we shall be surprised if Dr. Dale does not modify the terms of his Circular to the Missionary Superintendents of Native Teachers in the Transkei. On this interesting subject the *Port Alfred Budget* delivers itself as follows“ The Ministry have got now to retrenching the Kafirs. We have it in the *Journal* that £5 is to be knocked off the already meagre salaries of the native teachers. We have all along protested against the unfair, and we might add unmanly way in which the Government have set to work to clip the incomes of the lowest departments in the Service, well knowing that it is impossible for such subordinates to resent or complain. When it comes to the reduction of the miserable dole given to coloured teachers, it looks as if the last limit of meanness was arrived at. Gov- ernment officers are travelling about the country where and when they please; there is no attempt at economy here ; but the Railway porters and Kafir school- masters must bear the burden.”

Writing generally upon the effects of such retrenchment our contemporary, *Het Volksblad,* makes the following observations which appear to us to be unanswerable:—“At most the retrenchment effected in regard to individual salaries can only amount to a couple of thousand pounds. If, as has been suggested, the Ministers were to reduce their own salaries by £500 each, the sum total would amount to only £2,500 ; yet this amount would represent, on an average, the dismissal of no less than twenty-five clerks temporarily em­ployed at £100 per annum each, and we very much doubt whether our Treasurer- General, after having overhauled all the departments in the public service, finds himself in a position to recommend the dismissal of so many. What then is the f»ositive value of retrenchment upon these ines in the Civil Service. ? It amounts in the aggregate to the saving of but a thousand or two to the country, as far as its expenditure through the Treasury is concerned, while on the other hand it involves an amount of hardship and suf- fering upon the individuals dismissed or retrenched which must necessarily intensify the distrss on all sides visible. And more than this, it exeggerates that dis- tress, and causes mercantile men and others to believe that the state of the country is worse than it actually is. While therefore retrenchment goes but a very little way to relieve the Treasury, it goes a long way to injure the country. More- over it hampers public business. We are writing, it must be remembered, of retrenchment as distinct from unnecessary expenditure. And when we con- sider how small is the sum which is sought to save thereby and how important are the evils which it may, in deference to an unreasonable clamour occasion, we cannot say that such retrenchment is either desirable or wise."

It will be satisfactory to our people to learn that the people of England have not been insensible of the injustice done to the natives as a race by tlie Colonial Gov- ernment in refusing to proceed against Pelser for the murder of Zachariah or for allowing Mr. Maasdorp still to fill the office of Solicitor-General after the grave mistakes in the first instance of not bringing Reiser to justice, and subsequently of persecuting Mr. Don. We must confess to having signally failed to influence Colonial public opinion on this matter, though we tried our best to do so; and we are very pleased the matter is being taken up in England, and we trust it may yet form the subject of a question in the British House of Commons. Already we observe in the Colony efforts to screen the official responsible for these discreditable deeds as the following extracted from *Het Volksblad* will show'“ The *Cape Times* performs but the duty of a Ministerial organ when it points out that it was not Mr. Upington who refused to prosecute Mr. Reiser for homicide. It is no very difficult task to refute the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* wrho places the case of Reiser and Van Neikerk on the same tevel, yet we would remind our contemporary that in theory—and the theory is a sound one—the Attorney-General of the Colony is responsible for every failure of justice such as that which took place in the Reiser case. The *Times* states that Reiser was not put upon his trial on the advice of a legal official who has no seat in Parliament and is not engaged in poli- tical strife. True, but the advice has now been proved to have been bad advice, and while a jury has virtually declared Mr. Pelser guilty of murder, he is still at large and Mr. Maasdorp, who is directly respon- sible for this failure of justice, is allowed to fill the office of Solicitor-General. It is just here ivhere, in our opinion, the responsibility of Mr. Upington and his Ministry comes in.”

Our friends the Aborigines Protection Society in England have taken the case of the destruction of the Natives by the sale of strong drink in the Transkei to “ the Chief Councillor ” of the Queen, and by strong and irrefragable arguments have shown the serious evils that will follow the action of the Cape Ministry. On this the *Cape Argus* says:—“ We are at one with the Aborigines Protection Society in desiring that liquor should not be allowed to be sold to the Natives of the Transkei; but Mr. Chesson, the indomitable, took a course insulting to the Colonial Government, as such, when he went over their heads to the Colonial Office to try and bring pressure to bear upon them. Will people never understand that we have Responsible Government granted to us? We can speak the more freely on this question, because it affords a splendid instance of the force of public opinion in a right direction within the colony itself, and show’s that we can, when in earnest, correct our own abuses without forfeiting our political liberties- If Mr. Chesson could realise how he strengthens the hands of Messrs. Upington and Sprigg and their friends by such an attempt to subvert all our constitutional privileges, he would desist. At the same time we would urge upon Parliament to remove any ground for one of Mr. Chesson’s arguments, by giving the Transkei representation in Parliament. All colour of justification for outside interference would then be removed.” We wish to point out one or two con-

siderations which might induce our respected contemporary to modify its strong language towards Mr. Chesson and the useful body he represents. To begin with the course taken by the Aborigines’ Protection Society was the only one possible after the Cape Premier and his Ministry had nailed their colours to the mast that they would not yield to the prayers of the Natives and of the Frontier people to withdraw the Proclamation.

the Aborigines’ Protection Society to address the Colonial Ministry under such circumstances would have been to perform a task of the merest supererogation. Then again as to the argument that the Colony possesses Responsible Government and outside interference should cease we would remind our friend of the words of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to Sir Bartle Frere that Responsible Government was given to the Cape Colony with a limitation and that limitation came in where legis- lation bearing upon the natives was con- cerned. As we attempted to show in our leading columns last week if “ the hands of Messrs. Upington and Sprigg and their friends ” needed strengthening, Mr. Ches- son’s action is certainly not among the things that were necessary to strengthen them. With the “cast iron” Bond vote Messrs Upington and Sprigg are strong, and we believe the Bond will never be stronger than it is. Indeed efforts are being made to minimize its mischievous influence.

We understand that Colonel Stanley’s reply to the letter of the Aborigines’ Protection Society respecting the liquor traffic in the Transkei published elsewhere has been that Her Majesty’s Government have written to Sir H. Robinson to report on this matter.

We trust that our Alice friends are now reconciled to their representative in Cape Town ; at all events let us hope that their eyes are opened to the fact that a Parlia- mentary representative at the seat of Government is not an unmixed evil. These reflections are suggested by the following except from the *Alice Times:—* “ It was currently rumoured in town that there was some foundation for the report that the magistracy at Alice was to be abolished, and this district annexed to Fort Beaufort. This report was further supported by a paragraph in the *Fort Beaufort Advocate,* that in view of a large falling off of revenue of the Colony it was necessary to resort to retrenchment, and Alice would likely lose its magistracy and Victoria East become part of Fort Beaufort, a periodical court being all Alice would have. This report caused quite a sensation, and the residents of Victoria East were prepared to fight for their ‘ own dear district.’ We at once telegraphed to our senior member to enquire into the report, when the following was the reply:—‘Rumour unfounded. Govern have abolished Fort Beaufort Police Commissionership by amalgamating with Albany, but your magistracy all right.’ The rumours above referred to are likely to damage a district, and we hope that everyone will remember that Victorians believe in having their rights and liberties as of yore.” And yet we do not expect that the so-called blanket vote which re- turned Mr. Innes, in the teeth of unexampled opposition, to the Assembly (of which he is an undoubted ornament), will ever be thanked for its good sense and perspicacity. Alas, ye “ Alice-onions ! ”

The Natives are indebted to the *Journal* for the following words uttered on their behalf:—“ We are sorry to see from *Native Opinion* that Government is harrying the Glen Grey Natives again, and seeking to dispossess them of a portion of their lands. A more iniquitous proceeding there could hardly be. It is in fact simply theft—a theft of lands granted by Government long ago to this tribe, which there is now no reason for disturbing, except that white men want the land. If Government sets this shameless example of spoliation, who can complain when Natives follow it? *Native Opinion* hopes that Parliament will disavow this disgraceful transaction, and we wish we could say we hope so too. But what with ignorance, race-hatred, and land greed, we think the present Assembly just calculated to uphold the wrong; and at the same time to pass severe laws to punish the Natives tor stealing farmers’ stock.”

THE KAFIRS AND INTOXICATING  
LIQUORS.

The following letter addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies appears in the London *Times* backed up by avigorous leading article condemnatory of the action of the Colonial Ministry in regard to the Liquor Proclamation :—

“ Aborigines’ Protection Society,

“ 6, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, January 12th, 1886. •

“ Sir,—The Committee desire me to address you with reference to the Proclamation No. 154 of 1885, which was published in the *Government Gazette* of the Cape Colony on October 9th last.

“This Proclamation legalizes the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Transkeian terri- tories, and is signed by Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor, and Mr. J. Gordon Sprigg, the Acting Premier. It directly authorizes the unrestricted sale of liquor to all chiefs, petty chiefs, and councillors; while it empowers magistrates to issue permits to common natives for the purchase of definite quantities of spirits; The Committee apprehend that natives occupying a position of authority are men to whom it is most desirable to impart habits of sobriety. It has been well asked by Mr. J. J. Irvine, of King William’s Town, whether chiefs, petty chiefs, and councillors are to bear a Government brand in future, for it appears to be practically impossible for a magistrate to decide with any certainty who comes under the above category, and who does not.The Committee, however, cannot believe, even if the desire existed, that in the actual result any broad line of demarcation between the chiefs and the common people can be be maintained ; and therefore, if the Proclamation is carried out, there is too much reason to fear that both chiefs and people will sustain great moral and physical injury. “ The Committee desire to avoid recrimi-

natory language, but it is impossible for them not to contrast the terms of the Proclamation with the speech which Mr. Gordon Sprigg made in the House of Assembly on May 27th 1874. He then laid down the proposition, which the Committee believe to be true, that natives who drink intoxicating liquors at all are practically incapable of drinking them in moderation, and that consequently the suppression of the sale of such beverages among them is a subject which demands the attention of the entire community as affecting the very existence of the Kafir race. In 1874 he made himself the mouthpiece of the Gaikas and Gcalekas, as well as of the Fingoes, and in supporting their appeal for protection against the ravages of intemperance he contended that the English were bound to take steps to repress evils for which they were largely responsible. Mr. Sprigg in the same speech remarked that if the Kafirs were civilized and elevated they would add to the prosperity of the colony, whereas ’ if the Government not only neglected them, but positively planted death in their midst, then these people, instead of proving a blessing to the colony, would become a curse, sinking below the level of the brutes that perish, in thus sinking they would not fall alone, but would drag down the colony in their fall.’

“ The Committee think that if the views that Mr. Gordon Sprigg entertained in 1874, and reaffirmed in 1880, had had due weight in the councils of the Ministry, it is impossible that the Proclamation of October last would ever have been issued.

“ The Committee desire to call your attention to the fact that if intoxicating liquors should be introduced into the Transkeian territories, it will be in direct opposition to the strongly expressed wishes of the natives themselves. Although the Proclamation was not officially published in the Kafir language, as it was desirable it should have been, the natives were soon made aware of its provisions; and the result was that they held a great meeting at Butterworth on November 3rd, and made a solemn protest against the action of the Government in forcing strong drink upon unwilling people. Moreover, their organ, *Imvo Zabantsundu* (native opinion), wrote very energetically against the Proclamation. That journal, which is both edited and written by an exemplary member of the native race, says that ‘hitherto brandy has been kept out of their territories by a strong hand, to the advantage and satisfaction of the inhabitants,’ and further that ‘ it has over and over again been demonstrated, beyond the shadow of a doubt, from the pulpit, the bench, the press, the platform, and last, but by no means least, by the farmers, that the de- moralization and extermination of the natives of this country, as of all the aborigines in other parts of world, is mainly attributable to spirituous liquors, and that the plentiful crop of crime, of which stock-stealing is at present about the most ruinous, is from the same perennial source.’

“ The Committee address you. sir, on two special grounds-'(1) because the Transkeian territories wholly unrepresented in the Cape Parliament, and the native inhabitants therefore have irresistible claims upon the protection of her Majesty’s Government; and (2) because free trade in drink, acting upon a people who have yet to acquire those habits of self-control which are the product of civilization, will inevitably lead to rebellion and war, and will therefore, sooner or later, involve England in grave responsibilities.

" Free trade in spirits was closely connected with the rebellion and breaking-up of Gaikas in 1878, and was, in fact, one of the chief causes of the ruin of that tribe. The Gaikas, since their removal across transKei, have recovered themselves to some extent, but they are profoundly convinced that if brandy is forced upon them it will compass their destruction. Indeed, the Committee have been assured that it will be difficult for the Gaikas to resist the belief that there is a deliberate intention in some quarters to ruin them for the sake of paltry present gain, with the prospect of the reversion of their fertile lands at no distant date.

“ The Committee do not pretend to enter into the motives of the authors or instigators of the Proclamation, but judging from experience, the step thus taken is certain to prove disastrous both to native and to British interests in South Africa. They desire also to point out that the proclamation is the sole act of the Executive, and that several months must yet elapse before the Parliament of the colony will be able to pass judgment upon it.

The Rev. J. D. Don, Secretary of the United Missionary Conference at King William’s Town, in a letter dated Dec., 9th, informs us that all classes on the frontier disapprove of the Proclamation, and that ‘even those who take no higher ground see that the demoralization of the Transkeian tribes by drink will cut at the root of the considerable trade carried on among them, which forms an important element in the prosperity of these parts.’ He adds that the frontier settlers also know from bitter experience that ‘ when broils, strife, rebellion, and war follow in the wake of drink, it is the frontier which will have to bear the brunt of the evil, not the wine farmers and brandy distillers of the West, in whose interest alone the Proclamation has been issued.’

“ For the foregoing reasons the Committee earnestly hope that her Majesty’s Government will exert its influence to induce the Government of the Cape Colony to withdraw the Proclamation.

“ I have, &c.,

“ F. W. Chesson, *Secretary.’\**

Prof. Bernstein (expatiating)—“Life is hollow; it ia a bubble; nothing is what it seems.” Everybody—“How beautiful!” Prof. B.—“ We are walking on volcanoes whibh may at any moment oveiwhelm us.” Everybody—“ How true ! ” Prof. B. (getting excited)—“ I—myself could explod this volcano. For instance, there are some men who habiturally deceive their wives. There is a man here—” Six men (rising)—“Well professor, I can assure you—” (Scene of great confusion, and six women faint.”