

In kintrekeke adwanga... Kungabisa... U-Chester... Ndingowonu... NKOLA FALATI SENZO.

Imvo Zabantu... Ndingowonu... NKOLA FALATI SENZO.

UNKONTELO ETSHOBENI... NKOSI MHELELI... Bayinikelele ukuba bufoyo impahla...

Imvo Zabantu... Ndingowonu... NKOLA FALATI SENZO.

"careful work can only be expected, and can only be got from apprentices with some knowledge of English and the three R's. It is found nearly impossible to teach a trade to a native lad without this. Dr. DALE, in communicating the results of last year's inspection, says "the work of the institution is thoroughly satisfactory." The figures at inspection were 183 boys who were classified as follows: V (or highest Government Standard), 13; Standard IV, 54; III, 63; II, 34; I, 14; and below Standard, 2. Girls—V, 6; IV, 12; III, 44; II, 18; I, 17; and below Standard, 5. The passes at public examinations during the year were at the Elementary Teachers' Examination, one boy in honours and four in the pass list. Also two private pupils are returned as having passed the Cape University Matriculation—one in honours and the other in the pass list. During the year in the institution proper the numbers were 385 of both sexes, of whom about 30 were Europeans. The fees reached the total of £1,867, of which the European pupils contributed £500. The other details respecting the classes may be regarded as of value as local memoranda, and though their minute consideration would still go far to show the magnitude of the work in which worthy Scotch sons are engaged, they must necessarily be mentioned only in an article of moderate length. Among the most prominent achievements of the year may be noticed, as towering above the rest, the assorted articles made by native apprentices and girls of the Industrial Department for the Cape Exhibition, which excited the wonder of the South African world, and drew from not a few of the sceptics in Native education unextorted acknowledgements of the capacity of Natives when trained. Much, however, has been said on this before now. But having thus touched upon the salient points of the report, we may close by wishing the institution a great and prosperous year.

of doubtful character from roaming over the country with eyes prying into other peoples' concerns. The Malays, Hottentots, and other coloured classes who are fortunate enough not to wear a dark hue are pointed at as having been free from the pass, still, though they themselves lay no claims to being SIMON PURZ, they have not monopolised stealing. It is contended that severe pass regulations have not checked stealing in the past: that the pass has merely answered the purpose of hampering honest and industrious black men in the struggle for existence, and grossly interfered with the liberty of the subject. As Mr. DE WER's Bill is not yet before the country, it is not at present necessary to say more.

Then with regard to the Bill dealing with the Transkeian Government, it is believed that legislation will be based upon the very elaborate and exhaustive report of the Native Laws and Customs Commission which was laid before Parliament in the 1883 session. Though the Government has done itself injustice, as we think, by not giving the country an opportunity of discussing this subject, and thus assist the Legislature in dealing with so vital a question, we believe the Ministry may depend upon it that they are on firm ground if they have adopted the sagacious and practical recommendations of that Commission. We shall do our duty in noticing the Government Bill when it is published. The leading features of the Report respecting the Transkei may, however, be briefly stated here. A Penal Code was drafted on the safe and sound bases that "while it adopts the general principles of the existing Colonial Law, endeavours to remedy its defects, and retains some laws and principles dear to natives, and which commend themselves as proper for those territories." The code is to be enforced in the Transkeian territories without distinction of class or colour. The law is to be carried out by magistrates, whose sentences are to be subject to review by a High Court presided over by a European. It is not clear that by law will be

who at last managed to grasp the coin together with a handful of gravel. The shunter continued kicking and striking at him, and even followed him into the carriage. All this time the train was standing still, and the Guard examining tickets. Shunter ELLENTON then locked the carriage door, saying, "I am not done with you yet, my man." When the train reached the Terminus Station, PERZA was at once given in custody and marched off to gaol. A message was at once sent to his brother, the Magistrate's Interpreter at Port Elizabeth, and through him the railway authorities in Port Elizabeth were set in motion. Somehow or other no one appeared to prosecute PERZA, who was discharged by the Magistrate on Saturday morning. The facts of the case were at once lodged with Inspector BROWN of the Railway Department, Port Elizabeth, with the result that on the 4th inst., Mr. ISAAC WAUCHOPE received the following kind letter from Inspector JAMES McLEAREN BROWN:—

Port Elizabeth, April 30, 1885. SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have taken up the matter in re your complaint. I exceedingly regret the occurrence which gave cause to it, at the same time I am obliged by your bringing it to my notice. To show that this department will protect the travelling public, I may inform you that the employe complained of has been dismissed from the service, for his rude behaviour on this occasion. I am, &c., Your obedient servant, (Signed) J. BROWN, Inspector.

To Mr. Isaac Wauchope, Interpreter, &c., Port Elizabeth.

To the above Mr. WAUCHOPE replied as follows:—

Port Elizabeth, May 5, 1885. SIR,—I am most thankful to you for your having taken the matter of my brother's assault and imprisonment at Graham's Town. The whole thing reflects great credit on the efficiency of the Railway department generally, and of your own department in particular, in carrying out the strictest justice in order to secure the protection of the public without distinction of colour. My brother's case is but one of many cases in which the Native traveller is taken advantage of by some of the so-called railway officials, and the only reason I can assign for the frequency of complaints is, not that their complaints would not be attended to if lodged with the proper authorities, but because they think that the bullying and knocking about which they receive are part of the duty of the official, and that therefore it would be futile to complain against a man who simply performs his duty. I am perfectly aware of the annoyance given to the Railway officials by Native passengers who are, in most cases ignorant of the rules of the Railway Department; but there is ample provision in the Railway law for the protection of those whose duty it is to protect them, and I regret that Mr. Ellenton failed to avail himself of it. Your conduct in this case has done more than the thanks of one individual. You have secured the attention of a very serious class of men, and I trust that the same will be done in other instances.

floggings by policemen, on account of the pass; and they would be greatly pleased to be freed from its thralldom. They state that they have long been under the Government, and it is time they were trusted as the Queen's children; (b) that the pass law is liable to abuse, as in some cases they have had to pay illegal fines varying from 5s. to £1 for being without it. And Native Ministers of the Gospel, Native Teachers, and farmers are grossly hampered by it in the discharge of their duties; (c) and that the pass instead of preventing stealing has given thieves a certain amount of respectability, inasmuch as thieves have actually given description of cattle they were going to steal to Magistrates who gave them passes. For these reasons these Native Farmers ask Government to free the Natives from the restrictions entailed by the Pass Act.

WHILE on this, Government might well remember the fact that at this moment there are thousands of coloured men, Eastards, Malays, Hottentots, and Bushmen who have never been subjected to this barbarous passsystem, and had as some of these people are it has never occurred even to the most pronounced Bondman to suggest a pass for these people, while respectable Natives are always liable to the indignity of being hurried to prison for failing to provide themselves with the pass!

SAYS the Queen's Town Free Press:—"Do what they can the doom of the Natives is pronounced when he has tasted the liquors of the white races. It is so all the world over, and unless the strongest prohibitive laws are introduced against the sale of liquor to natives the evil will be aggravated more and more. Witness what has been done this year by the Maori in New Zealand. 'On the requisition of the native race in New Zealand, the whole of what is known as the King Country, an area of three million acres, occupied by the natives, has just been proclaimed as protected from the sale of intoxicating liquors for ever.' The increase of the use of spirits amongst Kafirs and other Natives will so degrade and brutalize them that they will be utterly useless in this country and then their fate is sealed, for it is the characteristic of the Saxon race, from the commencement of our history, that what we cannot use we destroy." And it is well-known among us that once a Native young man has acquired a taste for strong drinks it is difficult to stop him on the downward course, and the safest course is to let it severely alone.

THERE is no reason, we are happy to say, to complain at the manner in which the various colonial newspapers have taken up the case of the unhappy chief Mbovane Mabantla. All are agreed that injustice has been done and reparation should follow. The East London Advertiser has two vigorous "Notes" on the subject in the course of which it says "the punishment of this man is a grievous blunder." The Somerset East Advertiser, which since it passed into the hands of its present proprietor, has distinguished itself for fearlessness and impartiality, has devoted a well-reasoned article on the chief's treatment, and warns the Government respecting the consequences of injustice. The Port Alfred Budget points out "that the day has gone by for the success in the kind of tyranny" which has been exercised upon Mabantla; and characterized the action of the Government as "not merely disgusting but foully in the last degree." Several other newspapers have commented on the subject, condemning Government for having dismissed the man on the charge stated in the letter of dismissal. We doubt the nation will form the subject of a Parliamentary inquiry if Mr. De Wet still continues in the representation of the Clerk in Charge of Middle Drift, the correctness of which is absolutely disputed by Mabantla.

It has been noticed by a distinguished member of the Native Law and Customs Commission appointed by the Cape Government, that the "pass" is a "barbarous" system, and that it is "a source of annoyance to the Native population."

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU.

LIXESHA LOKUHLAULA. Kambo kule nyanga ahlindale inkoso sonyanga esigala ngo May 1, 1885. Oku kubekiswe kwababahlalele ezintatu inyanga kupela. Amanepa angahlalulelweyo ayakubanjwa de ilke imali yokuba kulula. Abamnkeli bayocelwa ukuba intlaulo yabo bayise ekupeleni ko September, 1885, ibe 5%. Abafuna ukuyisa ekupeleni konyaka bangahisula 8%. Abantu abaqala ukulamnkela ipepa ekupeleni kwalo nyaka babahlalele inyanga ezintatu bayocelwa ukuba ixesha labo lipale ngo 31 March. Ingakhi imali yabo iyabanjwa ipepa.

IRISITI ZENTLAULO.

Abamnkeli beli pepa bayocelwa ukuba abanakutonyelwa irisiti (receipts) ngemali engapantsi kwo 10%. Ixesha abahlalele lona boligonda ngokulifanana nokungalifanani kwabo ipepa. Kuba kungatonyelwa manepa kubantu abangahlalulelwa kwa ngapambili.

Izaziso ze Mvo.

SIYABACELA abafundi betu ukuba isaziso esizakuba sibonakale kwalipepa bakangelise. Makukunjulwe ukuba esi zindlu zingecisa izaziso ezakwe zingonyane mali yomntu mayama njengokuba eminye izindlu, abangali ke abayakutanga kazo bafugane ukulungiselelwa ncamanelo. Sibacela kanjako abafundi betu le nto iyayakuba bati xa sukuba beyakutanga bapate ipepa eli lincane akuzo basasi izindlu ezinqwenele ukutongiselelwa nabo, bazibone ngokumbiyo ezinto ezakwe zibekelwe epeni ukuba zinokufunyanwa kwazo zindlu. Xa abafundi beyokutanga kwizindlu esingekabi zamasiko kuba belungelile ukuba babone imbongi yakubo izindlu ezo zingaceli umntu omnyama agcawise.

Anagosa e "Mvo."

SABISA umntu ukuba lizaneze aziselwe ukupendulelele ezakwe izinto esingalipepa eganzelile lomuntu kwizindlu ezo:— Cola..... Mr. P. Figliani Grahamstown..... Mr. Peter Nkasiakala

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