

Irohlelwa 3/8 nge K-wata (iminyaka ingekapeli) 4- ipela i K-wata ngamawanga. Unokuhlaulwa wonke Unyaka ekuveleni kwawo nge 13s.6d. Izaziso Zabazehweyo, Ababahlaleyo, Nemibiko, irohlewa 2s 6d, zingene kanya; 3s 9d kabini; 5s katata.

## IZAZISO ZAKOMKULU.



**ZISHICILELWA NGE GUNYA.**

ISAZISO SAKOMKULU.—No. 14, 1897.
*Kwi Ofisi ye Nkulu Yonocanda, Cape Town, February 18, 1897.*

NGENXA ye Siqendu sesibini so Mto No 15 ka 1887, esite songezezelwa sisiqendu Besine, nesisantadatu so Mto No. 40 ka 1895, kuyaz-swa ka kubo bonke ukuba eziziqwenga zilandelayo zemihlaba yakwa Rulumente ezikumandla wase CRADOCK, ziya kutetelwa efanedesini pambi kwe ofisi ye Mantyi yse CRADOCK ngo 10 o'clock kusasa ngolwesi BINI, 18 MAY, 1897, ngokwendawo nezigqibo zalo Mieto ungentla, nendlela yokuqutywa kwe fandesi, nongapezu koko ngendawo ezingati zivukaliswe ngemini yefandesi.

Isiqwenga ngasinye siya kutengiswa ngenani elimisiweyo, noyeya mtengi onani liphezulu lingengapantsi kwelo limisiweyo uya kumnikwa lomhlaba.

Kanjalo umtengi lowo uyakuba ne mvume bokuhlalwa yonke okanye ixalenye yemali awutenge ngayokwalo mini. Ukuba

(i.) Iintlaulo ayirolwanga ngemini ye fandesi, ieqidengi eshumi semali leyo sorolwa ngenyanga ezintandatu, size esinye eshumi sirohle ngonyaka.

ukusabela kwimini yefandesi. (ii.) Ze kuti ukuba kurohle imali engapantsi kwesiqendu eshumi semali otenenge ngayo ngalo mini, esileyo kweso siqendu eshumi sikhululwa ekupeleni kwenyanga ezintandatu, ze isqendu eshumi esisileyo sikhlatiwe ngonyaka ukususela kumhla we ntengiso.

(iii.) Xa ite imali ehluliweyo ngemini yefandesi yasisiqendu eshumi senani nokuba *lilipina* pakati kwesiqendu eshumi nesesihlanu senani lentengiso (yomhlaba lowo) intsalela yesiqendu sesihlanu senani lentengiso iya kuhlalulwa ekupeleni konyaka ukususela kumhla we fandesi.

Inzala kwezo ziqingata zixeliweyo ngentla apa yoba yi 4 per cent, ngonyaka; ukuhlalulwa kwezo ziqingata ndawonye nenzala yazo kuya kulungiswa ngalomhla we fandesi, kubeko isibambiso ezibini eziya kukolisa imantyi, eziya kuti ke ziqinisekise ukuhlalulwa kwalo matyala.

Ukuba ke ute umtengi, umhlaumbi izibambiso zake azapumelela, okanye azanela ukuhlalula imali yokutengwa komhlaba kwisituba sexesha elimisiweyo, kuya kumfanela u Rulumente ukuba akucime ukutengiswa, ize iti imali ebisicikhululwe ingabalelwa kwanto isive ku Rulumente.

Indleko zocando, njalo njalo, nezetatile, yi 12s 3d, ziya kuhlalulwa kwi mantyi okanye kumntu owoti amiswe kulondawo ngalomhla we fandesi. Umntu xa lite imali eyi £25 nangapezulu, unyanzelekile ukuba enze imvumelwano yokuba uya kurola inzala eyakuba yi 4 per cent, ngonyaka ku Rulumente endaweni ye four fifths yemali yentengiso, ade abe ubatele ngomhla wefandesi ngapezu kwe one ayawo, engengesithi inzala irohle kuo mall ingekhululwa, waye umtengi enako ukuhlalula imali yemvumelwano naninina nokuba yinxalenye yayo ingengapantsi kwe £50.

Ukuba umtengi ufuna ukuba ake eme ekuhlaleni intsalela yemali yokutengwa komhlaba kuya kufuneka enze imvumelwano yenyanga ezilishumi elimantatu ukususela kumhla we fandesi, engayenzama lonto uya kudlula 1/1 yonke imihla xa sikhlatle ixesha lompopiso, eziya kuti ukuba kude kwapentelela kwinyanga ezilishumi elinesibhozo emva koko lomali iseleyo kunye nenzala yale yokudlulwa ukuba iko kufuneka eyihlalele yokuhlanganiswa nokokuba kukuyipina inkundla, aiti ukuba akayitoli emva kwenyanga, sakuba isigwebo sitwile lomhlaba ulhutwe ngu Rulumente, ze imali abe seleyirolile ibe yeka ngu Rulumente.

Izalatiso nemigaqo yefandesi ingabonwa kwi ofisi ye Nkulu yo Nocanda e Kapa, nakweye Mantyi e Cradock. J. TEMPLER HORNE, Surveyor-General.

Kumandla wase Cradock.

Lot No 3,092, isiqwenga somhlaba esiku mandla wase Cradock, kwi Felkornetti yase Maraisburg, ongu Lot N. ektuwiya yi Vogelstruis Kom, ububanzi yi 1,527, morgen, upela ngasentla ngo Lots 268 no 269, ngase sude ngo Karreefontein, ngase nshonalanga ngo Lot N. Inani lentengiso £800 Indleko zocando njalo njalo, £19 19s eye Taitle 12s 3d.

ISAZIZO SAKOMKULU.—No. 15, 1897
*Kwi Ofisi ye Nkulu Yonocanda, Cape Town, 18 February, 1897.*

NGENXA ye Siqendu sesibini so Mto No 15 ka 1887, esite songezezelwa etsiqendu sesine, nesisantadatu so Mto No 40 ka 1895, kuyaziwa ke kubo bonke ukuba ezizqwenga zilandelayo zemihlaba yakwa Rulumente ezikumandla wase MACLEAR, GRIQUALAND EAST, ziya kutetelwa efanedesini pambi kwe ofisi ye mantyi yase MACLEAR, GRIQUALAND EAST ngo 10 o'clock kusasa ngolwesi BINI, 18 MAY, 1897 ; ngokwendawo nezigqibo zalo Mieto ungentla, nendlela yokuqutywa kwe fandesi, ngapezu koko ngendawo ezingati zivukaliswe ngemini ye fandesi.

(Imigaqo yokutengiswa kwemihlaba yesi pazico singezantsi yobonwa kwesi sigenjela.)

Izalatiso nemigaqo yefandesi ingabonwa kwi ofisi ye Nkulu yo Nocanda e Kapa, nakweye Mantyi e Maclear. J. TEMPLER HORNE, Surveyor-General.

Griqualand East;
*Kumandla wase Maclear (Griqualand East)* Lot No 7,010, isiqwenga somhlaba esiku mandla wase Maclear, ektuwiya yi Round Hill, ububanzi 689 morgen 266 square roods ; upela ngase N E ngo Poultney, ngase S nge Vipan, ngase E nge ngxangasi, ngase N W ngedlolo, ngase S W nge Hulley Hill. Inani lentengiso £350, eye taitile 12s 3d.

Lot No 5246, ektuwiya yi Mount Enterprise, ububanzi 2,167 morgen 772 square roods; upela ngase N E wande nge Valetta, ngase S nge Mouzie, ngase E nge Moverm, ngase W nge Ben Wyvis. Inani lentengiso £1,100, eye taitile 12s 3d.

Lot No 5802, ektuwiya yi Cacada, ububanzi 431 morgen 247 square roods; upela ngase N W nge Chatham ne Zebra Dell, ngase 8 nge Lokishimi zabantsundu, ngase E ngodini lomlambo, ngase 8 E nge Norlaw. Inani lentengiso £220, eye taitile 12s 3d.

Lot No 5,713, ektuwiya yi Glen Benno, ububanzi 918 morgen 585 square roods; upela ngase N E nge Capeland ne Pembind, ngase S Bushy Ridge, ngase W nge Rossdykell, ngase 8 W nge Deep Valley. Inani lentengiso £460, eye taitile 12s 3d.

Lot No 5,772, ektuwiya yi Termination Hill, ububan zi 837 morgen 279 square roods ; upela ngase N nge Protea Hi s, ngase 8 W nge Woodlands, ngase E nge Lokishimi zabantsundu, ngase W nge Welcome Valley. Inani lentengiso £420, eye taitile 12s 3d.

Lot No 5,777, ektuwiya yi Mountain Side, ububanzi 1,060 morgen 34 square roods; upela ngase N E nge Aurora Peak, ngase 8 nge Mount Blyth, ngase E nge Espranza, ngase W nge Tintook ne Foxley. Inani lentengiso £530, eye taitile 12s 3d.

Lot 7,822, ektuwiya yi Reserve, ububanzi 174 morgen 300 square roods ; upele ngase 8. ngodini olungapakati lwe Mooi River, ngase E. nge Belo, ngase N, nge Hutton.

Inani lentengiso yi £87 5s ; indleko zocando njalo njalo, yi £15 8s 9d, eye Taitile 12/3.

Lot No 7,824, ektuwiwa ngu Lot B' Tentkop, ububanzi 144 morgen, 501 square roods ; upela ngase N, nge Bisset, ngase S, nge Lokishi Valentyn, ngase E. nge Diaz, ngase N. W. nge Risler. Inani lentengiso yi £50 15s; indleko zocando njalo njalo, £5 18s 6d, eye Taitile, 12/3.

Lot No 7,885, ektuwiwa ngu Lot 11 Mooi River, ububanzi 249 morgen 495 square roods ; upela ngase N E ngo lot 10, ngase 8 nge Rockwater, ngase 8 E nge Castanida, ngase N W ngu lot 12. Inani lentengiso £93 13s 4d; indleko zocando, njalo-njalo, £11 6s ; eye taitile 12s 3d.

Amalungiselelo ate enziwa kule lot akwi £3 aya kuhlaulelwa ngumtengi ingenguye umlungisi ngomhla wefandesi

ISAZISO SAKOMKULU.—No 25, 1897.
*Kwi Ofisi Yenkulu Yombuso, E Kapa, 11 January, 1897.*

UMHLEKAZI IruNELi ngokwecebo le Bhunga Elipakamileyo, ukolisise pantsi kwamandla awamkliweyo sisiqendu lamadoda wase “ Glen Grey ka 1894 ukumisele lamadoda ukuba abe ngamalungu e Bhodi ye Lokishi kumandla wase, Glen Grey, ngalenyaka 1897 : —

No. 1, Bengu :—Mankayi Tabata, Solomon Mpla, no January Mzondo.

No. 2, Lady Frere:—Lembese Zambe, Joseph Panya, no ijizolo Mkentane.

No. 3, Macubeni: — Hendrick Kalipa, Solomon Yanga, no Thomas Zwedala.

No. 4, Mkapusi:—Isaac Juqasho, James Samue no Adonis Keleku.

No. 5, Buffel Doorns : —Komana Sibeko, Dolf Tamle, no James Nkala.

No. 6, Zwart Water:—Benjamin Mgcodo, April Mboko, no Jacob Fatyela.

No. 7, Vaal Bank :—Benjamin Noboza, Kama Mabindisa, no Japhtha Mpidina.

No. 8, Zimcutu: —Mekela Kolobeni, Liwani Pita, no Zondeka Msengana.

No. 9, Qoqodala : — Sodlamba Kwaza, Gqayiya Mecana, no Thomas Sondlo.

No. 10, Agnes: — Solomon Teka, Zili Meny, no August Iexa.

No. 11, Nonesi :—Richard Twaku, Maseti Ndilani, no Ngongolo Sizani.

No. 12, Macubini:—Henry Ngxobongwane, Sarel Antoni, no Philip Mkefa.

No 13, Kundulu : — Mlanjeni Mvimbe, Rulumeni Ngesi, no Klass Qimngana.

No. 14, Bolotwa : Meliomlungu Matshoba, Kellem Fete, no Siyazi Ngxatu.

No. 15, Mbizana :—Gwedashe Kostaule, Mguzulu Lunda, no Kaleni Mpefu.

No. 16, Lante —Koloxwana Nzonzeni, Belem Tezapi, no Patu Kwatehana.

No. 17, Caoadu :—Ntwanambi Hermanus, Matwa Nywagwi, no Labo Ngqungqa.

No. 18, Rodana —Mamkeli Manootya, Katsi Vazi, no Fihlela Nkhi.

SYDNEY COWPER, Acting Secretary.

IMihlaba Elahliweyo

ISAZISO SAKOMKULU.—No. 1128, 1896.
*Kwisebe Lokulima, Cape of Good Hope.*

16 November, 1896.

KUYAZISWA kubo bonke abantu, ngokwesiqendu sokuqala “Somteto we Mihlaba Elahliweyo,” ongu No 3 we 1879, owahlonyelwa yimieto No. 324 ka 1887, No. 15 we 1895, okokuba ezizqwenga zilandelayo zemihlaba, zikumandla wase Qonce, sezinjenge lahlwiweyo ngokometo, nokuba ke u Rulumente uyakubuye azitabatele kuye ngomhla wa 20 MAY, 1897, ukuba pambi kweloxesha akubangako bnyibangayo bahlale nefa iziziyala kumantyi walomandla, njengoko kafuneka njalo kwesi siqendu sesikankanyiwe salometo.

CHARLES CURRY, Umbhali Ongapantsi kwi Sebe Lokulima.

Imihlaba ekumandla wase Qonce ebalwela ukuba ilahlwi.

Titi Reve, e Pirie, isiza lot No 366, ne ntsimi lot No 42, ububanzi bentsimi yi 2 acres 500 poles 128 poles ; isiza 56 roods 100 poles. Imali elityala ukususela ku January 1, 1892, £3 2/6.

Zenani Vazi, e Pirie, isiza lot No 5 E, ne ntsimi lot No 148, ububanzi bentsimi 2 acres 500 roods 128 poles ; isiza 56 roods 100 poles. Imali elityala ukususela ku January 1, 1892, £3 2/6.

Alexander Maki, e Peulton, isiza lot No 2 M Peulton, nentsimi lot No 9 C, ububanzi bentsimi 1 acre 542 roods 93 poles; isiza 145 roods 120 poles. Imali elityala ukususela ku January 1, 1892, £3 2/6.

James Kom, e Peuleni, isiza lot No 6 N, nentsimi lot No 22 BB, ububanzi bentsimi 63 acres 496 roods, isiza 60 roods. Imali elityale ukususela ku January 1, 1891, £3 2/6.

Petrus Dingiswayo, e Burnshill, isiza lot No 6 T, nentsimi lot No 5 H, ububanzi be ntsimi 6 acres 14 0/4 poles, isiza 292 poles. Imali elityala ukususela ku January 1, 1887 £5 12/6.

N.B.—Lomhlaba ubhalwe egameni lika Jacob Figlan, wabumikelwe kuqala ku Petrus Dingiswayo.

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N.B.—Lomhlaba ubhalwe egameni lika Jacob Figlan, wabumikelwe kuqala ku Petrus Dingiswayo.

# IMVO NELISO LOMZI (NATIVE OPINION AND GUARDIAN.)

*Authorized Medium for the Publication of Government Notices addressed to Natives throughout the Colony and the Territories,*

KING WILLIAMS TOWN, CAPE COLONY, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

Zintsuku Ezimbalwa Zokupela ze Fandesi Lonyaka Lengubo!

## KWA HEPWORTHS, LIMITED

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beliyi 15/-

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HEPWORTHS LIMITED, Maclean Street, King Wms. Town

ECALEKI LO C. A...JAY & CO.



## LEMINYAKA I 18



## IGQITILEYO,

## SINGENISE KWELI LIZWE

# BLANKETE

# ZOBOYA.

*EZILUKWE NGOBUGCISA OBUBODWA, Igama*

*lazo yi “EXTRA NAVY or MATTROSS.”*

Kungeniswe ngabanye intlobontlobo ezifana noluhlobo; esigqibe ke kwelokuba SIZIPAULE i BLANKETS ZONKE ngopawu esiluqinisele na Komkulu ngohlobo lwemifa nekiso le yongamele lenteto.

## Ukuba ufuna IBLANKETE YEYENENE, kangelisa

kunene ukuba inawona umfanekiso we NGONYAMA

kwelinye LAMASONDO ayo.

ZONKE EZI BLANKETE ZIZEZINGATANDATYUZWAYO. ZONKE EZI BLANKETE ZILUNGILE ZITE GUNGQU. IBLANKETE NGANYE IYAYIVELA IMBOLA.

Kwivenkele enitengakuzo-ke bizani Iblankete ezinomfanekiso we Nkonyama.

Ziya kubaku kuzo zonke ivenkile za Pesheya kwe Nciba nase zidolopini zonke,

<p>APU ZIPAKULWA KONA UKUO</p>	<p>E QUEENSTOWN, BASANDU KUFIKELWA YIMPAHLA ENINZI</p>
<p><b>James W. Weir &amp; Co.</b></p> <p><b>E QONCE.</b></p> <p>Ngabobodwa abanokubhala lomfanekiso we Nkonyama</p>	<p><b>IZIHLANGU. ISHUZI</b></p> <p><b>kwane SLIPPERS,</b></p> <p>ZONKE BAZITENGISA</p> <p>Ngamanani alula apa E Safafika.</p>
<p>IKOMPONI ENTSHA YASE JAGERSFONTEIN YOKUMBA NOKUPANDA, LIMITED.</p> <p>Ezabafazi ziqala kwi..... 3s 9d</p> <p>DTan Shoes..... 4s 6d</p> <p>Ezomelelyo Ezibotshwayo 4s 6d</p> <p>Ezeseyile (Canvas Shoes) ... 3s 3d</p> <p>I Ezamadoda Ezomelelyo ... 7s 6d</p> <p>I Ezilungileyo ezintle i Shuzi 6s 9d</p>	<p>NELSON S. GIRDLESTONE, Unobhala.</p>
<p>Kimberley, August 14, 1895.</p> <p><b>KUFUNWA</b></p> <p>AMADODA apiliweyo, afunelwa umsebenzi wapezulu nowase mngxunyeni kule Mingxuma yase Jagersfontein. Imivuzo iyamkeleka kutyiwa kwakona, nempato litle kakulu.</p>	<p>I Veldtschoen zama doda ziqala kwi 4/6. Ezibotshwayo „, nenekazi 4/- (ZINOLUSU KANYE).</p>

Ziya kubaku kuzo zonke ivenkile za Pesheya kwe Nciba nase zidolopini zonke,

**James W. Weir & Co.**

**E QONCE.**

Ngabobodwa abanokubhala lomfanekiso we Nkonyama

IKOMPONI ENTSHA YASE JAGERSFONTEIN YOKUMBA NOKUPANDA, LIMITED.

Ezabafazi ziqala kwi..... 3s 9d

DTan Shoes..... 4s 6d

Ezomelelyo Ezibotshwayo 4s 6d

Ezeseyile (Canvas Shoes) ... 3s 3d

I Ezamadoda Ezomelelyo ... 7s 6d

I Ezilungileyo ezintle i Shuzi 6s 9d

Kimberley, August 14, 1895.

**KUFUNWA**

AMADODA apiliweyo, afunelwa umsebenzi wapezulu nowase mngxunyeni kule Mingxuma yase Jagersfontein. Imivuzo iyamkeleka kutyiwa kwakona, nempato litle kakulu.

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Kimberley, August 14, 1895.

**KUFUNWA**







# I Tole le “Mvo.”

## (“IMVO” EXTRA.)

### I Tole le “Mvo”

“Imvo” Extra.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

#### THE RAID INQUIRY

BONDMEN TAXED

BY SUPERIOR MINDS

ON THEIR NATIVE POLICY

A LUDICROUS BREAKDOWN

NGOLWESI-NE, APRIL 15, 1897.

NGEMFAZWE YAMA SHONA.

[NGUMBHALELI.]

Ekubeni ndibe ndiyazi impato embi ayifumene ku Mandebele ndisuke ndamangaliswa kukuva ngovukelo lwama Shona, ndaye ndingakolwa zinzazelo ezenziwayo.

Amehlo awo selevuleke ade abona ukuba abateleli babo abamhlope into abazonda yona kukulhuta umhlaba bayafumbe wona ama Shona ezilokishini. Yintonima ke yona i Lokishi? Sisizityana esincinane somhlaba ongenamanzi, ekubekwa kuso abantu abangamakulu amabini, saye ke ixabiso lobubanzi baso singangomhlaba wefama otatyatwi ngumntu omnye omhlope nosapo lwake; awutabate angaroli nento le. Umntu ontsundu elowo kweso sizityana une akilana ezimbalwa zokulima, kwaye kuqinisekile ukuba emva kweminyaka emihlanu uyakuhlala elahlekelwa zizilimo, umhlaba ube ngumqwabeduo ufane nokuko. Angaba ayaposisana ngokulwa oku kuba selezilahla ukwala ukuncinittwa yindlala? Ukuba ebepetwe kakuhle nangobulungisa, nangenkululeko, ngelesihwela ukufana nezihlobo zawo zabumini ?

#### Umjikelo we Jaji.

KOLSBERERE.—Pambi ko Hon. Mr. Justice Hopley.—U *Salvere Lewis* owaye manglelwe ngetyala lokutywatyusha u *Avildschut* ngesabokwe, wafunyanwa enetyala wanikwa unyaka onenyanga ezintatu.—U *Jim* ngetyala lokuba, wanikwa iminyaka emibini esebenza nzima.—Kwawetwa elika *Willem Peters* lokuba inkunzi yegusha ka Van Zyl. Ite Ijaji ngenxa yobukulu bexabiso lalegusha—eyatengwa nge £30 iyakumohlwaya kanobom, yatsho yamti nka ngeninyaka emibini nemivumbo engamashumi amabini anesihlanu.—Kulandele elika *Jan Sibiba* lokubeta umpati westishi sase Colesberg fuphin ngenduku. Ufanyenwe enetyala, wanikwa inyanga ezintatu esebenza nzima.—Kulandele elika *James Lapua* lobusela, lebelkelwa umjikelo ozayo ngokungabiko kwengqina elibalulekileyo.—Kutetwe elika *Abraham Pins* lokuba imazi yehashe, nesali, nomkala; ufanyenwe enetyala, wanikwa iminyaka amabini.—Kulandele elika *Willem Galka* lokuba igusha ezimbini zika Visagie. Ufanyenwe enetyala ngusha nye, wagwetyelwa unyaka onesiqingata.—Kutetwe elika *Flora Witbooi* lokuba amaxwane egusha sishumi. Ufanyenwe enetyala, kanjalo eparibene ngomdo, wagwetyelwa ukuba aaginwe elolongweni kude kube lixesha eyotanda ngalo i Ruluneli ukuba akutshwe.—Kulandele elika *Fiet Alexander* lokuba igusha nye, wanikwa iminyaka emibini ngenxa yokudina.—Elika *Petrus Coenraad* lokugqoboza indlu, nokuba, libeke lwe umjikelo ozayo ngokugabiko kwamangqina.—Kugqityelwe ngelika *Janjie Barnard* no *Katje Nel* lokugqoboza indlu nokuba, U Jamje ufanyenwe emsulwa, u *Katje* wagwetyelwa unyaka.

E KOMANI.—Pambi ko Hon. Mr Justice Jones, ngu Mgqibelo, April 3 kutetwe lamatyalakuqalwe ngelika *Peck Kinini* lokudlwengula u Siti. Kubonakala ukuba umbanjwa lo wapucela ngo 1889, wabuye wabanjwa ngo 1896. Ufanyenwe enetyala kwengwe kwelika *Abraham Mentor* lokwenza umbulo, nokutwala intombazana. Malunga nendawo yombulo kutiwe asinguwo kuba lentombazana yeyodade bomkake. Ngokutwala kutiwe enetyala kuba intombi isincinane, wanikwa inyanga ezantandatu.

—Kulandele elika *John* lokuhlaba u William Stuurman ngesitshetshe; kwatiwa akanatwala, wakululwa.—Kungenwe kwelika *Mtshintshi* no *Nondevana* lokuhlaba ngesitshetshe. U Mtshintshi unikwe iminyaka emibini, n Nondevana wakululwa.—Kutetwe elika *Gogamela Kuleni* lokugwaza u Memani ngesitshetshe ngenxa yentombi ababe kwele’elana ngayo. Ufanyenwe enetyala, wagwetyelwa inyanga ezantandatu.—Kulandele elika *Mzondo Mqikela* no *Fetman Malgas*, lokugqoboza indlu ye ofisi ye sishi. Bagwetyelwa unyaka onenyanga ezintatu.—Kutetwe elika *Sohlilo Maxambele* lokubeka ilitile endleleni kalotwe. Ngenxa yokungaceci kobungqina kutiwe akanatwala, wabulela umbanjwa.—Kulandele elika *Hartman* lokubulala enye inkwenkwe edabini. Kutive makarole iponti ezintlanu, kungenjalo inyanga zontatu entolongweni.—Kulandele elika *Nongeni* lokutquba umsebenzi wobugqira ngapandle kwepepa la Komkulu lemumte. Kutive makarole £30 okanye inyanga ezintandatu entolongweni.—Kutetwe elika *Charles Sizini* lokuhlaba umntu ngesitshetshe, kwatiwa unetyala, wanikwa inyanga ezintandatu esebenza nzima.—Kulandele elika *Diamond Maqobongwana* lokugwaza u William Bebera; isizekabani kukusuke bapikisane ngeshashe lika Diamond ukuba lingashiywa yi Bhasikili. Ufanyenwe enetyala, wanikwa inyanga zantandatu. Kugqityelwe ngelika *Tom Mabomfo*, *December Sisusa*, *Ginase Sompani*, *Simon Fulineni*, no *Tyato Charles* amakwenkwe ase lokishini, ngokubulala enye edabini. Batunyenwe benevatala, banikwa imivumbo, ku Tom yaba ngamashumi omabini, ku December no Ginase yaba lishumi elinesihbozo, ku Simon yaba lishumi elinamibini, ku Tyato yaba lishumi elinesihbozo.

NGOJANINA?—Lityobo inkomo ukufa e Matatiele District, katiwa ngu Red-water; noko tina siyarana kuba akazange abeko ongako kweso ngokutsho kwabo, kude kwaya nemantyi. Zifa ngamakulu, (nganashumi i nglanga).

THE last Mail brought out theEnglish papers with that portion of the evidence consisting of the cross examination of Mr. T. AcLouw, M.L.A. fur Malmesburycand Mr. M. M. VENTER, M.L.A.cofor Colesberg. The reader will be amused to watch the plights into which the Bond witnesses were driven by British Statesmen on their favourite theme—the Native Question. The examination reveals that, in speaking about the Native question, your Bondman scarcely knows what he is talking about. The statements of both Mr. Louw and Mr. VENTER were simply ridiculous, and created amusement in the Committee room, and it is generally stated they have done the Chartered Company’s administration no end of harm in England. It will be well if the impression which the examination must have formed that they were pigmies before giants were to last, and sober their minds whenever they come to deal with Native matters. We reproduce their evidence :—

MR. LOUW’S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Thomas Arnoldus Johannes Louw a member of the Cape Legislative Assembly and of the Afrikaner Bond whose evidence in chief was taken on the last occasion, was now again called into the witness chair.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to question Mr. Louw. The right hon. gentleman remarked—I think on the occasion of the last examination you said that the colonists in Rhodesia, both Dutch and English, would prefer the Chartered Company to direct. Imperial administration?—Yes.

And you said that was because the ideas of the Chartered Company were more in sympathy with those of the colonists than the ideas of the Imperial Government?—Yes.

In regard to what are they more in sympathy with?—Particularly with regard to the native policy, which is a most important consideration for colonists.

Therefore the colonists in Rhodesia do not sympathise with the ideas of the Imperial Government with regard to native policy?—That is it.

What are the particular ideas with which they do not sympathise?—It is this:—We hold that the native—I make reference specially to the natives of the eastern provinces—should be treated justly and fairly, but still, at the same time, that they should be kept in their places—that guns and ammunition should be kept away from them. Have the Chartered Company done that?—I am sorry to say, not quite.

Have you any reason for saying that the Imperial Government are accustomed to leave arms and ammunition in the hands of natives?—Yes. As an example, we have Basutoland, which is in the hands of the Imperial Government.

There has not been any insurrection in Basutoland since the Imperial Government took charge?—It has been thought over, and there has been some disturbance.

Mr. Chamberlain—But of a most trifling character. It has been put down instantly?—Witness—It may explode and get very big. It is far better, we hold, to keep arms from the natives, who is like a child in many ways.

Mr. Chamberlain—Cape Colony had to agree to the substitution of the Imperial Government?

Witness—Because the natives were armed, and it was impossible for the Cape Colony to subject them.

Mr. Chamberlain: They were unable to subject them themselves, and therefore allowed the Imperial Government to do it?—Yes.

There was no forcible intervention of the Imperial Government?—No.

The Natives have remained quiet under the Imperial Government ever since?—Yes. Well not exactly.

A disturbance which took place in Griqualand was of more seriousness than any disturbance in Basutoland.

I refer to the disturbance the other day.—No; there was nothing very serious in Griqualand.

Some of the Cape volunteers went there—Yes, but it was a very small matter. I do not know that there was a massacre of a family at the farm.

But had administration by the Cape in your opinion, been more satisfactory than by the internal Government?—The

administration by the Cape is entirely in harmony with the Natives. In the Transvaal the Natives are treated more sternly than in the Colony. In Pretoria, for instance, the Natives are not allowed to roam about after 8 o’clock at night whereas in the Colony no such law exists. I am not comparing between the Colony and the Free State but between the Colony and the Imperial Government. The Colony had done the most to improve the constitution of labour. It had to a great extent stopped the idle Native going about, and he had to work in the mines or elsewhere.

If he does not, what happens?—He would be nobbled by the Government.

Do you think the treatment of the Natives in Matabeleland has been satisfactory?—Not quite up to the present.

In what way has it been unsatisfactory in regard to labour?—I cannot say that I really do know what the position of affairs in Matabeleland is from personal experience.

By Sir W. Harcourt: I consider administration by the Chartered Company has been eminently satisfactory, though I have not personal knowledge of that administration. I think the administration of the Chartered Company would be better than that of the Imperial Government.

And you think that because you regard the action of the Imperial Government as not sufficiently stern, to use your own phrase, to encourage Native labour?—Yes.

And you prefer the government of the Chartered Company to that of the Imperial Government because you think that they would have a sterner hand with regard to the labour question?—I know this, that every Englishman who has come out of the colony and come into contact with the natives understands the management of the natives better than the Imperial Government can expect to understand them.

And it is from the point of view of the sterner treatment of the natives that you prefer the government of the Chartered Company to that of the Imperial Government?—The sterner and juster treatment of the natives.

I should like to know what your opinion of the stern and just treatment of the natives is?—It is this—when you have made the natives a promise of something, do it; don’t shirk it.

That may be just, but not stern?—The sternness is this, that you must teach him to have respect for his superior and master.

How would you carry it out?—It is carried out every day in the Free State and the Transvaal.

And you desire that there should be a sterner treatment of the natives than you think the Imperial Government of this country would approve?—Yes.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach—You don’t agree with the Aborigines Protection Society?—I think not.

You think, perhaps, that Society has too much influence with the Imperial Government?—No, I won’t say that, but I will say that in the past they have been a source of great nuisance to the colonists. (Laughter.)

Sir W. Harcourt—Perhaps you wanted protection against them also.

In examination by Mr. Labouchere, witness said he had been in England about a fortnight. He came over with Mr. Hawkesley and one of his friends who were invited to consult an oculist. That was the only reason, combined with his desire to take a holiday.

Did you inform the Chartered Company that you were coming?—They knew nothing about it.

How was it that the Chartered Company put in a demand to the Committee for you to be examined?—Well, upon arrival I went to see Mr. Rhodes, who also came into contact with Mr. Hawkesley. Mr. Hawkesley asked me I should like to give evidence, and I said I did not mind giving evidence, upon certain matters, but that I could have no evidence with regard to the raid itself. I gave an outline of my evidence, which, I believe, was submitted to, counsel.

Are you aware that there have been meetings against Mr. Rhodes in your own constituency?—Yes, and I have been present. There is a strong feeling, against Mr. Rhodes by a section.

“You said that one of your reasons for being in favour of being administered y the Chartered Company was that the Chartered Company were in the habit of employing the young Afrikaner. Can you mention any Afrikaner, with the exception of Judge , incontinent, who occupies any high position under the Chartered Company?”—tell, before I left a young Afrikaner, friend of mine, had been appointed to seat of magistracy, and another friend told me that his son was going to take a position.

Am I to understand that if the country were administered by the Imperial Government no young Afrikaner could be employed?—No; but I think the administration remained in the hands of the Chartered Company that the young Afrikaner would stand a better chance of being employed tan if in the hands of the Imperial government. The High Commissioners light arrive at the same conclusion after a lapse of years.

Then you said the great aim, what ever Government was in Charterland, p as to make the native population have respect for their masters?—Yes.

How do you propose to do that?—As said, by fair and just treatment, and insisting upon the necessity of work.

And if the native should not work?—

Oh, there is a way.

Supposing he would not work, would he be flogged?—They would put him in prison and make him work for the Government.

If he disobeys, is it not the fact that the magistrate may order him to be flogged? It depends upon the severity of the case. He would not be flogged for a paltry disobedience.

But still he may be flogged?—have never heard of it. My view is that the Chartered Company should have administration, in order to teach and make the native work. All my friends work. Why not the natives?

But are there not a number of idle white loafers in South Africa?—Not in my part.

No; but there are. Do you propose to make them work in the same benevolent way?—Yes.

Then if they don’t?—Yes.

Well, I dont think I have anything more to ask you.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—There was a Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the raid, and a report of the evidence taken was submitted to the Cape Assembly. The report was adopted *nem. con.* There was an expression of regret in the Assembly that Mr. Rhodes was not present at the investigation, and the opinion was given utterance to that the part Mr. Rhodes had taken in regard to the raid was not consistent with his position as Prime Minister.

MR. VENTER’S EVIDENCE.

Mr. M. Venter, a member of the Cape Assembly, was recalled to give further evidence, and in reply to questions, by Mr. Chamberlain, reiterated his view, from having been among the Natives, that they were well treated, and were quite satisfied to work under the white man, because they got clothing and blankets to cover them when sleeping.

As longas they had not too much education, they were very willing to work for the farmers. As to the forced labour in the mines, he did not know much about that question. In farming they were allowed to make their own bargains.

Mr. Chamberlain—Is it not a fact that if labour was wanted in a mine, the mine owners had to apply to the Chartered Company for the labour, in the first place?—I think so.

And the Chartered Company could make an order on the Chief for so much labour?—Yes.

And the Natives were forced to go?—Well, I cannot say that they were forced to go.

Were they allowed to make their own bargains in the mines?—Well, I do not think that.

They could not choose their own master?—No.

Could they choose their own wages? ;—I don’t know if they could in the mines, but with the farming people, they could make their own agreement. Could they choose their own time for work?—No, I do not think they could. Mr. Chamberlain—Then they were forced to labour for a master who was imposed upon them, for wages which were settled for them, at a time which was fixed for them? What is the difference between that and forced labour?

The witness again said he could not speak as to the mines, but only from a farming point of view. They would only work in the way described for three months of the year, and it was not people who had their own farms to look after who were thus forced, but young natives. The Matabele men were principally fighting men, and their work done by the women.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach questioned the witness as to the discussion upon the aid in the Cape Assembly, and asked why it was that Mr. Schreiner’s amendment was carried in preference to the original motion.

The witness said it was because they bought it was a better motion. It did not mean that they expressed the view that there were no legitimate grievances the Transvaal, but simply that they did not wish to interfere in the matter. Sir William Harcourt asked the H fitness, as a supporter of Mr. Rhodes’ policy, how he thought the natives ought to be treated?

The witness said that he considered the natives had been too well treated from this point of view, that after the first war, so much had been done for them, they had been supplied with food and everything, and yet they rose and massacred innocent women and children. It was very difficult to say how they ought to be treated, but he thought they should be treated as they were in Orange Free State, where they were the looked upon as a subject race.

Sir R. Webster—How are they treated the Orange Free State?

Witness—They have to do a certain portion of work for their master, and my have to go to school, and be taught fair education, which is necessary for labourer, to enable them to read and write, to teach them to labour, and to be obedient, and to look upon their employer as their master.

Sir W. Harcourt—That is, teaching the native to regard the white man as a master?—Yes.

How is it that lesson enforced? Suprising he is not amenable to duty, and would regard himself as a free man, how is he taught to obey his master?

The native should not be allowed to run about, but should, to a certain extent, be compelled to go to labour.

You would compel him to go to labour?—Yes. That is what we call forced labour. It is very fair forced labour. A man who is really a loafer, we compel him to work for three months. If he does not ne will be looked upon as a vagrant.

How will he be done to?—He will be punished.

How will he be punished?—We give him a month’s imprisonment; we would do the same with a white man. If there is a white loafer he should come under the same punishment.

Is there any such practice with regard to the white loafer?—I do not know that there is any such practice, but I think it is quite fair that any man should labour.

And be imprisoned if he does not?—If he loafis about and steals from me and my neighbours. Many of these people loaf about from month to month. They love to go from place to place without working. That is the experience in Cape Colony, and especially the Hottentots.

Sir W. Harcourt: I gather that you prefer the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes, because you think that their views would be rather more in conformity with yours than those of the Imperial administration?—Yes; I think the Imperial Government is rather too kind.

Then we should be corrected in that matter by Mr. Rhodes and his Administration?—I do not know whether the Imperial Government is to be corrected. The Imperial officers never understand the position so well when they come first as when they have been in South Africa for some time.

I understand that the effect of such a system of labour as you have described would very much advance the profits of the Gold Company and other companies?—Not only that, but the Natives themselves would benefit.

Questioned next as to his knowledge of Rhodesia, witness said he had spent six weeks there.

Replying to the Attorney-General, witness said that the law in the Transvaal would not allow any equalization the coloured inhabitants with the whites. He did not know as to the treatment of vagrancy and vagabondage in the Transvaal, but they were suppressed in the Orange Free State. A Native who could not support himself and wandered about was a source of danger. Natives should be taught to work, and also be taught educationally, so that they might improve their position. The young farmers to whom he alluded had got Native labour very cheap. They either paid the Natives wages or assisted them in the cultivation of their land, and the Natives were delighted with that arrangement. He was surprised at what he saw. He thought that the Natives were rather better treated in the territory of the Chartered Company, than in that of the Orange Free State.

Answering Sir W. Hart Pyke, witness said that the Natives when convicted of vagrancy could always manage to pay a small fine instead of going to prison.

Mr. Labouchere—You came over here with Mr. Louw. Did you come over, like him for amusement?—No, for business.

And you, like Mr. Louw, drifted into Mr. Hawksley’s office? I cannot say that we were drifted. We are free people coming to a free country.

I say you “drifted in,” not that you were drifted in. (Laughter).—I did not get to his office. Mr. Hawksley came to us, and we said we would give evidence, telling him the points on which we could give evidence.

Do I understand you to say that you represent the feeling of the Afrikaner Bond?—Yes.

Does the *Ons Land* represent fairly he opinion of the Afrikaner Bond?— So. (Laughter).

Therefore if the *Ons Land* complained very much of your coming over here, and said that you did not represent the Afrikaner Bond, it would prove nothing?— Nothing whatever. (Much laughter).

Further questioned as to Mine labour, witness said he did not know about that he knew about the farmers. He could not say whether it would be an exaggeration to estimate the number of farmers a Rhodesia at 300.

You say that the farmer got cheap labour. What do you call cheap?— They get boys for a shilling a month and their food.

Were these boys delighted?—Yes.

You were surprised, you say; was that at the large salary. (Laughter).—

No, I was surprised to see the Natives take so well to the white farmers. Were you still more surprised to hear that these happy Natives rebelled against the whites?—I know the charter of the Natives. More or less we expected it, because we thought they got too much consideration.

Mr. Labouchere : What, the shilling a month made them haughty. (Much Laughter).

The British Empire and its dependencies and colonies embrace 11,000,000 square miles, or about the size of Africa.

The number of animals in the Zoological Gardens, is 2,369, of which 768 are mammals, 1267 birds, and 334 reptiles.

An average of three British seamen lose their lives every day by drowning, and 300 steamers of sailing vessels are lost yearly at sea.