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A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR ALL INTERESTED IN SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

No. 918. Vol. LXXI.]

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SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

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†Tintagel Castle ..	Las Palmas, Ascension and St. Helena	July 27	July 28	†German	July 9	July 31	Aug. 1
*Kildonan Castle ..	Madeira	—	Aug. 4	*Carisbrook Castle ..	July 18	Aug. 4	—
†Gaika	Teneriffe and Lobito Bay	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	†Durham Castle	July 16	Aug. 7	—
*Saxon	Madeira	—	Aug. 11	†Braemar Castle	July 16	Aug. 9	Aug. 10
†Goorkha	Las Palmas	Aug. 10	Aug. 11	*Kenilworth Castle ..	July 25	Aug. 11	—
*Carisbrook Castle ..	Madeira	—	Aug. 18	*Armada Castle ..	Aug. 1	Aug. 18	—
†Dover Castle	Teneriffe	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	†Avondale Castle ..	July 30	Aug. 21	Aug. 22
				†Guelph	July 30	Aug. 21	Aug. 22

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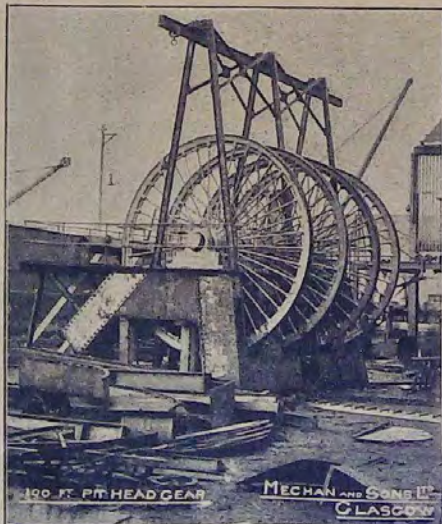
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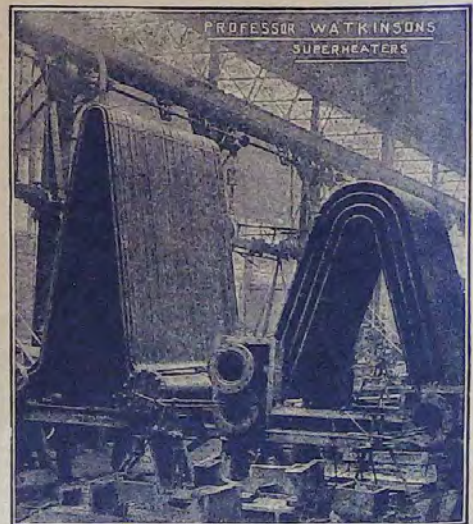


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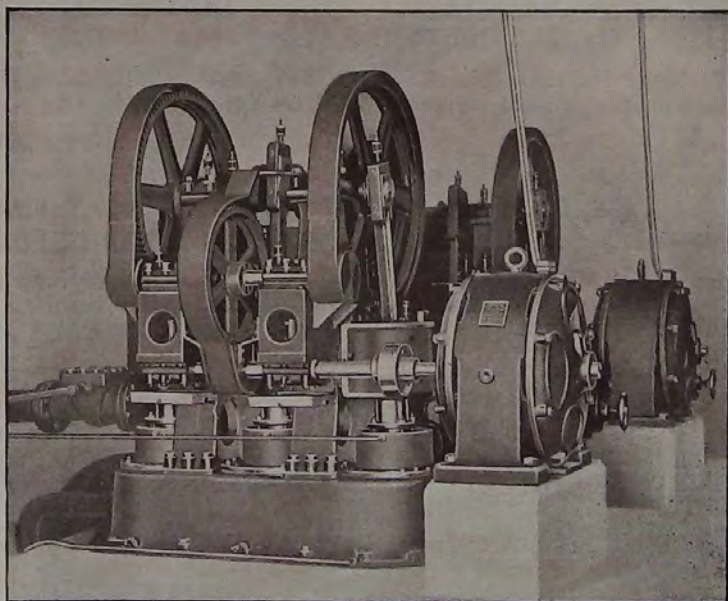
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Saloon Dining Accommodation is provided on these trains, and Refreshments are served at regulation prices.

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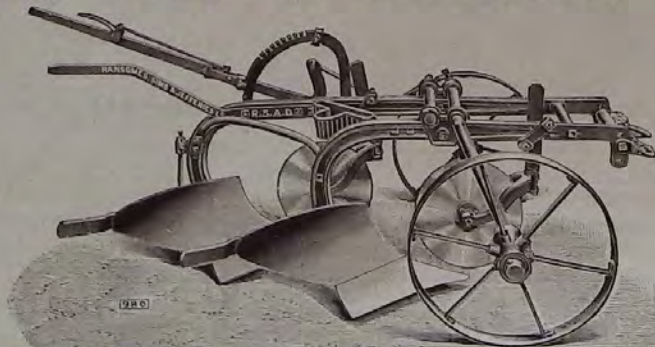
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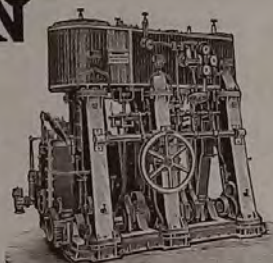
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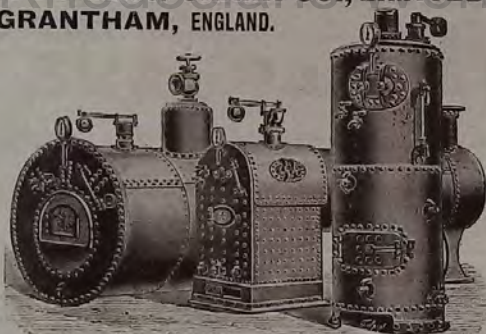
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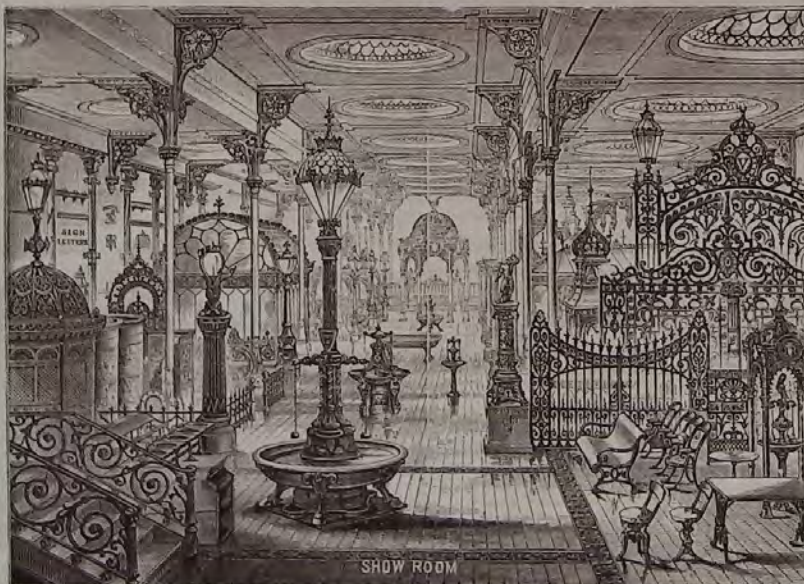
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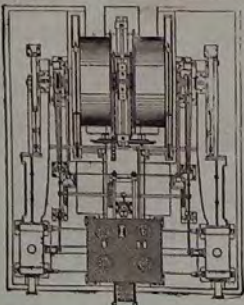
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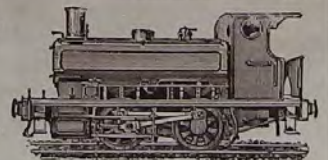
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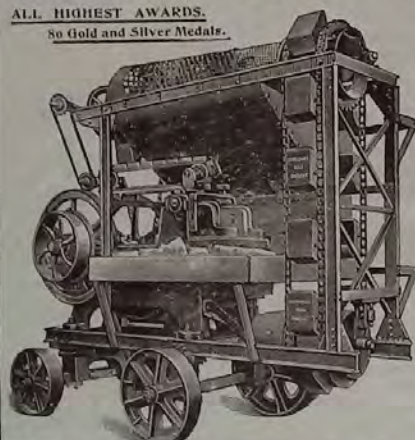
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THE BENEFACCTIONS OF THE LATE MR. BEIT.

OUTLINE OF THE GREAT FINANCIER'S WILL.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHARITIES LARGELY BENEFITED.

THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO RAILWAY SCHEME RECEIVES A GREAT FILLIP.

THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN THE WILL.

In our leading article last week we remarked that, just as the late Mr. Beit did great good with his money while alive, we believed that the terms of his will would show that he was animated by the same lofty educational purposes as the friend who went before him. The main terms of the dead millionaire's last will and testament, which we give below, amply justify our prediction. After a magnificent bequest of landed property to his native city of Hamburg, and of valuable pictures and works of art to the National Gallery in London, the Kaiserliche Museum in Berlin, and the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe in Hamburg, the much-missed financier gives £50,000 in cash and 5000 preferred shares of £2 10s. each in De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, to the Technological College in connection with the University of London; £200,000 to the University of Johannesburg; £200,000 for educational, public, and charitable purposes in Rhodesia; £25,000 each to the Institute of Medical Sciences Fund of the University of London, and the Rhodes University, Grahamstown; £20,000 for educational, public, and charitable purposes in the Transvaal; £15,000 each for similar purposes in Kimberley, and in the remainder of the Cape Colony; and £10,000 each to the Rhodes Memorial Fund, Cape Town, and the Union Jack Club, London. The King Edward VII. Hospital Fund and Guy's Hospital receive £20,000 each, and two similar amounts are to be distributed by the executors for such charitable institutions as they may think fit in London and Hamburg respectively. Then comes the splendid gift of £1,200,000 for the Cape-to-Cairo railway and telegraph systems. Sir Lewis Michell, one of the trustees of the late Mr. Rhodes, was asked whether this great Railway Fund would be likely to hasten the completion of the Cape-to-Cairo line, but he replied that he did not think it would. The line, of course, cannot be completed for some years to come. As Mr. Rhodes foresaw, part of the line must pass through territory which does not belong to Great Britain. At the foot of Lake Tanganyika it will enter either the Congo Free State or German East Africa. The building of a railway, as Sir Lewis Michell pointed out, is bound to develop a country and help towards its prosperity, and the trustees of the Railway Fund would see that they made a fair bargain.

Mr. Beit, by his will, which is dated April 18, 1905, recorded the fact that he was a naturalised British subject living in England, where he intended to remain domiciled. He appointed his brother, Mr. Otto Beit, his cousin, Mr. Franz Voelklein, and his partner, Sir Julius Wernher, executors and trustees of his will.

Mr. Beit gives his property known as the Borstel Jäger, near Hamburg, to the city of Hamburg for ever, to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of the people of Hamburg and Gros Borstel intact and unbuilt upon; but should the authorities of the city find this impracticable, they are authorised, but not until 20 years after Mr. Beit's death, to realise the whole or part of the property and apply the proceeds for educational, public, or other charitable purposes for the benefit of the State of Hamburg. All expenses of maintaining and preserving the woods and pleasure-grounds forming part of the property are to be defrayed out of the revenue derived from the hostelry forming part of the property and the sale of timber, and any surplus may be used as a reserve fund for betterments or be applied for educational, public, or other charitable purposes in the discretion of the authorities of the city of Hamburg.

Mr. Beit gives the picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds and called "Lady Cockburn and her Children," which was for some years in the National Gallery, to the National Gallery. He gives the picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds called "Mrs. Boone and her Daughter, afterwards Lady Drummond" to the Kaiserliche Museum in Berlin, and he gives to the same Museum his bronze statuette "Hercules," by Polajucolo. He gives the majolica plate, which is out of the service of Isabella Gonzaga d'Este and was bought at the Spitzer sale in Paris, to the Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe, Hamburg.

Mr. Beit gives to the College for Technology (including Mining and Metallurgy), in connection with the University of London, £50,000 and 5000 preferred shares of £2 10s. each in De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, to be applied for the purposes of the College.

Mr. Beit gives £200,000 to the University of Johannesburg to be applied in or towards building and equipping University buildings on the site of the property recently given by him to Johannesburg (including the construction of a tramway connecting the property with Johannesburg), the income of such £200,000 to be applied meanwhile for educational projects as the Board of Education at Johannesburg may determine; but if at the expiration of ten years the £200,000 shall not have been applied in such building and equipment, then the legacy is to lapse. He gives £200,000 to be distributed within two years after his death by a board of trustees, to be constituted by his trustees, of whom the present Bishop of Mafeking shall be one, for educational, public, and other charitable purposes in Rhodesia, north and south, or other the territories within the field of the operations of the British South Africa Company.

He gives £25,000 to the Institute of Medical Sciences Fund, University of London; £25,000 to the Rhodes University, Grahamstown, Cape Colony; £10,000 to the Rhodes Memorial Fund, Cape Town; £10,000 to the Union Jack Club, London; £20,000 to his firm of Eckstein and Co., of Johannesburg, to be applied as to capital and income in the discretion of the firm for educational, public, and other charitable purposes in the Transvaal Colony; £15,000 to his firm at Kimberley, to be applied as to capital and income in the discretion of the firm for educational, public, and other charitable purposes in or near Kimberley; and £15,000 to Dr. Jameson, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and Sir Lewis L. Michell, to be applied as to capital and income in their discretion for educational, public, and other charitable purposes in Cape Colony (excluding Kimberley).

Mr. Beit gives to the King Edward VII. Hospital Fund £20,000, and to Guy's Hospital £20,000, and directs his executors to apply and distribute for such charitable institutions and purposes as they in their absolute discretion think fit in London £20,000, and in Hamburg £20,000, and desires that his mother shall be consulted as to the distribution of the £20,000 in Hamburg.

FURTHERANCE OF THE CAPE-TO-CAIRO SCHEME.

The testator continues:—

I believe that (by) the promotion, construction, and furtherance generally of railways, telegraphs (including wireless telegraphy), and telephones and kindred or other methods of transmission of persons, goods, and messages, civilisation will be best advanced and expedited in Africa, for the benefit of the inhabitants thereof, whether native or immigrant. And I know from experience how difficult it is at times to find the funds for the construction of such methods of transmission in new and undeveloped countries. Now, therefore, I make the provisions hereinafter appearing. I give to the said Otto Beit and Julius Charles Wernher and Bouchier Francis Hawkey, of Mincing Lane, London, 120,000 (or all if less in number than 120,000) of my fully-paid shares of 5s. each in the Rand Mines (Limited), a joint stock company formed under the laws of the late South African Republic, and also such sum (if any) in cash as will be requisite having regard to the value at my death (ascertained by the average market price on that day) of such shares to make up the value or the gift in this present clause contained to at least £1,200,000, and I direct that the said Otto Beit, Julius Charles Wernher, and Bouchier Francis Hawkey, or either of the trustees for the time being under this present clause (hereinafter called "the railway trustees"), shall stand possessed of the said shares and sum (if any) of cash and the investments of whatsoever kind for the time being representing the same, and whether taken under this present clause or otherwise (hereinafter called the "railway fund"), and the income thereof upon trust for the purpose of assisting the promotion, construction, and equipment or furtherance of any such methods of transmission as aforesaid in South and North Rhodesia and Portuguese Africa, both East and West, and German East Africa, and such other parts of Africa as may be traversed in establishing what is known as the Cape-to-Cairo Railway and the Cape-to-Cairo telegraph system, including telephones. In connection with the said gift I will as follows:—

(a) Without any responsibility whatsoever for loss the railway trustees may give such assistance as aforesaid out of the capital of the railway fund, either by subscribing for shares or debentures of any Company or Companies, whether British, Colonial, or foreign, carrying on part or the whole of its or their business in Africa as above defined, or by guaranteeing or underwriting the issue of any shares or debentures, or by making advances to any such companies or to any public bodies or persons or Government with or without security and at such rate of interest or with deferred or funded interest as the railway trustees shall in their uncontrolled discretion think fit, or in any other way (not being by way of subsidy) the railway trustees shall in the like discretion think fit, and may give such assistance out of the income of the railway fund by granting subsidies to any such companies, public bodies, persons, or Government as aforesaid, or in any other way the trustees shall in the like discretion think fit. And I expressly declare that the fact of the railway system of Rhodesia, or any part thereof, having been taken over by or forming part of the property of the Government of Rhodesia, or of any federated Government, or subject to any pooling or like arrangement with any other Government or railway system, shall be no bar to the execution by the railway trustees of the powers hereby given.

(b) The railway trustees may accumulate income of the railway fund so long as the law allows such accumulations being useable as income of subsequent years of the railway fund, or may anticipate the same income by borrowing on the security of the capital or income of that fund, and as respects income that cannot by law be accumulated or is not applied under the provisions aforesaid, the railway trustees shall apply it for educational, public, and other charitable purposes in Rhodesia or the territories for the time being within the field of the operations of the British South Africa Company.

(c) In order to carry out the above directions the railway trustees may at any time dispose of the said shares wholly or partly in their uncontrolled discretion, and, apart from the directions given above, they may invest the proceeds of such disposition, but nevertheless they may in their like discretion hold the said shares, or any of them, or any shares acquired by them under the trusts of this paragraph (18) of my will, so long as they in their uncontrolled discretion think advisable or as they are not required for any of the above purposes; and

(d) Finally, if at any time the railway trustees or a majority of two-thirds of them shall in their uncontrolled discretion consider that the railway fund is no longer required for the purposes for which I have established it, they shall apply the railway fund or realise it and apply the net proceeds for such educational, public, or other charitable purposes in Northern or Southern Rhodesia (including the establishment, endowment, and development of elementary, secondary, and technical educational projects) as the railway trustees



SOUTH AFRICA: "FAREWELL, DEAR FRIEND! MAY YOU REST IN PEACE!"

shall in their uncontrolled discretion think fit and determine, but in arriving at such determination I desire that the then head of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, whether Governor, Administrator, or Prime Minister, as the case may be, shall be consulted by the railway trustees.

Mr. Beit also leaves large sums to his relatives and numerous large legacies to friends and gifts to clerks, servants, &c. The residue of his estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to his brother, Mr. Otto Beit, absolutely.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMENTS ON THE BEQUESTS.

The *Standard's* correspondent in Johannesburg, telegraphing on Monday, said:—

"The cabled extracts of Mr. Beit's will which have been received here have powerfully impressed the public. Even those who make it a rule to decry the capitalist admit that the bequests to South Africa prove that the dead man was an Imperialist worthy of comparison with Mr. Rhodes. Special stress is laid on the provision for a university for Johannesburg and the railway fund. Dealing with the latter, the *Leader*, in a highly appreciative article to-day, says, 'We can recall no parallel to this bequest. It shows how intense was Mr. Beit's passion for the spread of civilisation, and it argues a greatness of mind and a depth of confidence of which, perhaps, few would be capable.'"

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Cape Town, cabling on the same day, said:—

"The *Cape Times* lays stress on the influence of Mr. Rhodes, which it observes in the main features of Mr. Beit's will. The latter, it says, discloses the workings of a wise, enlightened, and patriotic mind in the interests of South Africa and the Empire. 'At a time (continues the journal) when no abuse of the South African capitalist is too gross or too malign to find acceptance in England, its publication may help to enlighten people as to the character of these calumnies. Here, at least, was a capitalist who considered the welfare of his fellow man; whose mind was set on those ideals of knowledge and progress which the world has always regarded as among the highest public virtues. His work in life was misinterpreted by envy, prejudice, and ignorance, but it is beyond the power of envy and prejudice to obscure the good he has left behind.' The *Cape Times* considers Mr. Beit's gifts to be the logical outcome of his life's work.

"The *Kimberley Advertiser* observes that, since there is a fashion in bequests as in everything else, it is permissible to hope that the noble lead which Mr. Rhodes gave and which his old friend and associate, Mr. Beit, has followed, will have a long-enduring influence for good."

AN IMPRESSION FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Telegraphing on Sunday from New York, the correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

"Mr. Beit's bequests, of which full details have been cabled here, invite a natural comparison of the genesis and disposition of a great world fortune. The terms of the will modify first impressions of Mr. Beit as a capitalist and money-maker pure and simple. Owing to the wave of trust antagonism, the recent controversy over the acceptance of gifts by Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie as 'tainted money' has been revived, and doubt is expressed, while recognising Mr. Beit's loyal support of Mr. Rhodes' ideals, whether political conditions will allow of their being worked out. Of course America is inevitably interested in South Africa, but not in its financial aspect, although American engineering machinery and other exports have everything to benefit by exploiting the South African market through the Rhodes and Beit benefactions. The immense yearly total given in university endowment, and the more frequent gifts for educational purposes than in Great Britain cause less remark on Mr. Beit's education clauses than is excited in England, but the Cape-to-Cairo railway touches American imagination, and its practical realisation is regarded as having been brought many steps nearer by Mr. Beit's provisions. It further suggests the carrying out of a pan-American railway from North to South America, which has some bearing on the present mission of the Secretary of State, Mr. Root, to the South American Republics, with a view of increased trade relations."

APPRECIATIONS FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The *Times*, in a leading article on Mr. Beit's will, says that "his bequests show a largeness of aim and a breadth of view which do not always accompany benevolence, as well as a catholicity of sympathy and taste that offers a bright example. The largest part of his bequest goes, as is fitting, to South Africa, from which his fortune was derived. The rest goes in part to his native city of Hamburg and in part to the capital of the land of his adoption. Through the whole will breathes a profound sense of the value of education, to the promotion of which in one form or another a large share of the money is dedicated."

The *Morning Post* points out that "here at least was a man who knew his own mind, and never wavered in carrying his intentions into effect." The magnificent bequests, says that journal, emphasise above all things his disinterested desire to benefit the country in which his great fortune was made. "How clearly he appreciated the needs of South Africa is revealed in the two main currents of thought which run through the will. First of all the advancement of education, the great reconciler of nations and individuals, is recognised as paramount. . . . The second of the two lines of thought to which we have referred is his anxiety to advance the great scheme of railway communication which is to connect Cairo with the Cape. The £1,200,000 which he bequeaths for this purpose will do much to remove the embarrassments which have retarded the progress of Cecil Rhodes' vast project. Nothing, indeed, could be more appropriate in the man who more than any other shared the inmost secrets of the heart of that great Imperialist. With equal munificence Mr. Beit enriches other charitable institutions both in England and in

his native town of Hamburg. But it is above all in South Africa, by his bequests as well as by the great achievements of his life, that his name will be permanently enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people."

A memorial service for the late Mr. Beit was held in the private chapel at Luton Hoo on Sunday. Count and Countess Ludolf, Mr. and Mrs. Zinnow, and several other relatives were present, as well as Lady Wernher, Mr. Oscar Wernher, and Mr. Seymour Fort.

The Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have passed the following resolution: "That the Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy desire to record their sense of the great loss sustained by the mining and metallurgical industries and profession through the decease of Mr. Alfred Beit, to whose great abilities and extraordinary energy the British Empire and the African Continent especially are so largely indebted for the development of great industrial enterprises and for educational and social advancement, and they desire to convey to the deceased gentleman's family and to Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co. an expression of their deep sympathy and condolence with them in their bereavement."

Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous picture of Lady Cockburn and her children (engraved under the title of "Cornelia") finds its way back to the National Gallery under the generous terms of Mr. Beit's will. It was originally bequeathed to the nation by Marianna Augusta, Lady Hamilton, in 1892, in company with 19 other pictures, including two portraits by Richard Wilson, R.A., and one by Johann Zoffany, R.A. The Reynolds, the Wilsons, the Zoffany, and other canvases by Battoni, Devis, Halls, and Brompton comprised in that bequest were shown in the National Gallery for several years, but in 1899 certain ladies, co-heiresses of Sir James Cockburn, claimed the pictures on the ground that Lady Hamilton had possessed no power to bequeath them. The Treasury solicitors went into the matter, and ultimately the legal advisers of the Crown expressed the opinion that the claim could not be resisted. The National Gallery made an effort to purchase the Reynolds, but this failed, and in April, 1900, the 20 pictures were handed over to the representatives of the six co-heiresses, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Fortescue, Mrs. Benyon, Miss Astley, and Mrs. Hood. The Reynolds was soon acquired by Mr. Beit for £22,000, the highest price ever given for a Reynolds, and £2000 more than the sum at which the portrait of the Waldegrave Sisters changed hands. It represented Lady Cockburn wearing a white gown and an amber-coloured mantle, trimmed with white fur. Her three children are grouped about her, and a macaw—a brilliant piece of colour—is prominent in the picture.

THE INTOLERABLE INSOLENCE TO COLONISTS.

INVOCATION OF LORD ELGIN'S AID TO STOP IT.

A STRONG LETTER TO THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

We have been handed the following copy of a letter addressed to Lord Elgin:—

Edina Villa, Forbes, N.B.

July 20, 1906.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

THE OPERATIONS IN NATAL.

My Lord,—In view of repeated acrimonious discussions on the conduct of affairs in Natal at question time in the House of Commons during the past week I beg to direct your lordship's most serious consideration to the point of view which these matters present themselves to a Colonist who has resided in Natal, and to urge that if the *entente cordiale* between the Mother Country and the Colonies is to be preserved intact these nightly provocations in the direction of separation must be instantly suppressed.

I feel sure that the Prime Minister cannot be aware how in flouting and jeering at the Colonies he is playing with a fire which before he can turn round will burst out into a great conflagration.

It will be within your knowledge, my lord, that on Monday evening last Mr. Lehmann, M.P., put a question to the Prime Minister with reference to the allegations of cruelty in the Natal operations contained in a report published in the *Johannesburg Times*. You may not be aware that this journal is a Sunday newspaper which has been recently started in Johannesburg, and has, therefore, no established authority or reputation. The Prime Minister, although he was not then in a position either to confirm or deny the accuracy of the allegations in the *Johannesburg Times*, at once administered a wholly uncalled for rebuke to the Colony of Natal for her conduct. Mr. Redmond, M.P., then joined in the fray with a question about Baubata's head. It would appear to me that Mr. Redmond should have been called to order, or, at least, have been informed that he must give notice of this question. In the end the Prime Minister stated, what he should have said at the outset, that the Government had telegraphed to the Governor of Natal for an explanation.

Now, my lord, what Natal wants to know is this: Why administer a rebuke to Natal in the House of Commons over a matter that was then, as it were, *sub judice*? and, further, why was Mr. Lehmann not simply asked to repeat his question in two days' time, when the Prime Minister would have been in possession of full information? This course would have closed the incident on Monday evening, and no harm would have been done.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Keir Hardie put a question regarding Bambata's head, which was the signal for a whole string of questions apparently without notice, and which led up to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies reading the complete vindication on the part of the Natal Government from the allegations of cruelty preferred by the Johannesburg Times.

The part played by the Prime Minister was again open to most serious objection. He persistently truckled to the baser elements among his supporters and slandered the Press.

Last night again a charge of using dum-dum bullets on the slender ground of the heavy fatalities was raised by Mr. Byles, and no effort was made on the part of the Government to protect Natal from these slanderous charges under cover of the rules of the House.

My lord, as you are aware, the evil does not end within the four walls of the House of Commons. The Liberal Press, high and low, with a few rare exceptions, greedily devour, as choice morsels, these acrimonious discussions, and thus increase the evil results tenfold by bitter and scathing leading articles. I would ask you, my lord, if Natal or any other Colony will stand this sort of conduct on the part of the Mother of Parliaments?

In this connection I would earnestly beg your lordship to bring once more to the notice of your colleagues the text of a despatch from the

and more especially on such controversial matters as the operations in Natal, Chinese labour, and the mining industry. This would afford the Colonies which are not directly represented in the Imperial Parliament, and which are therefore without a spokesman, a very considerable measure of protection from insult and injury to their interest, both within the House of Commons and outside.

My lord, in conclusion, may I bespeak for this communication the most serious of consideration of your lordship and your colleagues in the Ministry?

I am sending a copy of this letter to the Editor of "South Africa" (Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.), for publication in the issue of the 28th inst. As this journal is widely read in all parts of South Africa, this will enable your lordship to frame such a reply as will reach our long-suffering fellow-countrymen in Natal, and serve to allay the dire consternation which the conduct of the Prime Minister and a section of his supporters has already aroused in that loyal and distant Colony.

I am, my lord,

Your obedient servant,

HERBERT C. T. KEMP.



Photo. by]

THE LATE MR. BEIT'S HOUSE IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

(In our last issue we gave some particulars of "Tewin Water," Welwyn, where Mr. Beit died.)

[Elsden, Hertford.

Natal Ministers through His Excellency the Governor early in the present year, from which I now quote:—

"We would ask your Excellency to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Ministers, while appreciating the difficult position in which he is placed, would with every respect ask him to protect them from harassing interference on the part of members of the House of Commons in regard to matters for which Ministers themselves are solely responsible."

On the above I would only remark that the substitution of "downright insults and baseless charges" for "harassing interference" would be well within the mark.

My lord, the evil to which I earnestly direct your attention can be stopped, and I appeal to you—who, with Sir Edward Grey, are the only outspoken friends we Colonists have in the Government—to use your joint influence with the Prime Minister, and urge him to be just and conciliatory towards the South African Colonies, and discountenance any questions or statements in the House which imply bad faith or want of common humanity on the part of our fellow-countrymen.

I would further suggest that in the present heated atmosphere which surrounds Colonial matters that you use your discretion as to giving non-oral replies to questions in the House relating to your department,

A SOUTH AFRICAN PHOTOGRAPHER IN LONDON.

If one name has in the past ten or fifteen years stood out in the photographic world in South Africa for work of the highest class it is the name of Duffus. The firm has been established in Johannesburg and Cape Town for many years, and a member of it, Mr. William Duffus, recently acquired the thoroughly-equipped and handsome establishment known as the Draycott Galleries, at 263, Oxford Street, W. Here Mr. Duffus is daily in personal attendance, supervising his large staff of first-class artists, and he has already taken a high place in artistic circles in London. Certainly we know no studio in the Metropolis where finer photographs are taken, and a visit to the Draycott Galleries will probably give the visitor the same impression. Mr. Duffus is himself an artist of very high repute, and he has painted some of the best portraits which adorn the walls of private residences and public institutions in South Africa. The photographs of scenes at the funeral of Mr. Alfred Beit, which we published in our last issue, were taken under the supervision of Mr. Duffus, and our readers saw for themselves how carefully done they were. Mr. Duffus may look forward to gathering round him an important South African clientèle as well as a high-class metropolitan connection.

THE LATE NATAL NATIVE TROUBLE.

FURTHER WHOLESALE REBEL SURRENDERS.

THOSE ALLEGATIONS: EXHAUSTIVE INQUIRY ORDERED.

TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT ENTERTAINED.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR HENRY McCALLUM.

A MESSAGE dispatched from Reuter's correspondent with Colonel McKenzie's column at Mapumulo, on Friday last, said: To-day's surrenders numbered 306, bringing the total here to over 600. This is considered highly satisfactory, since the surrenders render it unnecessary to continue the employment of native levies, which will therefore be gradually disbanded. The murderers of Trooper Powell and of the Thring's Post storekeeper have been recognised among the prisoners. The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* said: The rebels are evidently realising the utter futility of protracting the capitulation, and are coming in more freely. By noon to-day (Friday) 300 had been registered, the majority of them bringing in assegais. Where they fail to produce them, messengers are sent to search for the weapons, usually with satisfactory results. The total number of surrenders and captures last night was 400. Messengers have been dispatched to all parts of the country to convey the terms of surrender to the natives, who are particularly given to understand that they will be accorded just treatment. Apparently, the factor which operated against more numerous surrenders during the first few days was the fear of receiving harsh treatment at the hands of their captors. The arrest of the chief Sambele, brother of Gobizembe, has caused satisfaction in the Mapumulo district, where the natives regard him as a witch possessing considerable occult power. Surrendered natives, finding themselves treated favourably, have been permitted to send emissaries to the Mafu Valley to reassure their more timid comrades.

The defeat suffered by the Natal natives is calculated to have the effect of satisfying them for a considerable period. Europeans, however, have learned the lesson of preventing at all costs arms from coming into the possession of the natives. Had they possessed arms and ammunition the whole Colony would have been involved in a deadly war, accompanied by all the terrible consequences of a conflict with a savage race. Trouble, however, is considered by the highest native authorities certain to recur at a later period, probably within the next decade, according to the circumstances. The younger generation are devoid of fighting instincts, but the older men, whose recollection includes the bygone warrior days, when tribal warfare was frequent, have been conspicuous, and a greater portion of the rebel prisoners are old men. A garrison will remain at Esbawhe for a while, until the Colony returns to pacific conditions.

The sentences passed upon the latest batch of rebels concerned in the fighting are being kept secret for the present, but considering the nature of the charges and the failure of any of the natives to disprove them, the death sentence is the only possible one. I learn to-day that the sentence passed on Siganaudi was, as I assumed a couple of weeks ago, that of death, but it is doubtful whether it will be carried out considering the age of the chief. The other guilty prisoners will probably be shot after the courts-martial are concluded. Chief Gayede, who figured in the rebellion, is reported dead in the Krantzop division.

THOSE UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

A feeling of satisfaction (adds the *Telegraph* correspondent) is evinced upon the publication of Colonel Royston's denial of the alleged atrocities. The newspapers regard the report of the Court of Inquiry with the utmost satisfaction. The *Times of Natal* attributes half the trouble caused in England to Natal official secretiveness. It says that South Africans were inclined to object to the censorship methods of the Imperial authorities during the Boer war, but those methods were mild compared with the censorship established by the Natal Government.

The *Natal Mercury* (cabled Laffan's Durban correspondent) says that the Home comments upon the Natal Government's reply to the charges of barbarity are exactly what were to be supposed. The Colonists must expect to have imputed to them the worst motives. The *Mercury*, however, declines to regard the Colony's "Parliamentary traducers" as true exponents of Liberal sentiments. The most regrettable feature, it says, is the manner of Mr. Churchill's replies to questions appealing to him to impute disgraceful conduct in the matter of the identification of Bambata. Natal, it continues, does not want such a left-handed defence, nor to be shielded under the plea that somebody else has done worse. Natal maintains that she has done nothing discreditable to civilization. If Lord Kitchener had decapitated half a dozen Mahdis or Mr. Churchill himself, it would have nothing to do with the Bambata case. There is no need for an Imperial inquiry. The Natal Government is prepared to investigate all doubtful matters, and has already done so in reference to the Bishop of Zululand's charges, with the result of exonerating Royston's Horse.

ANOTHER AND FULLER INQUIRY ORDERED.

The Bishop of Zululand (says Reuter) wrote to the Natal Premier demanding a civil inquiry into the alleged shooting of five natives at Rorke's Drift by Royston's Horse. The Bishop pointed out that the first inquiry, in which, he says, only the men implicated were heard, could hardly be called a full one, and adhered to his statement as to the shooting of prisoners. On Tuesday Reuter's Maritzburg correspondent wired that the Natal Government had requested Judge Beaumont to hold an independent inquiry into the charge made by the Bishop of Zululand of shooting rebel prisoners. Colonel Royston (adds the correspondent) appointed the Board of Officers who recently inquired into the matter without the knowledge of the Government. The Ministers regarded the Bishop's request for an opportunity to prove the charges as reasonable. It appears (says the *Mail* correspondent) that the authorities were not aware that Colonel Royston ordered an inquiry, otherwise steps would have been taken to hear the evidence of both sides, instead of the parties implicated. The Bishop was not called as a witness in the recent inquiry, but he will now be invited to give evidence with his supporting witnesses. Mr. Justice Beaumont, who will sit alone, proceeds to Dundee on Monday next.

The Bishop of Zululand (cables the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent) sent for publication in the *Natal Witness* a copy of the correspondence which passed between himself and the Prime Minister. The Secretary to the Prime Minister wrote on July 19: "Relative to the alleged shooting of five rebels at Rorke's Drift by Royston's Horse, a fully inquiry has been held. As the result is published in the local Press, the Government does not consider it necessary to send you a copy of the proceedings." To this the Bishop replied: "Your communication of yesterday's date relative to the alleged shooting of five rebels at Rorke's Drift by members of Royston's Horse to hand. I have the honour to point out that an inquiry at which only the men implicated were examined can hardly be called a full inquiry. I adhere to my statements and press for a civil inquiry to be made on the spot by the Magistrate at Ngutu, when evidence to support my statements can be produced. I shall be glad to hear from you that arrangements can be made for this, so that the truth may be ascertained by the hearing of evidence, not from one side only, but from both." Commenting editorially upon the Bishop's letter, the *Natal Witness* considers there is force in his lordship's contention that only one side was heard. It says the charges of looting property were insufficiently disproved. It believes the Bishop may be wrong in all respects, but that, right or wrong, both sides should be heard. The paper proceeds: "We have not the least doubt in our minds that Royston's Horse would emerge from a magisterial inquiry as creditably as from that of the military authorities, and we hope that they will themselves press for the fullest investigation. We sincerely trust the Government will show no disposition to resist the demand."

CARE OF REBEL WOUNDED.

The eight days of grace allowed to the rebels expired on Sunday, when (says Reuter) 1047 rebels had surrendered to all columns. A rebel having reported on Saturday evening that several wounded natives were lying in the bush, parties were sent out on Sunday morning to their assistance with doctors, food, and dressings. Seven were found, and after their wounds had been dressed wagons were sent out to bring them in. Parties were searching the valleys for wounded natives. A considerable portion of the forces (says the *Telegraph* correspondent) are still remaining in the field, and there is no prospect of their immediate return. The Carbineers, the Rangers, Royston's Horse, a portion of the artillery, and other corps are still scattered about the country. Colonel Mackay's movement in the direction of Bulwer was unexpected. It is believed that the chief of that locality has not paid the poll-tax, and the movement is intended to have the effect of compelling the chief and his tribe to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. The wounded natives in the Mapumulo district are being treated very humanely. They have been hiding in the bush, but upon their refuge becoming known a doctor, with food and appliances, proceeded to the spot and dressed their wounds, a wagon being sent to bring them in. Parties are being dispatched to search the scenes of the fighting for wounded natives and to bury the dead. Reuter's Mapumulo correspondent added on Tuesday that Dr. Savage and the Rev. Mr. Anderson penetrated, without escort, into the dense bush for a distance of 10 miles in order to succour the wounded rebels, several of whom they brought into camp. Of 70 rebels who have been tried for participation in the rising, 38 were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the remainder were remanded. The prisoners stated that they had no grievance against the Government, and that they only joined the rebellion by order of their chiefs.

THE LATE NATAL NATIVE REBELLION.

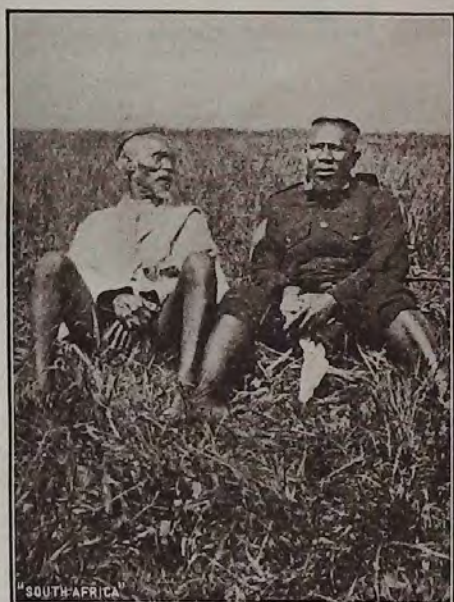


THE DEPUTATION WHICH DINIZULU SENT TO MARITZBURG RECENTLY.

(The Deputation. Mankulumana, who went to the late Chief Sigamandli with orders for him to surrender, will be seen in the centre of the five standing.)

(Mankulumana, Dinizulu's chief induna. He is reputed the most intelligent native in Zululand, and is a clever diplomatist.)

(The four principal indunas, with Mr. Clark, the magistrate at Hlubisi, Zululand, who ciceroned the deputation.)



THE LATE CHIEF SIGAMANDLI.

(The old man, seated beside the robust Zulu police induna, is the rebel chief Sigamandli, whose sudden death, while in custody, at the age of 104, is recorded this week.)



THE FUNERAL OF TROOPER F. GLOVER AT ESHOWE.



THE GRAVE OF TROOPER F. GLOVER AT ESHOWE.



THE BURIAL OF TROOPER F. GLOVER, OF THE TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT, AT ESHOWE CEMETERY.

CONTINUED SURRENDERS OF REBELS.

The surrenders of rebels to the various columns continue (said Reuter's Mapumulo correspondent on Saturday), and the prisoners now number 800, and include two of Mesini's witch doctors. Everything points to the conclusion that the rebellion in this region has been stamped out. The Maritzburg correspondent of the *Telegraph* on Sunday said: Yesterday was the last day for accepting the surrender of rebels. The total received at Mapumulo up to last night was 800 odd, which is considered perfectly satisfactory, especially as a steady stream is still coming in. The rebels have undoubtedly scattered throughout the country. Krantzop has received about 100, but many, preferring to evade surrender, have gone off into Zululand. On hearing the terms of surrender, 60 rebels gave themselves up at Esbawe. Chief Sambela has been taken to Mapumulo, where it is expected he will be tried by court-martial at an early date. Colonel Mackay's column has moved to Bulwer.

THE TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT

ENTERTAINED AT A DURBAN LUNCHEON.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Transvaal contingent which has been taking part in the suppression of the native rising returned to Durban on Saturday from the front. The men (says Reuter) were enthusiastically welcomed, and entertained at a luncheon at which the Governor, the Premier, and the members of the Cabinet were present. Colonel Barker, in replying to the toast of the Transvaal contingent, gave a direct denial to the allegation that rebels had been mutilated, and challenged any person to find anybody living in the field who had been mutilated. He also exonerated the native leaders, who had not been present at Insuri and at two previous battles. Mr. Smythe, the Premier, in proposing the toast of the Transvaal, remarked that that Colony was now passing through a period of transition, and until it was granted autonomy little advance could be made regarding federation. The two Colonies, however, had made a beginning by arranging a defensive union. He trusted that when federation came to be considered they would be actuated by the South African spirit.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, in his account of the proceedings, says:—The officers and members of the Transvaal Volunteer Corps were entertained at luncheon in Durban by the Government on Saturday. The Governor of Natal, Sir Henry McCallum presided, and many leading citizens were present. In proposing the toast, "Our Guests," the Governor said he occupied the chair with pride and pleasure. He proceeded to say that the advent of Transvaal assistance to a sister Colony in distress marked a new era in the history of South Africa. It showed that disturbances with the natives were an inter-Colonial matter. The maintenance of the White man's prestige was not one of local import, but one of vital import to the whole of the South African sub-Continent, and that was the reason why the Government accepted the Transvaal's magnanimous offer to come to their assistance. Referring to the question of Imperial assistance, Sir Henry McCallum reminded his audience that when Responsible Government was granted to Natal it was definitely understood that Natalians would have to take the control of the natives upon their shoulders, and that the Imperial garrison should remain there for five years to enable the Colonial Government to procure the necessary machinery and put it in order. Latterly the policy of His Majesty's Government had been given effect to. At the time the rebellion broke out the garrison was reduced to a handful of troops, and rumours and reports were current, which had a great effect with the natives, that His Majesty's Government, in withdrawing the Imperial troops, were deserting Natal. For that reason the Government accepted with the greatest pleasure the offer of the Imperial Government that a regiment should come to Maritzburg, believing that, although Natal had her duties to perform in suppressing the rebellion, the presence of a regiment would give enormous help in dispelling such rumours. The British Government assisted in every way, particularly in giving stores and help to carry on the war. Had events been against the Colony they would likewise have given most generous help. In time of trouble, whatever happened, he did not think there could be much improvement in the Colonial tactics, nor could a campaign be more effective or more efficiently, effectually, and speedily concluded. He believed the Empire generally was proud that Natal had shown virility, resource, and fortitude, forces which had enabled them to turn the Kaffirs out of a position which in the days of Cetywayo was supposed to be impregnable. Sir Henry concluded his speech amid tremendous applause.

Colonel Barker, in replying for the Transvaalers, gave the lie direct to the stories of alleged atrocities. He challenged anybody who would go, and said he would personally conduct them, to find a single native killed by a bullet whose body was mutilated. Later on the Governor, in responding to the toast of his health, said the Government had the honour of the Colony to maintain. It required considerable local knowledge and experience to understand what a great crisis they had passed through.

PROPOSED PERMANENT NATIVE DEFENCE FORCE.

An animated discussion took place on Monday in Committee of Supply of the Natal Legislative Assembly on the vote for a permanent force of two hundred Nongqaus armed with rifles, and enlisted for from 15 to 20 years' service. The Minister of Defence declared that the loyalty of the Nongqaus was proved, and the Commandant of the Militia considered that such a force was absolutely necessary. The vote, however, was rejected by 19 votes against 17. In spite of the rejection of the proposal (says Reuter), it is understood that the Government intends to refer the matter to the Commission on Native Affairs. Influential opinion favours the creation of a Zulu military force, composed of men of proved loyalty, under European officers, to assist in suppressing any future sporadic rebellion in the Colony. The Natal Government has published a Bill authorising a further temporary loan of £500,000 to defray the expenses of the suppression of the native rebellion and the restoration of order.

DEATH OF SIGANANDI.

It is officially stated that the rebel chief Siganandi died suddenly at Nkandhla on Sunday. His age is variously given as 104 and 106. He took an extensive part in the old Zulu war. He was under sentence of death for the leading part which he has played in the recent troubles. The sentence would not have been carried out, owing to his great age, and the chief received every consideration during his captivity. It will be remembered that he was one of the first of the Zulu chiefs to give any encouragement to Bambata, when that source of most of the recent trouble fled to the neighbourhood of the Nkandhla forest. Siganandi's vitality was amazing, and his great age, combined with the traditions of his achievements in the old campaign of over a quarter of a century ago, earned him more than ordinary respect from many of his followers.

THE BAMBATA PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Natal Government (says the *Telegraph* correspondent) has obtained possession of every copy of the photograph taken of Bambata's head, the original film included, and has confiscated them, in order to prevent their reproduction in the illustrated Press of England or elsewhere. The officer who took the photograph sent the film to a local photographer to be developed, who made four prints of it. He declares that it did not go out of his possession. The officer has been brought down, and underwent a severe carpeting at the Militia office. He was told to surrender the photographs or be put under arrest, and accordingly he handed them over. This photograph is one of the amputated head standing on a box, but it seems that another picture is circulating outside the Colony representing the head and the corpse together. The Transvaal authorities have been asked to secure this picture, if possible. It is reported that the medical officer to whom the head was delivered after its decapitation was in receipt of a telegram from Colonel McKenzie an hour afterwards, saying that the latter was on Bambata's heels in pursuit of the fugitive chief. He dispatched an amusing message in reply, saying: "You can keep the heels; I've got the beggar's head."

THE LATER POSITION.

Although the period of grace has expired (said Reuter's Durban correspondent on Tuesday), it has been decided to give the rebels in the districts outside Mapumulo an opportunity of surrendering. The number of surrenders to date is not definitely known, but it is believed to be satisfactory. On Wednesday the correspondent added: Two officers who have taken part in the recent operations, and who are intimately acquainted with the natives, have stated, in the course of an interview, that they did not anticipate any further trouble from organised impis in the north-east or in Zululand; but they considered that the country was still unsafe, as hundreds of rebels were skulking in the bush, and might attack isolated places. It is said that the Intelligence Department has received information that the Pondos and tribes in Southern Natal are turbulent and are certain to break out. They have not been intimidated by the punishment of the rebels in the north, and believe that they can rise successfully. With regard to Dinizulu, it is stated that some of his indunas have joined the rebels, but that Dinizulu has remained loyal throughout, and nothing is to be feared from him.

In a further letter to the Premier of Natal, the Bishop of Zululand withdraws the charge that rebel prisoners were shot in camp, but he adheres to the statement that prisoners were shot standing, and not while trying to escape.

Having crushed the rebellion throughout the Colony (says the Maritzburg correspondent of the *Telegraph*), the Native Affairs Department has entered upon a period of trying work in arranging the settlement of the native tribes, the care of the women, and other matters requiring considerable administrative ability. What the country has passed through during the past six months only a few individuals know. To-day (Tuesday) it was my good fortune to have a long conversation with a gentleman of high standing, who knows every movement that has occurred since the native trouble began. Ten rebel chiefs, whom the Government have been too busy to deal with previously, are now receiving attention. Notorious amongst them is Tolonko, of the Midllovo district. Last January his natives formed an impi, together with three other chiefs, the principal being Makofeli, and created terror in the minds of the European inhabitants. On Monday, in obedience to a summons issued by the Minister of Native Affairs, Tolonko visited Maritzburg, and was taxed with five charges, i.e., defying a Magistrate, attempting to induce other chiefs to join his rebellious force, refusing to pay the poll-tax, taking up arms against the Government, and sending messengers to Dinizulu. He denied all the charges in a barefaced manner, although there was ample evidence to support them. It has been decided to try the chief by court-martial next week.

It is the intention of the Government not to appoint a successor to Siganandi, but to draft portions of his tribe into other tribes. Gogizembe, Kulu, Mosini, and other chiefs implicated will probably be shot or hanged, according to the crimes they have committed, although at present nothing has been openly decided. Majongwe, who was wounded amongst the party that participated in the murder of Inspector Hunt and Trooper Armstrong, and whose wounds would not enable him to be tried with the others and shot at Richmond, is now undergoing court-martial.

That peace has been restored to the country so speedily (adds the correspondent) reflects the highest credit upon the Native Affairs Department, and particularly upon Mr. Winter, Minister for Native Affairs. The Colony owes much to his courage and self-sacrifice. Before the active rebellion broke out early in February he made a series of trips through the disaffected areas at the imminent peril of his life. With regard to Dinizulu, my informant states that the chief is absolutely known to have encouraged the messengers, but he cunningly left not a shred of evidence upon which to hang a charge of treason. A bill was promulgated to-day to raise a further £500,000 for expenditure incurred in connection with the rebellion. Early in the session a similar sum was borrowed, making a million altogether.

At Mapumulo on Monday about 70 rebels, rank and file, were tried before the Resident Magistrate. All pleaded guilty, and 38 were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and 15 lashes. The latter part of the punishment will be remitted if they behave in an orderly manner during their

imprisonment. The chiefs and indunas are being tried by court-martial. The police at Maritzburg have collected a number of half-made assegais. A quantity of native weapons have been seized during the last few weeks.

MORE LIGHT ON THE ALLEGATIONS.

The Bishop of Zululand, writing to the *Natal Witness* (says the Maritzburg correspondent of the *Telegraph*) in further reference to the alleged atrocities, enclosed a copy of a telegram addressed by him to the Premier on the 24th inst., stating that he was informed that the prisoners were not taken to the camp, but were shot away from the camp, not while trying to escape, but while standing. He proceeds to say that, except for the statement in his previous allegations that the prisoners were taken to camp, the information upon which he based his statement, remained the same. He regretted that before his evidence was examined the matter was made public by the Government. For this premature publicity, he declares, he was not blamable. He trusted sincerely that it might be shown that his allegations were incorrect and the charges false.

On their homeward journey (adds the correspondent) the Transvaalers passed through Maritzburg in seven trains. Each train stopped a few minutes at the railway platform, and the men were entertained with refreshments, tobacco, and other comforts by a ladies' committee. The first trainload of troops was addressed by the Mayor, who offered hearty congratulations to them on their splendid and noble work during the operations. Colonel Barker, replying, deprecated the scurrilous attacks made upon men who had been fighting for the homes and families of the Colony. He praised the transport and commissariat departments, and eulogised Colonel McKenzie. Cheers were given for Colonel McKenzie, Colonel Barker, and the Transvaalers, and the respective Colonies. As the several trains arrived during the day the troops were welcomed and similarly entertained, except that no further speeches were made. The troops (says the correspondent) are remaining at Mapumulo, and it is expected that the Government will decide during the next couple of days what action to adopt regarding the forces in the field. Patrols continue to be sent out from Mapumulo. The country is perfectly quiet. The venue of the inquiry into the Bishop's allegations has been changed from Dundee to Ntutu. It begins on Monday, and the Government has decided to open it to the Press.



Photo. by

[Watson Robertson.]

THE LATE MR. V. J. W. CHRISTOPHER.

(Corporal Christopher, of the Natal Carbineers, was treacherously killed by native rebels on July 5.)

THE LATE CORPORAL CHRISTOPHER.

We give a portrait of Corporal Vernon Joseph William Christopher, of the Natal Carbineers, who, as stated in our issue of July 7, was killed with an assegai while engaged in searching a kraal on July 5. The late Mr. Christopher, who was in his 21st year, was born at Maritzburg and was educated at Hilton College, Natal, under Mr. H. V. Ellis, though for a time he was at the Durban High School. For a few months, after leaving school, he was with the firm of Walton and Tatham, of Ladysmith, of which his father, Mr. L. W. Christopher, is a partner. On passing the Oxford Local Senior examination, in 1904, he was articled to Mr. P. S. Tatham, K.C., of Maritzburg. Young Christopher first joined the Ladysmith squadron of the Natal Carbineers, in 1904, and on removal to Maritzburg transferred to the headquarters squadron, being eventually attached to the Maxim detachment. He went to the front with his regiment on the outbreak of the recent trouble, and was soon promoted to lance-corporal and eventually to corporal. The late Mr. Christopher was admitted as a candidate attorney of the Natal Supreme Court early last year. He was a great lover of sports, and also took a deep interest in matters concerning his regiment, of which, as also of his old school, Hilton College, he was very proud. Deep sympathy is felt for the family in their loss, and especially for Mr. and Mrs. Christopher, who came to England in May for a short stay, and were living in Devonshire when the sad news arrived of their son's death.

Our pictures of the late Natal native rebellion are from photographs by Mr. P. W. Long and Corporal J. J. Stephenson.

ETHIOPIANISM OFFICIALLY EXPOSED.

A Blue Book (Cd. 3027) on Natal affairs was issued this week, containing further official correspondence relating to the recent native disturbances. A great part of its contents has already found publication in our columns, but there are a few points, especially in relation to the methods of the Ethiopian missionaries, who are now known to have fomented the native troubles, which are worthy of further notice.

The longest despatch is one from the Governor of Natal to the Secretary for the Colonies, dealing with what his Excellency describes as "attempts by a certain small section of the English Press to cast discredit on the Natal Government for having removed from locations certain so-called native churches." The Governor explains that the so-called native churches have been made the arena for promoting sedition under the guise of encouraging native aspirations, and for rebellion against the churches of which they should form members under effective control. Some of the buildings dignified by the name of mission houses were, it seems, improvised shanties, a few feet square, of the most primitive description, consisting of wattle and daub huts, or of loose rough stones. Many of them had been put up without the permission of the Natal Native Trust, under whose administration they are supposed to be. At one of them the Ethiopian parson is a recognised leader of the movement and a dangerous propagandist, while another is described as a disreputable Ethiopian who displayed rebellious and dangerous characteristics. Of another case it is recorded as follows:—

"Permission to build a church was granted to the Rev. Spencer Walton on November 15, 1901, on condition that there should be a resident European male missionary. The condition was fulfilled at one time, but subsequently the missionary was removed, and a native, Mdoda ka Maziwana (with two wives), was placed in charge.

"This man Mdoda was on bad terms with Chief Mbayi (his brother), but, notwithstanding this, and the fact that he was a polygamist, he was considered by the Reverend Walton a suitable man to be placed in charge of the mission (vide following copy of document):

"To all it may concern,

"This is to certify that our Mission has known Mdoda for some time, and he has proved himself to be not only a thorough soul winner but a most consistent Christian. We have great pleasure in commending him to the care of God's servants.

"W. SPENCER WALTON,

"Superintendent of the South Africa General Mission."

The Governor, in conclusion, says: "The events of the last few months, and information received in connection therewith, show that the Native Trust has throughout exercised both prescience and wise discretion in their determination not to allow the spread of objectionable and dangerous ideas on the locations in their charge.

UNDER THE SPECIOUS GUISE OF RELIGION.

At the same time, the Trust has every desire to assist the various churches in their missionary efforts, provided members are satisfied that congregations are under thorough European control and supervision, and that any attempt by native evangelists to use ecclesiastical authority for preaching and spreading Ethiopian views can be effectively and promptly dealt with. I may mention, in conclusion, that the Roman Catholic Church in the Colony carefully follows the policy of the Trust in insisting upon resident White missionaries at their mission stations to guide and control those working under them, and that Bishop Delalle has informed me that he considers it would be both dangerous and impolitic to follow any other."

The Governor also sends a highly interesting report about "a certain Alfred Mangena, who represented himself in England that he was a native of Natal, and as such interested himself in the fate of the twelve Kafir murderers who were executed at Richmond." This report is made by the Rev. E. Ndolamba, and states: I know Mr. Mangena during my stay in Cape Town. He used to live with the Rev. Mr. Davis, of St. Barnabas Church, Kloof Road, Cape Town. His home is at Okokweni, now called Wesleyville, in the district of Clarkbury, East Griqualand. He is a Fingo. At the outbreak of the bubonic plague in Cape Town the Government, in its wisdom, decided to remove the natives from the municipality of Cape Town as a precautionary measure, a policy which the enlightened natives endorsed, and which Mangena did his utmost to oppose. When the location was established by the Government, the same Government expending large sums of money, of course, under the Health Act of the Colony, it was required that the natives should pay a small rent. Then Mr. Mangena came to the fore again and opposed this rent, and created a great disturbance, always coming out to the location from Cape Town with two Englishmen to address the natives. The enlightened natives paid the rent willingly, but the heathen portion and some foolish young men followed Mangena and refused to pay. These were told to collect £150, so that the case should come before the Supreme Court of the Colony. This money was given, as I heard, and the natives were told that the case was to come on. And now, to crown his efforts, the natives were told to take the law in their hands. About August, 1901, on a certain day, the natives took the law into their hands, and closed the gates of the location, and prevented anyone going to his work, so that no native went to work that day. It was a great day, and great disturbances. All the heathens armed with sticks and everything they could get. Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested and tried before the Supreme Court, and sentenced to pay £100 or six months' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Mangena absconded, and his whereabouts were not known for a time. At last we heard that he was in England. This cowardly act greatly exasperated his followers. How he got the money to go to England is a mystery, as he was too lazy to work. But these facts remain:—

"1. That his followers never got back their money, £150.

"2. The case was never before the Supreme Court.

"3. Mangena went to England to study.

His followers, who were very foolish, are threatening revenge the day he returns to South Africa."

The rest of the Blue Book is composed of despatches showing how thoroughly the Natal Colonists have grappled with the recent situation.



NOTES FROM JOHANNESBURG.

REORGANISATION OF THE S.A.C.

CHANGES IN THE TRANSVAAL TOWN POLICE.

THE MODERATOR OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CONSTABLE WAYLAIN AND ROBBED.

THE RAND PROVISIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE.

JOHANNESBURG, July 2.

IN consequence of the reorganisation of the South African Constabulary, the High Commissioner approved of numerous new appointments, ranks, and resignations, of which a full list appears in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*. Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Curtis, D.S.O., retains his commission as Inspector-General; Major J. G. Fair, D.S.O., has been appointed as Assistant Inspector-General of the Orange River Colony; Mr. H. W. Madoc is Assistant Inspector-General of the Transvaal; Mr. A. E. Capel is Inspecting Officer, Orange River Colony, and Mr. J. S. G. Douglas is Inspecting Officer for the Transvaal. Captain W. Manning is appointed as Commandant of the Transvaal Depot, Captain R. R. Edwards holds a similar appointment in the Orange River Colony. Captain M. M. Hartigan is the Secretary at headquarters, and Captain A. B. Cumming is Secretary in the Orange River Colony.

THE changes effected amongst the commissioned officials in the Transvaal Town Police as the outcome of the circular recently issued by the Law Department date from July 1. The reductions are more drastic than was at first thought, and have entailed the resignations of Chief Detective Izdebaki, of the Liquor Department, and Inspectors Burrage (Quartermaster), Bell ("B" Division), Miller (Pretoria), and De Kock (Liquor). The four inspectors named have resigned in preference to accepting appointments in the non-commissioned grades. Mr. Izdebaki was not, for obvious reasons, asked if he desired to take such a step. His long and valued services in Kimberley have entitled him to a pension from the Cape Government, and upon this and a gratuity he will receive from the Transvaal Government he will retire. Detective-Inspector De Kock, who was one of the officials to accept six months' leave on full pay in preference to having his rank and salary reduced, has been appointed sub-inspector of the Cape Police, and will be stationed at Kimberley, where he has had many years' experience.

THE Johannesburg and Rand Teachers' Association held its annual business meeting recently in Von Brandis Square Government School. The report of the Treasurer (Mr. Eeresford) gave a substantial credit balance and a membership of 150. The Secretary's report showed a highly creditable record of practical and useful work in the cause of education during the year. The following office-bearers were elected:—Chairman, Mr. J. A. Poote; vice-chairman, Mr. A. M. Abrahams; secretary, Mr. A. Costin; treasurer, Mr. T. Hodgkinson; committee, Miss A. Briggs and Messrs. J. Mitchell, A. Wilkinson, J. B. Macintyre, and G. Newby; delegates to the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Messrs. Newby, Abrahams, and Wilkinson.

MR. J. WALDIE PEIRSON presided over the annual meeting of members of the Northumberland and Durham Association held on Saturday week at Long's Hotel. The annual report stated that, during the year 1905, 231 members paid their subscriptions as against 137 for the year 1904. The names now on the roll numbered 562. During the

year 1905, 202 tickets for meals were given out to, and 89 beds provided for, indigent Northcountrymen. The Committee regretted the departure from South Africa of the Honorary President, Lord Howick, who was a most enthusiastic member of the Association, and to whom the Association had offered their sincere congratulations on his marriage. The following gentlemen were elected for office in the ensuing year:—President, Mr. C. Raine; hon. president, Mr. J. Waldie Peirson; vice-presidents, Mr. M. Dodd and Mr. F. Emley; members of the committee, Messrs. J. Douglas, W. Cail, E. Bellis, J. W. Foster, S. Scott, Gibson, J. Rutherford, W. E. Rose, F. Raine, Caris, A. E. Rutherford, L. Cohen, and J. Snowball; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. C. Lumsden; hon. secretary, Mr. C. W. Crik.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Transvaal Institute of Architects was held last Wednesday, Mr. J. Waterson, the retiring President, in the chair. The fourth annual report, which was submitted, showed that during the past year the membership had increased from 39 to 45, viz., Messrs. Crawford Stuart and A. H. Reid (Johannesburg), F. Chatterton and J. B. Wyers (Pretoria), as members, and Messrs. A. Forrest and A. H. Snowball as associates. It was satisfactory to record that there had been no resignations during the year. The following were elected office-bearers: Mr. G. S. Burt-Andrews, president; Messrs. Wm. Leck and W. Reid, vice-presidents; Messrs. T. Seton Morris, J. St. John Cotterill, H. Baker, G. A. Hamilton Dickson, and W. J. Beardwood, members of the council.

AT the last regular meeting of the Transvaal Presbytery, the Rev. R. B. Douglas said he had much pleasure in presenting the name of the Rev. J. J. McClure, D.D., Cape Town, as Moderator of the General Assembly. For the past ten years he had taken the deepest interest in the ecclesiastical and political life in South Africa. Dr. McClure would appreciate the honour conferred upon him by the Church to the office of Moderator for the ensuing year. He would fittingly represent them with becoming dignity and force. Mr. Walter Scott seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the ability and good qualities of Dr. McClure. The motion, on being put, was carried unanimously. The Rev. Dr. McClure, who has thus been nominated to the highest position of honour in the Presbyterian Church, is the well-known minister of Cape Town, where, under his ministry, a prosperous congregation has been built up. His church building is one of the finest in South Africa, and was erected at a cost of £12,000. Dr. McClure has been specially successful in his work for young men, who acknowledge the permanently uplifting influence of his preaching. In 1900 he was chosen by the Vigilance Committee, composed of leading South African statesmen and politicians, to act as delegate in England in defence of Imperial interests. He is at present the President of the Cape Town Social Reform Association, and he is also Chairman of the School Board for Cape Town. The General Assembly will meet in Cape Town in September, and it is peculiarly fitting that one of that city's leading divines should occupy the Moderator's chair.

AT the annual meeting of the Rand Water Board last Friday, Mr. L. Roysbach, the Acting Chairman of the Finance Committee, referring to the price customers of the Board were asked to pay, pointed out that the first charge was 5s. per 1000 gallons, but that had since been reduced to 3s. 6d., with a further reduction of 3d. per 1000 gallons to consumers of over 500,000 gallons. The Town Council of Johannesburg received water from the

Board at 3s. 3d. He knew there was a feeling abroad—he shared it—that the price should be reduced still further, but he was afraid the public of Johannesburg would have to wait a few months longer before this could be carried out, owing to their being unable exactly to say what the water would cost the Board.

CONSTABLE DOLL, a member of the Town Police attached to the Von Brandis Square Station, was waylaid, knocked about in a dastardly fashion, and robbed of some £13 10s., whilst cycling near Rosettenville, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. He left duty at his station at about ten minutes to six, and, taking his bicycle, set out for Rosettenville, getting out along the Main Road. He was in plain clothes, and had proceeded along the best portion of the road without anything untoward occurring. He gained what is known as the "Dip"—a point between the Wemmer gates and the railway crossing—when, without the slightest intimation or warning of any kind, he was suddenly knocked off his machine, breaking his collar-bone in the fall. His assailants, having struck him several savage blows on the head and face, rifled his pockets of all the money they contained, and made off, leaving their unfortunate victim unconscious. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair.

LAST week's *Government Gazette* contained several lists of British and foreign subjects in whose favour awards have been made out of the free grant of two millions sterling for the relief of British and foreign subjects domiciled in the South African Republic and Orange Free State prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1899. The largest amount to be paid is £1516, which has been awarded to a foreign claimant named C. J. Sunckel, and the smallest amount awarded is 16s. to a British subject in the Transvaal named P. Andrews. The accounts in connection with this grant will be finally closed December 31 next.

ON Saturday Detectives McLeod and Rudd, of the Criminal Investigation Department, effected the arrest of two men giving the respective names of Joseph Ferguson and John B. Carter, in connection with a burglary in the early hours of Thursday morning last, at the shop of Beim Liebman, 123, Anderson Street. The place had been broken into, and property to the estimated value of £56 stolen. The goods included paraffin stoves, screens, linoleum, carpets, folding chairs, a hammer, an axe, and a saw. Informed of the affair, the detectives set to work, and it is alleged, traced the disposal of some of the stolen property, about £35, and followed up with the arrest of the two men.

AN Extraordinary Supplement to the *Government Gazette*, dated June 27, contains the text of a Draft Ordinance to establish a Provisional Joint Committee consisting of representatives of the local authorities within the Witwatersrand district, for the purpose of establishing and managing hospitals dealing with infectious and contagious diseases, and improving and maintaining the Main Reef road. This is to be known as the Rand Provisional Joint Committee, and will consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, and other members appointed as follows: Eight by the Council of the Municipality of Johannesburg; three by the Council of the Municipality of Germiston; two by the Council of the Municipality of Boksburg; two by the Council of the Municipality of Krugersdorp; two by the Council of the Municipality of Roodepoort-Maraissburg; one by the Council of the Municipality of Springs; and one by the Council of any new Municipality which may hereafter be established in the district.

THE CHINESE ON THE RAND.

LOST AND "ONE."

The revised repatriation proclamation was posted up in the Johannesburg compounds on Thursday. So far (says Reuter) one application for repatriation has been received. The new notice (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the Mail) has failed in its object. It has been practically ignored by the coolies. Since the first notice was posted in the compounds, only 160 applications for repatriation have been received, and practically all of these have been granted. In the Transvaal Legislative Council on Tuesday (says Reuter) the Lieutenant-Governor made a speech on the Chinese labour vote. There were, he said, at present, 52,000 Chinese employed in 36 mines. The inspectors worked satisfactorily, and the sanitation was good. There had been 13,522 convictions during the past year, mostly for trivial offences; 1200 men had deserted; 30 had been convicted of murder, and 1114 sent to gaol. The majority of the coolies were law-abiding, and the "vasters" had been repatriated. Eighty-two of these last, who returned to Durban, were again repatriated as soon as they landed. Many of the Commission's recommendations had been put into operation and were working well. The vote was adopted unopposed.

A Jewish storekeeper having been discovered murdered and robbed near the Simmer and Jack station last Saturday, it is hardly necessary to say that the crime has been attributed to Chinese, though there is no proof that it was not committed by Blacks, or even Whites.

UNSKILLED LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Writing to the Times about the unskilled labour problems of the Transvaal, Mr. Edgar P. Rathbone, late Government Inspector of Mines in the Transvaal, asks: "Can those who have made a life study of the Kafir and the native labour question give any sufficient reasons why natives should not gradually and within a practical period, to permit of the solution of the Chinese labour question, be induced to live permanently in or near to the great industrial centres? It is quite true that if we continue the present system of importing some 60 per cent. of our natives for the mines from Portuguese territory and the balance from almost equally remote districts, then the available supply is not only limited, but I should think it very probable that we have about reached the end of our tether, and must fall back on imported and indentured Chinese labour. If, on the other hand, the native makes his home life—that is, builds his kraals near to the industrial centres, so that he can see his wife and family and lands daily—then we could do with, say, half the number required under this importing system. If the native came with his family to reside near to the mines, so that he could go and come daily to his work, then the Kafir now employed in domestic service could be exchanged for his wife or daughter at a good, fair wage, and yet one which would effect great economy in the present cost of living of the White man. The piecanyiny boys could be employed in light surface labour and cyanide, and even the girls could look after the White man's baby and wash his clothes.

"The ruins of native kraals all round the districts of the Witwatersrand are proof positive that the Kafirs once lived in the self-same districts where their labour is now so much needed. Bad climatic conditions cannot, therefore, be urged as an argument against such a proposal. Could not the mining companies combine to give to the natives the freehold of their surface lands for farming purposes along the whole length of the Rand, say, some 200 square miles of ground, most of which could be well irrigated, and under such conditions also might be so fertilised with nitrates, &c., as to make it excellent soil? So long as such Kafir locations were more or less in one block and compensation were given to other owners, such a scheme should not cause any loss in value of lands belonging to Whites, or present any particular difficulties. Were it possible I would suggest that the lands be given freehold at the end of, say, a fair period of constant tenancy, so as to secure the labour and make it a constant and valuable economic factor."

The writer concludes by advocating a Royal Commission to inquire into the subject, adding that he is assured that if the heads of the mining industry

are given time to consider the practicability of bringing such a scheme about, they will loyally support the Government and make every endeavour to give it a fair trial.

NEW COMPANIES.

AFRICAN ASBESTOS SYNDICATE.

REGISTERED July 7. Capital, £12,000, in 21 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with the South African Investment Syndicate; to acquire the right to obtain a lease to mine and remove asbestos from the farms known as Glen Allan and Buivlei, in the Prieska District, Cape Colony, and to carry on the business of winners of and dealers in asbestos, slate, and other minerals, manufacturers of asbestos and asbestos goods, &c. Minimum cash subscription, 20 per cent. of the shares offered to the public.

NATAL COPPER SYNDICATE.

REGISTERED July 16. Capital, £15,000, in 21 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between the Subent River (Transvaal) Mining Syndicate, Limited, S. Moritz and G. Richards, Rhodesia, Limited, and this Company, for the acquisition of a portion of a freehold farm in Vryheid District, Natal, being Goodhope No. 498, and to carry on the business of copper and general miners, prospectors, explorers, metallurgists, &c. Registered office, Winchester House, E.C.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Buffelsdoorn Consolidated.—The annual meeting of the Buffelsdoorn Consolidated Gold Mining Company was held on June 29, at Johannesburg, Mr. J. Fraser presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said no work was being done on their property at the present time, but he wished to draw attention to the interests recently acquired at Doornkloof and Boschkop. The reports indicated that these would turn out very satisfactory. The assays had shown 37 per cent. of lead, 18 ozs. of silver, and 1½ per cent. of copper. The report and accounts were adopted.

Cape Asbestos.—The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Cape Asbestos Company took place on Tuesday at the offices, 23, King Street, Cape, E.C. Mr. L. Breitmeyer presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report (published in *South Africa* last week), explained that the Company had done a little better during the year under review, having made a profit of £1800 as compared with a loss on the previous year of £1200. Had the Board not had to write off between £1300 and £1400, being expenses incurred in the formation of their business in Germany, the profit would have been larger. He thought the Company's prospects were fairly favourable.

Balmoral Coal.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Balmoral Coal Company, Limited, was held on June 29 at Johannesburg, Mr. E. Hancock presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said they would see from the report that the Directors had not been able either to reconstruct the Company or get more capital to put into it. The mine had been fairly well developed, and the machinery was in good order, so that they could take advantage of any opportunity of obtaining fresh capital. They would notice that they had given up the lease over a portion of the ground for the reason that the rent was accumulating every year. It was now £400 a year, and they had thought it advisable not to continue it. They were not injuring the property in giving up this particular piece of ground, which it was problematical whether they would be able to work for a good many years. The shareholders might, however, rest assured that the Directors would bear the Company in mind, and, if opportunity offered, submit a scheme for the reconstruction of the Company. Mr. J. Brunton seconded the adoption of the report, saying that he had recently visited the mine and found everything in good order. The report and accounts were adopted.

Eastern Telegraph.—The sixty-eighth yearly general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company was held on Wednesday, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., presiding. In moving the adoption of the report (published in *South Africa* of the 14th inst.), the Chairman said that, although the accounts now submitted did not show so large a

net profit as in the corresponding period of last year, they were satisfactory. The gross income was £628,000, as compared with £676,000. The most important reductions were in the receipts from India, China, Japan, South Africa, and Egypt. The decreases in connection with India and Egypt were due to reduced tariffs; from China and Japan the reduction was due to the close of the war; while the reduction in the receipts from South Africa was due to diminution in business. On the other hand, the traffic with Australia had shown a substantial improvement; as had also that with South America. The Boards of the Eastern and Western Companies had decided to enlarge their cable carrying capacity between Great Britain and St. Vincent. The expedition to do this would leave London about August 3, and the cables should be working by the end of that month or the beginning of September. The report was adopted.

Inhambane Oil Wells.—The adjourned special meeting of the Transvaal Inhambane Oil Wells was held on June 27, at Johannesburg, to consider a resolution empowering the Directors to sell and dispose of the 1050 fully paid up shares in the Inhambane Oil Union, Limited, being the consideration to be received for the oil areas of the Company at Inhambane, Portuguese East Africa, and also all the other assets of the Company, or otherwise to pledge and mortgage or deal with such shares and assets in such manner as to them may seem most advantageous. Dr. Kerr Bell presided, and formally proposed the adoption of the resolution, this being seconded by Mr. Mellor. Mr. Bain gave details of the indebtedness of the Company, which amounted to £1970, and if they disposed of the 1050 shares it would meet that indebtedness, and there would be nothing left for the ordinary shareholders. He thought, in the interests of all parties, the Company should go into voluntary liquidation. The Chairman said if they sold these shares at market value it would just about cover the liabilities. The Directors proposed to sell a certain number at a specified time at their discretion, and he thought they could trust the Directors to realise to the best advantage. They proposed to liquidate the liabilities, and then there would be something over for the shareholders. If they went into voluntary liquidation there would be nothing for the shareholders. They knew how sensitive the market was, and they wanted to be able to sell at a favourable opportunity. The resolution was carried unanimously.

NOTES AND REPORTS.

South African Land.—Cablegram from Johannesburg: "Owing to unsatisfactory developments Vlaklaagte, it has been finally decided to close work on this property in about three weeks."

Robinson Deep.—The report and accounts of the Robinson Deep Gold Mining Company for the year ended March 31 last appear in full in our advertisement pages. The annual meeting was reported in *South Africa* last week.

Main Reef West.—Cablegram dated July 23: "Our telegram of July 18 referred to samples taken from north side of reef. Have now sampled south, west, and east sides; average around shaft of 20 samples, 9 dwts. 2 grs. over 36 ins."

Pearls Stores (Africa).—The accounts for the year ended February 28, including £1149 brought forward from last account, result in a profit of £11,084, and, after making provision for interest, depreciation, &c., and 10 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital, there is a balance of £2740, which is carried forward.

New Kleinfontein.—From the report for May: 200 stamps milled 31,980 tons. Working expenses per ton, £1 1s. 5d. 6d.; total profit (£14,073 10s) 8s. 9d. 6d. per ton. Total output declared, 11,300 355 ozs.; average yield per ton, fine gold, 7 123 dwts. Expenditure on capital account, £3129. Ore reserves on milling width at May 31, 824,365 tons.

Afrikan Land and Investment.—The report of the Directors for the year ended March 31 states that the realised net profit on the year's operations, after deducting debenture interest and all outgoings, and writing off proportion of preliminary expenses and proportion of cost of issuing debentures, amounts to £9899, out of which the interest on the preference shares has been provided, viz., £9000, leaving £899, which, with the amount

brought forward from last year, viz., £187, shows a balance of £1087 to be carried forward. The debenture issue of £200,000 remains the same as at the date of the last report.

Cason.—From the report for May:—

	SUMMARY.			Total.
	North Reef.	South Reef.	New Reef.	
Driven, risen and sunk	38	620	132	790 ft.
Footage sampled	28	329	132	489 ft.
Average reef width	40.5	21.9	22.4	26.8 ins.
Average assay value	17.9	18.7	18.2	18.5 dwts.

Total ore developed during month, 17,675 tons; ore reserves on stopping width at May 31, 693,526 tons; allowance for sorting (20 per cent.), 138,705 tons; ore reserves on milling width at May 31, 554,821 tons—increased on April, 16,659 tons.

Durban Rodeport Deep.—From the report for the three months ended June 30: Development work—Number of feet driven, sunk, and risen, exclusive of stopes, 2003; estimated tonnage of ore exposed by drives, &c., 59,915 tons. Stopping—Tonnage stoped, including ore obtained from developing faces, 40,945 tons; less sorted out as waste, 9635 tons; ore sent to mill, 31,310 tons; percentage of waste sorted out, 23.531 per cent.; total ore crushed 31,360 tons. Total yield, 11,334.187 fine ozs.; per ton, 7.228 dwts. Cost per ton milled, £1 8s. 2.241d.; working profit, 2s. 2.668d. per ton; net profit, £3937 11s. 5d. Capital expenditure, £18,363 16s. 7d. Two tube mills are working.

Rose Deep.—From the Directors' report for the three months ended June 30: Number of feet driven, sunk, and risen, exclusive of stopes, 2313; estimated tonnage of ore exposed by drives, &c., 70,824 tons; ore received from mine, 90,819 tons; sorted out as waste, 19,619 tons; percentage of waste sorted out, 21.602 per cent.; number of stamps in operation, 200; average running time, 64.026 days; total ore crushed, 71,100 tons; crushing duty per stamp per 24 hours, 5.552 tons; total yield, 20,679 fine ozs., or 7.504 dwts. per ton milled; working expenditure per ton milled (£78.563), £1 2s. 1.101d.; working profit (£93.834), 9s. 6.176d.; gold account (£112.387), £1 11s. 7.367d.; net profit, plus interest, £33,996. The 10 per cent. tax on profits due to the Government of the Transvaal on the profits for the quarter is estimated to amount to £2605. Capital expenditure, £18,190.

Forrester Deep.—From the Directors' report for the three months ended June 30: Number of feet driven, sunk and risen, exclusive of stopes, 2402; estimated tonnage of ore exposed by drives, &c., 140,856 tons; ore received from mine, 75,257 tons; sorted out as waste, 13,420 tons; percentage of waste sorted out, 17.632 per cent.; number of stamps in operation, 120; average running time, 82.463 days; total ore crushed, 62,087 tons; crushing duty per stamp per 24 hours, 6.269 tons; total yield, 37,127 fine ozs., or 11.963 dwts. per ton milled; working expenditure per ton milled (£63.862), £1 0s. 7.061d.; working profit (£32.451), £1 0s. 9.600d.; gold account (£156.313), £2 10s. 4.722d. Net profit, plus interest, &c., £33,156. The 10 per cent. tax on profits due to the Government of the Transvaal on the profits for the quarter is estimated to amount to £321. Capital expenditure, £4769. Two tube mills are working.

Crown Deep.—From the Directors' report for the three months ended June 30: Number of feet driven, sunk and risen, exclusive of stopes, 2621; estimated tonnage of ore exposed by drives, &c., 116,054; ore received from mine, 87,069 tons; sorted out as waste, 5539 tons; percentage of waste sorted out, 6.361 per cent.; number of stamps in operation, 200; average running time, 78.020 days; total ore crushed, 82,330 tons; crushing duty per stamp per 24 hours, 5.276 tons; total yield, 33,509 fine ozs., or 8.140 dwts. per ton milled; working expenditure per ton milled (£79.039), 19s. 2.390d.; working profit (£63.069), 15s. 0.937d.; gold account (£111.102), £1 11s. 3.327d.; net profit, plus interest, £28,757. The 10 per cent. tax on profits due to the Government of the Transvaal on the profits for the quarter is estimated to amount to £4321. Capital expenditure, £2757. During the quarter a dividend of 35 per cent. has been declared by the Robinson Central Deep, Limited, whereby this Company will receive £28,746 in respect of its holding of 82,134 shares.

Angelo.—From the report for May: Expenditure on the basis of the tonnage milled (£28,758),

26s. 4.577d.; profit for month (£20,975), 19s. 3.548d.; gold account (£49,739), 45s. 9.005d.; stamps, 130; time run, 29.864 days; tons crushed, 21,741; duty per stamp per day, 5.6 tons; total output declared, 11,708 ozs.; average yield per ton (fine gold), 10.770 dwts. Expenditure on capital account, £1207. During the past month development work has been proceeding on the 4th and 8th levels on the North Reef, and on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th levels on the South Reef.

	SUMMARY.			Total.
	North Reef.	South Reef.	New Reef.	
Driven, risen, and sunk	116	649	..	665 ft.
Footage sampled	116	391	..	410 ft.
Average reef width	27.4	16.5	..	19.6 ins.
Average assay value	17.1	18.6	..	18.0 dwts.

Ore developed during month, 12,917 tons; ore reserves on stopping width at May 31, 772,548 tons; allowance for sorting (20 per cent.), 154,510 tons; ore reserves on milling width at May 31, 618,038 tons; decrease on April, 8460 tons.

New Comet.—From the report for May: Expenditure on the basis of the tonnage milled (£23,172), 21s. 3.578d.; total profit (£7892), 8s. 2.427d.; gold account (£20,994), 32s. 6.005d.; stamps, 130; time run, 29.284 days; tons crushed, 19,075; duty per stamp per day, 5.01 tons; total output declared, 7236 ozs.; average yield per ton (fine gold), 7.651 dwts. Expenditure on capital account, £2331. During the past month development work has been proceeding on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th levels on the North Reef, and on the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th levels on the South Reef.

	SUMMARY.			Total.
	North Reef.	South Reef.	New Reef.	
Driven, risen, and sunk	351	576	..	927 ft.
Footage sampled	239	479	..	738 ft.
Average reef width	28.4	22.8	..	24.8 ins.
Average assay value	16.4	11.2	..	13.8 dwts.

Ore developed during month, 29,019 tons; ore reserves on stopping width at May 31, 841,546 tons; allowance for sorting (20 per cent.), 168,309 tons; ore reserves on milling width at May 31, 673,237 tons; increase on April, 7286 tons.

Driefontein Consolidated.—From the report for May: Expenditure on the basis of tonnage milled (£22,988), 24s. 4.651d.; profit for month (£4855), 4s. 7.828d.; gold account (£27,373), 22s. 0.479d. Stamps, 160; time run, 23.565 days; tons crushed, 18,852; duty per stamp per day, 5 tons; total output declared, 6444 ozs.; average yield per ton fine gold, 6.837 dwts.; expenditure on capital account, £2269. During the past month development work has been proceeding on the 3rd, 6th, and 8th levels on the North Reef, and on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th levels on the South Reef.

	SUMMARY.			Total.
	North Reef.	South Reef.	New Reef.	
Driven, risen, and sunk	816	739	..	1,555 ft.
Footage sampled	745	173	..	917 ft.
Average reef width	28.9	10.8	..	25.5 ins.
Average assay value	8.0	16.5	..	9.7 dwts.

Ore developed during month, 57,064 tons; ore reserves on stopping width at May 31, 967,876 tons; allowance for sorting (20 per cent.), 193,575 tons; ore reserves on milling width at May 31, 774,301 tons; increase on April, 30,253 tons.

Central Mining and Investment.—The Directors, in submitting their report, balance-sheet, and profit and loss account to June 30 last, state that the results of the Corporation's operations for the period under review have, unfortunately, been very unfavourable in consequence of the great depreciation of South African mining securities, and it has been found necessary to set aside a large sum to meet this fall in values. It is to be hoped that when South African affairs become more settled there will be a substantial recovery, and the Directors have every confidence that this will be the case. The Corporation was registered at Somerset House on May 9, 1905, with a capital of 46,000,000 in 300,000 shares of £20 each, all of which have been issued and are fully paid. The holdings of the Corporation, consisting of dividend paying gold shares, 42,355,961 6s. 1d.; interests and non-dividend-paying gold shares, £1,543,910 16s. 1d.; and first-class securities, £1,091,857 4s. 8d., figure in the balance-sheet less the depreciation as set forth. The Corporation has

received in dividends and interest, less income-tax, and in realised profits up to June 30, £215,846 4s. 6d. All preliminary expenses in connection with the formation of the Corporation, with the exception of bearer shares, have been written off. It is with the deepest regret that the Directors have to inform the shareholders of the death on the 16th inst. of their co-Director, Mr. Alfred East. Messrs. Wernhar, Beit, and Co. have, in accordance with the articles of association, nominated Mr. Lionel Phillips to succeed him on the Board.

Goldenhulms Deep.—From the Directors' report for the three months ended June 30: Number of ft. driven, sunk and risen, exclusive of stopes, 1951; estimated tonnage of ore exposed by drives, &c., 94,801; ore received from mine, 79,519 tons; sorted out as waste 9979 tons; percentage of waste sorted out, 12.549 per cent.; number of stamps in operation, 200; average running time, 78.202 days; total ore crushed, 69,040 tons; crushing duty per stamp per 24 hours, 4.414 tons. Total yield, 28,395 fine ozs., or 8.205 dwts. per ton milled. Working expenditure per ton milled (£48,669), £1 2s. 9.474d.; working profit (£40,555), 11s. 8.979d.; gold account (£119,224), £1 14s. 6.454d. Net profit, plus interest, £40,555. The 10 per cent. tax on profits due to the Government of the Transvaal on the profits for the quarter is estimated to amount to £3124. Capital expenditure, £20,084. During the last half of the financial quarter gold bearing pyritic band formation was discovered at several points in the Company's mine immediately underlying the Main Reef leader and Main Reef. The occurrence of this pyritic matter thus far, whilst generally of fair value, has not given much promise of continuity, excepting in one locality on the 8th level, No. 1 shaft, where a disclosure has been made of about 30 dwts. value over 40 ins. to 50 ins., which offers some encouragement of stability over a fair extent of ground. Prospecting work in this formation will be continued in various localities throughout the mine workings, but meanwhile it is too early to express any opinion regarding the value of the new discovery.

Jampurs Deep.—From the Directors' report for the three months ended June 30: Number of feet driven, sunk, and risen, exclusive of stopes, 809; estimated tonnage of ore exposed by drives, &c., 37,846 tons; ore received from mine, &c., 62,874 tons; sorted out as waste, 13,163 tons; percentage of waste sorted out, 20.938 per cent.; number of stamps in operation, 100; average running time, 84.117 days; total ore crushed, 49,750 tons; crushing duty per stamp per 24 hours, 5.911 tons; total yield, 17,619 ozs., or 7.083 dwts. per ton milled; working expenditure per ton milled (£67,969), £1 7s. 3.894d.; working profit (£61,899), 2s. 5.858d.; gold account (£74,158), £1 9s. 7.522d.; net profit, plus interest, £3749. The 10 per cent. tax on profits due to the Government of the Transvaal on the profits for the quarter is estimated to amount to £71. Capital expenditure, £1103. During the last half of the financial quarter considerable prospecting work was carried on at various points in the mine workings for the pyritic band formation, which is known to exist in several mines on the Rand. This work has resulted in the discovery of several patches of pyritic matter on the first, second, and third levels north of No. 1 shaft, which thus far show but low values, excepting at two points, where considerable promise is met with. The localities in question are in the main cross-cut, first level, 87 ft. north of the Main Reef leader, and in a vertical ore chute also about the same distance in the footwall of the Main Reef leader, in line with the former, and distant on the upward continuation of the strata some 200 ft. Up to the present time some 30 ft. of driving has been advanced in the first-named locality, which shows an average value of 23 dwts. over 20 ins., whilst the value disclosed in the ore chute showed 46 dwts. over 16 ins. The development of these localities will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible and prospecting work also continued in other parts of the mine for this formation. The significance of the discoveries thus far made lies in the fact that they conform in most places to about the horizon where the Main Reef should be, which reef, it will be remembered, has never yet been found existing in this section of the mine; but it is too early to express an opinion as to the extent to which this new discovery may prove of value. Two tube mills are working.

CASES IN THE COURTS.

AN ADVENTURER SENTENCED.

At the Newington Sessions on Wednesday, before Mr. Loveland-Loveland, K.C., the young man describing himself as "Robert Rollo la Clercq Rivett-Carnac," came up to receive sentence, having been found guilty of obtaining a cheque for ten guineas by fraud. It will be remembered that prisoner was appointed adjutant of Captain Sall's Roughriders, and received money without authority from a man anxious to join the corps and to assist in quelling the Zulu trouble. The prisoner had posed as "Captain Carnac, D.S.O., Bengal Lancers," and a nephew of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, and falsely claimed to have been an undergraduate at Balliol College, Oxford. Detective Kemp now told the real story of the man's life. The prisoner had enlisted in the Field Artillery as Robert Samuel Evans Bainbridge, but was discharged as medically unfit. His character whilst in the Artillery was bad. Witness produced a list of thirty convictions. For about eighteen months, said the witness, the prisoner had been in London. For ten months he lived in Gower Street, and married the landlady's daughter, after which he associated with various women.

Prisoner was now sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE.

In the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division on Wednesday, before Sir Gorell Barnes, was heard the case of Phillips v. Phillips—Bradshaw and Thompson intervening, and Phillips v. Phillips and Gordon. These were consolidated matrimonial suits. In the first, Annie Elizabeth Phillips, *née* Lucena, petitioned for the dissolution of her marriage with Major Henry George Cates Phillips on the ground of his cruelty and of his adultery with the interveners and with Mrs. Louch. The respondent and interveners denied the charges, and the respondent further pleaded that the petitioner had condoned his cruelty and his adultery (if any) with Mrs. Louch. In the second suit, Major Phillips petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with Mr. Gordon. Mrs. Phillips and the co-respondent denied these charges.

Sir EDWARD CLARKE (for Mrs. Phillips) said it would only be necessary for him to prove two of the charges of cruelty and to give formal evidence as to Major Phillips's adultery in South Africa with Mrs. Louch, whose husband had obtained a decree for divorce against her in the High Court of the Transvaal on account of her adultery with Major Phillips. The parties had been married in 1891, and there was one child. The petitioner's married life had been an unhappy one, as her husband had treated her with great cruelty. In 1901 Major Phillips was, in the course of his military duty, serving in South Africa, where he met a Mrs. Louch at Johannesburg, who had a house there and had been a nurse during the war. As a result of their intimacy, Mr. Louch had on July 21, 1902, obtained a decree for the dissolution of his marriage in the Witwatersrand High Court, Transvaal. Of this fact Mrs. Phillips was unaware until after she had filed her original petition in this suit. On December 22, 1904, at Volmeed, Fleet, Hants, on their return from a ball, Major Phillips had seized his wife by the arm and brutally flung her out of her dressing room on to the landing, severely cutting her chin. In April, 1905, she had been compelled to withdraw from cohabitation and to present a petition for divorce, yet on August 10, while the suit was pending, Major Phillips had broken into her room at night and compelled her to write a letter to her solicitors withdrawing her charges against the interveners, threatening that if she did not do so he would murder her and then commit suicide. Under stress of his threats she had written the letter, but had the next day cancelled it. It had, however, been necessary to apply to the High Court in the matter, and an injunction had been granted by the learned Judge restraining the major from coming near his wife. With regard to the charges against the interveners, they were withdrawn, and those ladies would be dismissed from the suit. With regard to the cross charges against Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Gordon, they were absolutely unfounded and were not now persisted in.

Evidence having been given in support of the

wife's petition, the President pronounced a decree nisi in favour of Mrs. Phillips, with costs, and gave her the custody of her child. The interveners would be dismissed from the suit, with costs, and the husband's petition would be dismissed, with costs.

PRITORIA-PIETERSBURG RAILWAY.

JUDGMENT was reserved by Mr. Justice Walton in the Court of King's Bench on Thursday in the special case of the Pretoria-Pietersburg Railway Company, Limited, and others, and Elwood, a surveyor, being an appeal by the Company from a decision of the Surveyor of Taxes.

Counsel for the appellants explained that, in the original concession from the Government of the late South African Republic, that Government agreed to guarantee interest on the debentures and share capital at the rate of 4 per cent., with the condition that when profits were made exceeding 4 per cent. one-half of the excess was to remain with the Company and the remaining half was to go to the Transvaal Government, until the amount advanced by them had been repaid, with 3½ per cent. interest. In 1903 the Transvaal (British) Government acquired the railway, one of the items going to make up the amount of the purchase price being the unpaid interest guaranteed to the Company by the former Transvaal Government; and the Surveyor, reckoning five years' interest as being included in the total sum, estimated it as £97,000, and assessed it for income-tax. Counsel contended that the money was part of the purchase price of the railway, and, no matter how that was arrived at, no portion of it was liable to income-tax.

A COMPANY PROMOTER'S AFFAIRS.

UNDER the failure of George M. Benzie, company promoter, Star Chambers, Moorgate Street, E.C., the creditors met again last week at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. Hough, Senior Official Receiver. The debtor was engaged until June, 1903, in acquiring and selling gold mining claims in South Africa, and in that month he returned to this country with £2000 cash and 140 Rhodesian gold mining claims, which he disposed of to various companies for cash and shares. He estimates that in June, 1903, he had a surplus of £32,000, and that he now owes £3264, against assets "good book debt, £1500." Items in the deficiency account include loss by speculation on the Stock Exchange, expenses incurred in connection with mining claims and in attempting to find working capital for the debtor's two companies, expenses of two journeys to South Africa in 1904, amounts paid and lent in connection with two options to purchase further mining claims, &c., and household and personal expenditure.

The creditors elected to leave the case in the hands of the Official Receiver, who intimated that he should apply in due course for an order of adjudication under which to wind up the estate in bankruptcy. Unless the debtor attended the Court on the 25th inst for his public examination, or some satisfactory reason for his absence was forthcoming, steps would probably be taken to secure his attendance later.

DUNDEE COAL COMPANY.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday gave judgment in the case of the Dundee Coal Company, Ltd., v. the Minister of Agriculture for the Colony of Natal. The action was brought for the purpose of enforcing payment of a sum of £2027, alleged to be owing by the applicants as royalty under the Natal Mines Act, 1899. The appellants are the owners of a freehold coalfield, and it was argued on their behalf that the Act of 1899 imposed royalties only in respect of minerals extracted under licences granted under the Act, and the appellants required no licence for a mining claim in respect of mines which were in course of working when the Act was passed. Sir Arthur Wilson, in delivering judgment, said the royalty imposed by Section 41 of the Act was upon minerals extracted "under licences granted under this Act." Section 25 required a licence to be obtained in all cases except where mining was from ground "otherwise lawfully held for such purposes under the provisions of any previous laws or proclamations." Prior to 1899 the appellants were the owners of the coal mines in question, and were working them, and their title to do so was expressly affirmed by

Section 31 of the Law No. 34 of 1888. This appeared to their Lordships to be conclusive of the case. Their Lordships therefore advised that the appeal be allowed, that the judgment appealed against should be discharged with costs, and that the respondent should pay the costs of this appeal.

WANTED AT THE CAPE.

GEORGE BRICE and Robert Brice, brothers, were taken before Mr. Marshall at Bow Street on Thursday as alleged fugitive offenders, charged with fraudulent insolvency at the Cape of Good Hope. Two Scotland Yard detectives recently received a warrant for the arrest of the prisoners, and found them detained at the Royal Irish Constabulary Barracks, Mount Charles, co. Donegal. The prisoners were remanded.

A FORGERY SEQUEL.

In the King's Bench Division on Thursday, Mr. Justice Kennedy gave judgment in a case in which the Lewes Sanitary Laundry sought to recover from Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., bankers, the amount of certain cheques forged by their late Secretary and cashed by the bank. At the trial the late Secretary admitted the forgeries. Four years before he had forged his father's name, and the father had assumed a liability of £2000 on that account. The son then went to South Africa, saw service in the war, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. Having married out there, he returned home, and started business as an accountant. He was then appointed Secretary of the Laundry Company, his father being a Director, and in about a year boldly and adroitly forged about thirty cheques. The defence of the bank was that there had been such negligence on the part of the Laundry Company as to constitute an estoppel to the claim. His Lordship, however, held that there was no evidence to support the defence, and gave judgment for £696 14s. 1d., the amount claimed, with costs. Stay of execution was granted.

AN APPEAL FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday delivered judgment in Trimble and Bennett v. Goldberg, an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal of May 16, 1905, reversing a decision of the Witwatersrand High Court at Johannesburg. The arguments were heard last month before a Board composed of the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Macnaghten, Sir Arthur Wilson, and Sir Alfred Wills, when judgment was reserved. Lord Macnaghten, in delivering their Lordships' judgment on Saturday, said this was an action for account brought by the respondent against the appellants, who were associated with him in a partnership adventure. Goldberg was a land speculator. Trimble was an auctioneer; he had been Acting Chief Detective of the whole of the Transvaal before the war. Bennett was a merchant in Durban in a good financial position. On all questions of disputed fact and on all questions of law but one the Supreme Court agreed with the trial Judge. On one point they differed from him. Founding their opinion on an equity he had failed to appreciate or discover, they entered judgment for the respondent, declaring him entitled to share with the appellants in the profits of a purchase which they had made secretly and meant to keep to themselves. Considering the purchased property, though not within the scope of the partnership adventure, yet connected with it indirectly, and thinking the purchase injurious to the common interest, they held on general principles that the appellants were liable to account to their partner for any profit derived from the transaction; and they regarded the veil of secrecy as a damning proof of guilt and an aggravation of the wrong of which, in their view, Goldberg was entitled to complain. It seemed to their Lordships that the judgment of the Court of Appeal was not well founded. The purchase was not within the scope of the partnership. The subject of the purchase was not part of the business of the partnership or an undertaking in rivalry with the partnership, or, indeed, connected with it in any proper sense. In their Lordships' opinion the order under appeal could not be supported on authority or on any recognized doctrine of equity. Their Lordships would therefore humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal should be allowed, the order of Mr. Justice Smith restored, and the appeal from that order dismissed, with costs. The respondent would pay the costs of the appeal.



CHINESE LABOUR ON THE RAND.

SMALL PERCENTAGE OF CRIME. PRETORIA, July 25.

On the discussion of the vote for the Foreign Labour Department last night, turning to the question of crime committed by the 52,000 coolies now on the Rand, Sir Richard Solomon stated that the total number of labourers convicted for serious offences during the past year was 119. This, he explained, did not mean 119, but perhaps 40, separate offences. The causes of this amount of crime were, in his opinion, desertion, gambling, and the presence of a certain number of bad characters. These last were rapidly being repatriated by co-operation between the Government and the mining companies, and it was fair to hope that the new regulations would have the effect of preventing desertion and gambling among the remainder. Sir R. Solomon's speech has been generally welcomed as a fair, authoritative statement of the real position of affairs, which is peculiarly liable to misrepresentation by partisans.—*Times*.

JOHANNESBURG, July 26.

The Chairman of the Chamber of Mines to-day pointed out that closer control of the Chinese had led to an appreciable decrease of crime. The Chamber called upon Mr. Solomon, the President of the Responsible Government Association, for his authority for the statement made at a meeting of the Association on June 21, to the effect that he had received a letter from London which said that the mining magnates wanted control for five years for the importation of thousands of free Chinese to supplant the Whites, in which case, after extracting every ounce of gold from the mines, they would retire to their London palaces. Mr. Solomon, in reply, characterised the Chamber's action as an improper interference with the right of public speech, to which the Chamber retorted that such a right did not include the right to make a false statement.—*Reuter*.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

A MOMENT OF SUSPENSE.

JOHANNESBURG, July 26.

THE nearer the date of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's promised statement on the Transvaal Constitution approaches the deeper grows the concern of the British here regarding what is to be the political future of the Colony and of South Africa. One must go back to the days immediately preceding the fateful October 11, 1899 (the date of the declaration of the late war), to find a parallel for the painful anxiety with which the decision of the British Government is awaited to-day. To sympathise with or even to understand the feelings of the public here it is necessary to remember that the issue hanging in the balance now is the same as then. Once again a British Government has to answer the question, Shall South Africa be British or Dutch? This time the question is even more insistent, and a correct answer even more imperative. A false step now will be irrecoverable. The decision which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues in the Ministry arrive at will settle the question of supremacy—British or Dutch—for all time. Since the war the predominant position occupied by the Transvaal in South Africa has become more apparent than ever. She is recognised to be politically and commercially the heart of the sub-Continent. Astute politicians and wire-pullers of the Bond at the Cape are at their utmost pains to extend that organisation to this Colony, while the Governments and people of the sister Colonies compete with each other for our trade.

Upon the decision of the Imperial Government regarding the Constitution of the Transvaal depends Great Britain's whole future Empire in South Africa. It is a heavy responsibility. Even if the decision taken be the right one, the task of the Transvaal to uphold British ideals, although certain of ultimate success, will not be a light one. Indications point to the probability of the Bond shortly regaining its power at the Cape. It is doubtful if, with an elected Parliament in Orange River Colony, with only two British members, Natal could possibly resist the pressure which would be exercised by two Dutch Governments. It is natural that, realising the gravity of the issue to be decided, the public should await Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's pronouncement with the utmost anxiety, not untinted with alarm. This emotion of fear may be attributed, first, to the tone of recent cablegrams from London which suggest that the Government is not alive to the real issue, or that it is careless of the consequences so long as it retains the allegiance of a handful of Little Englanders. Second, the attitude of the Dutch, so far from exhibiting either excitement or alarm, is one of great complacency. Transvaalers remember with what smiling faces the news of the first British disaster in the late war was received by the pro-Boers of Cape Town. It seems incredible that the Government should contemplate action justifying prevailing fears; and it is unthinkable that the British people should approve the unparalleled crime of repeating the blunder of Majuba on so stupendous a scale.—*Standard*.

JOHANNESBURG, July 26.

Tension and anxiety regarding the announcement on Tuesday next about the constitution is very acute here. It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the Transvaal for generations depends on the internal policy of the

first Responsible Government, which will hold the reins for the next four years. A section of the British, whose leaders make their voices much heard under the name of Responsibles, assert that the Boer party will co-operate in a policy of expansion and progress. Whether these leaders have any following, and if so, what is its strength, can only be determined at the polls. Regarding their assertion, it is very risky to place faith therein. One can only judge by past experience, and we must wait until we have something more substantial to prove that the Boer has changed his ante-war characteristics. Certainly any Government in which the Boer has the predominating influence will place the whole educational system in the hands of the Predikants, which means narrowing the possibilities of development in the next generation. With a party of expansion and progress in power in the first Responsible Government there will be an enormous development, both industrial and agricultural, in the next four years, giving employment and encouraging emigration, with the result that by the second election the racial question will retire into the background and the population other than Dutch will grow to regard the Transvaal as their permanent home. Nobody claims that the delegates now at Home represent all sections of the Transvaal Britishers, but they do represent the best and truest sections of the British Imperialists in this Colony, who desire to see the Transvaal develop on loyal British lines.—*Telegraph*.

CAPE CUSTOMS DISPUTE.

MARITZBURG, July 25.

It seems that a regrettable misunderstanding has occurred among the South African Colonies respecting their fiscal arrangements. Natal decided to suspend the duties on flour, the imposition of which by the Customs Convention was opposed in influential quarters as a tax upon the necessities of life. It was supposed this was done on the authority of Lord Selborne, the assent of the other Colonial Governments, whose concurrence is necessary under the Convention, having been obtained. But the Cape, through the High Commissioner, denies all knowledge of any previous negotiations, and protests against the suspension for reasons of revenue. The Transvaal insisted on suspension, and Natal followed suit, the Cape standing out. The last-named now reproaches Lord Selborne with disingenuousness. The Press is excited lest the incident lead to further impairing of inter-Colonial relations.—*Mail*.

THE DUTCH LANGUAGE AT THE CAPE.

CAPE TOWN, July 26.

At to-day's sitting of Parliament the following telegram to the Premier, received from Maraisburg, was tabled: "School board learns that its action in dismissing teachers has been imputed to racialism in the Commons and Cape Times. The board gives an emphatic denial, and refers the Government to explanatory letters to the Education Department. If these are deemed unsatisfactory, it requests the appointment of a commission of inquiry." I learn, upon inquiry, that all the members of the board are Dutch, and that one of the dismissed teachers is also Dutch. The reasons given by the board are that the work of the teachers was unsatisfactory, but the Education Department is not convinced, and is prosecuting an inquiry.—*Tribune*.

ATTEMPT TO BOYCOTT BRITISH TRADE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, July 26.

Mr. FISCHER and other members of Orangia Unie are promoting with energy a project to divert the whole of the trade of the Colony into the hands of Messrs. Muller and Co., of Bremen. The head of this firm is a Dutchman, and was an active Krugerite. It is he who was reported to have financed the obsequies of Mr. Kruger. Already large numbers of farmers have pledged themselves to sell all their wool and half their produce exclusively to this firm for a period of years. It is anticipated that the grant of Responsible Government will afford special facilities for a nominally co-operative wholesale and retail trade, having for its real object the boycotting of every non-Boer trader. This is a revival of an old Bond plan to oust the British. With fair competition it could not succeed.—*Standard*.

THE RECENT NATAL TROUBLE.

DEMORILISATION DECIDED UPON.

MARITZBURG, July 27.

At a conference between Colonel McKenzie and the Government it has been decided to demobilise the Militia next week, provided no untoward developments occur. The Mid Illovo chief Tilonko has been summoned to take his trial by court-martial on Monday on a charge of treason. If he fails to appear a mobile column will visit his district, but the Government desire to avoid military operations in the south and further sacrifice of life, believing that ordinary methods will now suffice. They are in favour of clemency towards the natives who are willing to surrender.

OTIMATI, July 26.

The suppression of rebellion in the Mapumulo district has reached a stage when standing camps are the order of the day. A thousand of Mestini's rebels are still hiding. Every opportunity is given them to surrender, in view of the severe punishment which has already been administered to the tribe, which has lost 1500 men killed and a large number wounded. A patrol has captured the induna who murdered Mr. Veal. Prisoners state that Ndhlovukamuni joined the rebellion at the orders of Letiku, Dinizulu's uncle.—*Reuter*.

REBELS DEFEATED IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

BERLIN, July 26.

An official despatch from German South-West Africa states that Major von Freyhold's detachment attacked at Uhabis on the 23rd inst. the main force of the enemy, consisting of the united forces of the chiefs Morris and Johannes Christian. After a stubborn fight the enemy fled in all directions. The German losses were one lieutenant killed, and one officer and three troopers wounded.—*Reuter*.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT NEILSON, of the Queen's Own Royal Glasgow Imperial Yeomanry, has been appointed to a commission as second-lieutenant in the Inniskilling Dragoons in South Africa.

LORD WOLMER, only son and heir of the Earl of Selborne, and brother of Viscountess Howick, was last night gazetted to a second-lieutenancy in the 3rd Battalion of the Hampshire Regiment.

THE following appointments as Justices of the Peace are gazetted at Cape Town: Messrs. Frank S. Clair Fearon, for Barkly West; Samuel Crowwright-Schreiner, for Bristown; Dr. Arthur Septimus Lawrence, for Malmesbury; and Adrian de Waal van Renen, for Robertson.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DONALD, commanding the Home Counties regimental district, at Isleworth on Wednesday unveiled a record tablet containing the names of 43 of the scholars of Percy House Schools who fought in the South African war.

A MARITZBURG WEDDING.

A VERY popular Natal wedding took place at S. Saviour's Cathedral, Maritzburg, on the 13th of last month, the contracting parties being Mr. Marsden White Bennett, son of Mr. T. R. Bennett, Magistrate of the Unigoni Division, and Miss Winifred Dawney Payn, daughter of Mr. P. F. Payn, J.P., of Maritzburg. The marriage excited very general interest from the fact that it was between members of two of the oldest and best known families in the Colony, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Payn, the former the senior magistrate of the Colony, and the latter a recent mayor of Maritzburg, having been close friends since boyhood. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Natal, assisted by the Very Rev. Dean Barker, of Maritzburg. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Muriel Payn, and by the Misses Elaine Bennett and Olive Hartley, and by little Miss Muriel Silburn as flower girl. Mr. George Bennett, Mr. Frank Payn, and Mr. Cyril Bicknell acted as groomsmen. The bride, who was given away by her father, was prettily dressed in ivory satin, trimmed with lace of chiffon, with a court train and true-lovers' knots in silver of chiffon, and wore a veil of orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were daintily attired in white mousseline-de-soie, trimmed with accordin pleated chiffon of lace, and wore veils and wreaths of sweetbriar and myrtle. The bride carried a shower bouquet, and the brides-

Mr. Geo. Bennett

Mr. Cyril Bicknell

Mr. Frank Payn

Mr. T. R. Bennett



Mr. P. F. Payn

Miss Muriel Payn

Mr. M. W. Bennett The Bride
Miss Muriel Silburn

Miss Elaine Bennett

Miss Olive Hartley

Mrs. P. F. Payn

A MARITZBURG WEDDING.

A CABLE from Las Palmas, at the beginning of the week, stated that a German transport from Swakopmund, for Hamburg, had anchored at the port. She had on board 750 officers and men wounded in the campaign against the Hereros.

LAST night's *Gazette* contains the following belated "Memorandum": Lieutenant Frank Graham Newton, Queensland Mounted Infantry, was granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant in the Army while serving in South Africa. Dated 1st May, 1900.

In connection with the appointment of the Rev. C. E. Pratt, Curate-in-Charge of St. Michael's and All Angels', Eastbourne, to the Rectory of Warbleton (Sussex), the fact is recalled that the patronage recently lapsed to the Bishop of Chichester, owing to the former patron, Mr. Haveland, who was an ardent entomologist, having gone to South Africa to pursue his favourite study, and mysteriously disappearing.

NEEDLESS to say this is from an American paper: "Some time along in the fall," said Colonel Blake, "we are going to organise a Boer war club here in New York, so we can talk it over. There are a lot of us here, more than you would think. There is Captain Jack Hindon, who blew up the British Army train—saw him the other day—and Tim Miner, Long Tom, officer of the war, and the Geyer brothers, who were privates, but who did a good deal of execution first and last, and here am I, full of bullet holes and rheumatism from that old war, but alive and kicking and ready for another. Yes, that's what we are going to do in the fall. Organise a club, so that we can buy a drink or two and fight those battles of ours all over again."

maids bouquets of pink roses. The latter also wore gold chains and bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's mother was handsomely attired in grey silk and carried a bouquet of violets. The interior of the Cathedral was beautifully decorated with flowers, and the service was fully choral. At the close of the ceremony, a reception was held at Woodburn, the residence of the bride's parents, when His Excellency the Governor of Natal (Sir Henry McCallum) proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom, and Mr. R. D. Clark that of the bride's parents. The band of the Cameron Highlanders played in the grounds, which formed a picturesque setting for the reception. Over four hundred guests were present, including His Excellency and Lady McCallum, Sir Geo. Sutton, Sir T. K. Murray and Lady Murray, the Hon. J. G. Maydon and Mrs. Maydon, and many other well-known Colonists. Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Bennett left for Durban the same afternoon. Mr. M. W. Bennett is a member of the legal profession and is with Messrs. Carter and Robinson, the well-known firm of solicitors, of Ladysmith. He is a lieutenant in the Natal Field Artillery, and was in charge of a detachment at Krantzkop just before his marriage. Within a fortnight of the wedding he was called back to the field for the closing operations of the little campaign. It will be noticed that our photographic group of the wedding party includes portraits of Miss Elaine Bennett and Mr. Cyril Bicknell, whose engagement is announced in another column.



WHAT seems a decided change for the better has come over the South African market. It is impossible to use stronger language on the subject. There have been so many disappointments of late that we can only say as yet that a permanent improvement "seems" to have set in. At all events, whether this may be so or not, a very good feature in the early part of the week was the way in which the market took the news of the mad act of the Tsar of Russia and his mad counsellors. We have frequently said that there would be little hope for a permanent revival in the South African market until it could shake itself free from the panics, big and little, which agitate almost weekly the Bourse in Paris. On Monday, though the wires brought news of the wholesale tumbling of Russian securities, there was only a little selling of South African stock. Such shares as came on the market were easily absorbed, dealers looking ahead to the better times in store for the great gold industry of the Transvaal. Paris has been a buyer of Kafirs on a pretty good scale and the provincial demand has reached respectable proportions this week. There was a big "Street" market on Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday the rise was continued all along the line. East Rands put on a $\frac{1}{4}$, Wolhuters $\frac{1}{2}$, Crown Deeps, Driefonteins, Meyer and Charltons, and Rose Deeps scoring substantial advances. The movement was not confined to Rand shares, Chartereds being well supported and Rhodesians generally being also in demand. On Thursday there was a slight slackening off, and a little healthy profit taking was noticed, but yesterday more buyers came on the scene. The market proved itself strong enough to withstand the undoubtedly anxious events like the passing away of a man of such commanding influence as Mr. Beit, and it is likely now to see things in a clearer and fairer proportion than has been its wont for a year or two. If a strong leader were to arise to-day the South African market could be re-established on its former strong basis in a week. It has recently been, and may yet for some time be, much the victim of passing fluctuations of hope and fear. For the moment it is building, perhaps, a little too much on the result of the South African debate on Tuesday night next. It is always taking short views, and always rising and falling according to those views. What the leaders of the market want to get in front of them is the dominating fact that, whatever the composition of the first Government in the Transvaal may be under Responsible Government, Chinese labour is assured, and therefore the stability and progress of the industry which keeps all South Africa going is assured. The Colonists may quarrel among themselves about this or that seat, or this or that clause in an educational or other measure, but their minds are made up that Chinese labour is imperatively necessary for their welfare, and no amount of ignorant criticism in its teens will be allowed to interfere with it.

The first report of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, which is better known as the Wernher, Beit Six Million Trust, shows that the holdings of the Corporation consist of shares in dividend-paying gold mines to the extent of £2,355,961, interests and non-dividend-paying gold shares £1,548,910, and first-class securities which cost the Trust £1,091,857. The Corporation, as our readers will remember, was registered in May last year, and up to the 30th ult. it had received in dividends and interest and in realised profits the sum of £215,846. Owing, however, to the great depreciation of South African stocks, it has been found necessary to set aside nearly a million and a half to meet this fall in values. There is no doubt that the market would have been appreciably the worse but for the support of the Central Mining Trust, and there can be equally no doubt that the million and a half would easily figure on the other side of the balance-sheet in any sustained market activity. The Central Mining and Investment Corporation will miss the guiding hand of Mr. Beit, but it is to be congratulated on the latest acquisition to its Board, Mr. Lionel Phillips.

In April of last year some of the claims of the Penablonga Proprietary Mines and some belonging to the Rozende Company were transferred to a new company,

which has just issued its first report. The capital of the present corporation is £160,000, and so far 98,000 shares have been allotted as fully paid and 35,000 subscribed for at par. After paying off the liabilities of the old company there remained some £25,000 for new equipment and development. An addition of ten stamps has been made to the old battery of 20 head, and now that the difficulties owing to the shortage of water power have been overcome, it is expected that the engineer will shortly be able to run a 30-stamp battery. A considerable amount of work has been done in proving the extension of the Rezende reef to the west of the present main workings, and the latest reports are decidedly encouraging. Up to the stopping of the mill, owing to shortage of water power, in July last year, the cost of crushing had amounted to £13,822 against a yield worth £15,046. Since the mill was re-started on March 1 the profits have totalled about £2000, and when the whole 30 stamps are at work a considerable improvement may be looked for.

Gold at the Cape.

It will be remembered that in our issue for June 30 we published a cablegram announcing persistent rumours of a gold discovery near Cape Town. We drew attention to the fact that gold had been found in many parts of the Cape Colony, and that Mr. Mathers, many years ago, called attention to the presence of gold in the Cape Peninsula itself. In a recent issue of the *Cape Times* we find the following: "Rumours of a gold discovery in the Cape Division have been circulating in Cape Town during the last few days, and rumour in this instance has more foundation in fact than it usually has. It seems that a short time ago the plough turned up a piece of black quartz on a farm 15 miles from Cape Town, on the Tygerberg. The quartz, of which we have seen a specimen, is richly veined with visible gold. The result of the discovery was the formation of a syndicate in Cape Town, which has secured options over 480 morgen. Active prospecting is now going on, and a Johannesburg financier, who has been over the ground, has already been in negotiation with the syndicate. No development, however, has yet taken place, and though the prospector is satisfied with the appearance of the leaders, nothing can be asserted regarding the existence or character of the reef. All that can be said is that the actual specimens of quartz which have been discovered appear to be rich, some of them extraordinarily so, in visible gold." Since the first discoveries of gold in the Lydenburg, Barberton, and Witwatersrand districts of the Transvaal, and more lately in Rhodesia, it has become a habit of thought with residents in the coast Colonies to associate all gold deposits with some spot in the interior, whereas, as has been abundantly shown, there appears no reason why reefs of extraordinary richness should not be discovered even under the streets and houses of the coast towns themselves. Many minor discoveries in the older Colonies have been catalogued in our columns, and it would be strange indeed if a closer examination of the country did not reveal much that is valuable and worthy of investigation. If this latest discovery at the Cape does nothing else it will at least awaken curiosity and encourage Colonists not only to keep their eyes open, but to take an intelligent interest in the remunerative sciences of geology and metallurgy.

A Note on Premiers.

Writing on the secrecy of the management of the Premier Diamond Mine, the *Johannesburg Star* has the following: "On Friday we were able to announce in our mining columns that experiments have been started in Johannesburg with a view to testing the utility of a modified type of tube mill in the recovery of diamonds. The experiment is conducted in the interests of the Premier Diamond Mining Company, and the fact that the Directors have adopted this course has served to strengthen the suspicions that the new plant of that concern is not proving as satisfactory as was expected. The public of the Transvaal have a very real grievance against the Directors of the Premier Company. Interested though they are in the profits of the company to the extent of 60 per cent., no information is vouchsafed to them beyond the bald monthly statement of the number of tons treated and the recovery in carats. If they desire any further details they must study the English financial Press, and even then they can secure very little enlightenment. A few weeks ago it was announced in London that the management had washed a considerable quantity of blue ground, and that the yield was not very favourable. As yet no official statement has been issued on this subject. This secretive policy is fair neither to the local shareholders nor to the taxpayers of the Transvaal. We mention the point now in the hope that the Colonial Treasurer, when he comes to make his Budget statement, will go into this question fully, and indicate what steps the Government is taking to ensure that the property is exploited in the best interests of the Colony. So far as we can learn, there is no excuse whatever for the extreme, and altogether exceptional, reticence of the Directors."

AFFAIRS IN SWAZIELAND.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH MR. A. M. MILLER, LOCAL MANAGER OF THE SWAZIELAND CORPORATION.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

JOHANNESBURG.

(Delayed in Publication.)

It is recorded of Mr. Rudyard Kipling that when during the war he visited De Aar, he met so many men at that huge military base, men who had foregathered from every corner of the globe, that he was impelled to liken the gathering to an undress rehearsal of the Day of Judgment. He might any day apply the simile to London or Johannesburg. This great city, built upon the prairie veld of the Witwatersrand, in its relation to the industrial and commercial workers of South Africa may well stand out as their rallying point. It is visited in the course of the year by almost every prominent professional or business leader in South Africa.

Amongst the numerous men from distant parts of the sub-Continent whom I met in Johannesburg, I may mention Mr. Allister M. Miller, the South African Manager of the Swazieland Corporation, who has been up on some business connected with the country he has been so long associated with, and I was glad of an opportunity of a chat with him on the fast advancing development of Swazieland.

"I suppose," I observed, "that just as the whole phase of industrial life is changing in the older settled South African communities, so in Swazieland you are undergoing your period of transition from the old to the new?"

"Yes," Mr. Miller answered, "we are; perhaps a little more slowly than we would wish, but still very surely. We are a long way behind the grade of development which you see around you here.

SWAZIELAND IS STILL A NEW COUNTRY,

perhaps it is the newest country—judging newness from the point of view of undeveloped resources—of any part of South Africa that can be called White man's South Africa. The reason is not far to seek. The peculiar conditions which led to the country coming under the influence of Europeans, and the fact that it has been so far away from lines of easy communication are the principal reasons. The first drawback is on the point of removal, for the Government is taking steps to prepare the way for its early incorporation into the Transvaal. The second will no doubt follow within the next two or three years, and then Swazieland will be on a plane more receptive of development than any portion of the Transvaal, for the reason that it will be the nearest portion of this Colony to the coast."

"By that, I suppose you refer to the advantages of communication with the port?"

"Not altogether," Mr. Miller answered. "Nearness to the coast in South Africa means, as far at all events as the eastern littoral is concerned, many advantages over the important one of cheap transport from

the coast. It means rich soil, a good rainfall; and, in the case of Swazieland, three distinct geological formations traversing the country longitudinally, which is the line of its greatest area, rain means plenty of water; and when you consider that the western frontier of Swazieland averages about 5400 ft. above sea level, and the central belt some 2500 ft., with all its main streams traversing the country from west to east, the potentialities of its remarkable water supply seem evident. Indeed, it is not very difficult to grasp the fact that, in addition to her mineralogic and agricultural prospects, Swazieland will, when the railway runs through the country, give the greatest encouragement to

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

"Water for motive power, I suppose?"

"Yes; that and the fact that cotton, tea, sugar, tobacco, and, we hope, coffee, can first of all be grown, and then prepared for the market—in the case of cotton, sugar, tobacco, and tea, up to their manufactured stage. If cotton is grown then it can be exported with the minimum of expense, as Swazieland, as you know, is the nearest point of the Transvaal to the sea. It will be cheaper for us to bring in our machinery, or

send out our raw products, than for any other part of the Transvaal. If we rear produce which can be disposed of in the South African market, we are only in a straight line some 160 miles from Johannesburg, whilst the subtropical areas of Natal are 260 miles, and in the competition ahead distance is going to tell. Then, as you remind me, we have to acknowledge the facilities for motive power with which our perennial water-flow provides us. There are three gold areas in the country in course of development and one in course of production. The latter—our own property at the

Horo—has all motive power supplied direct by water. At the Pigg's Peak Gold Development Company's mine the hoisting, crushing, and drilling plant will all be run by electricity generated by water; and at the Swazieland Corporation's mines at Forbes water power, turned into a turbine at the generating station, will supply all the power that will be required for working the mine and batteries. On the western frontier there is hardly a mining area I can call to mind that has not got water power sufficient for all its needs, and costs of production ought to be reduced to a minimum. But if you take the western perimeter of the Mbekelweni Valley you will understand why one may make a bid for industrial enterprise in the country. The railway will, we hope, pass through the valley which, in

a straight line, is some 90 miles from Lourenço Marques. We have there the Datsbana River, with about 7000 gallons per minute falling 1000 ft. in about a mile. That river could be picked up a good many times and give power to numerous generating stations. Then the Sutshwana—a large body of about 30,000 gallons per minute—falls almost a sheer 100 ft. Further round the Mbabane, of about 10,000 gallons per minute, falls in a series of cascades 1000 ft. in something like a mile. The Umbulusi, of some 14,000 gallons per minute, falls 500 ft. in about 800 yds., and the Mauzumnyana, equal to the Mbabane, falls 800 ft. in 600 yds. So that round that valley and in its immediate



THE HOMESTEAD OF THE SWAZIELAND CORPORATION.



COTTON GROWING AT THE HOMESTEAD OF THE SWAZIELAND CORPORATION.

vicinity we have every minute some 70,000 gallons of water running to waste and tumbling down an average declivity of 600 ft. over 1000 yds. This only refers to one valley. It does not include the Usutu River, with its numerous cascades, the largest body of water in East Africa, north of the St. John's and south of the Limpopo. As I have remarked, some 100 miles of the western frontier is very similarly favoured, and the natural resources for the founding of industries are present all along the foothills of the Drakensberg spur which dies out on the northern Horo."

(To be continued.)

KAFIR ANOMALIES.

MORE SHARES TO BUY.

It has been abundantly manifested during the past two accounts that there is no further room for a fall in the value of Kafir shares. This belief is amply substantiated by the fact that during the recent collapse of values on the Continental Bourses owing to the heavy slump in Russian securities, the South African market has remained exceptionally firm and no shares have been placed for sale from abroad, not even from Paris, the heaviest dealer in these descriptions, and the city most affected by the Russian débacle. Investors are beginning to appreciate the many advantages offered in this section of the market, and it is not to be wondered at. All down the list, with one or two exceptions, excellent bargains can be secured—in fact, the exercise of a little diligence will very conclusively prove that there are many companies whose shares at their present quotations represent only a very nominal price. We shall give one or two examples. The issued capital of the Bantjes Consolidated is £434,850. At the present market price of 6s. the shares represent a capital value of £144,760. Hitherto results have shown the property to be a low-grade one, but with the introduction of the most up-to-date metallurgical appliances it will be easily possible to show a good profit. Now, if we take the amount spent on buildings and plant and mine development, we find it approximates to £280,000. In addition to the property itself, the company owns the valuable and growing township of Florida, which is estimated at £82,000. This gives total assets at £412,000, but from this must be deducted the loan liability of the company, amounting to £37,500, leaving assets of £274,500, against a capital value of £144,760. The company holds 812 claims, so that each claim at present has a minus value of £160 approximately. Let us go to the other end of the reef and take the case of the Brakpan Mines. The issued capital here is £628,514, practically the amount represented by present market quotation. If we deduct the full working capital of £625,000 we find that the 1150 claims are represented by a sum of £3514, or about £3 per claim. At December 31 last the Company had £557,000 of cash assets in hand after deducting all outstanding liabilities. The Springs-Witbank Railway passes through the property, a fact which will greatly reduce working expenses on the property. Excellent progress is being made with the development work, although the shortage of labour has somewhat retarded operations. The shares about par are a cheap speculation. One further example of this anomalous state of affairs is to be found in the case of the Durban-Roodepoort Deep. The present quotation is round about 18s. 9d., representing £412,500 on the issued capital. In addition to this, however, the outstanding debentures of £100,000 have to be reckoned. Up to December 31 last no less a sum than £525,000 had been spent on development, plant, buildings, &c. In September last year the company issued 110,000 new shares at £2, the issue being guaranteed by the Rand Mines Limited. As a consequence there was over £200,000 cash in hand at the end of last year. Taking the assets in bulk, it will be seen that the 210 claims have a big minus value. With the contemplated increase of plant it is anticipated that working costs will be very materially reduced and that a very substantial profit will be earned. With a life of 24 years the shares of the company are far from being fully valued. One of the outstanding features of the past half year's results is the proved efficiency of tube mills. They have been responsible for an all-round additional profit of 1s. per ton wherever employed. This represents a total yearly increase in profits on the ore milled of over half a million sterling. Eloquent testimony to their efficiency can be found in the results of the tube mills employed on the Robinson Deep and the Glen Deep. The Cason's profit of £19,752 for its first month's running quite exceeds expectations. At the very best it was anticipated that the profits would run to about 24s. per ton, but results actually achieved represent over 30s. This quite bears out our belief, frequently expressed in these columns, that the Cason will ultimately become one of the wealthiest mines on the Rand. As it is, it is one of only three companies earning over 30s. per ton profit—a notable first month's achievement. When the whole plant is running great things may be expected. Slowly, but surely, the mines employing Chinese labour only are making satisfactory and substantial progress in the reduction of working cost. The Simmer and Jack, which employs Chinese exclusively, has brought down working costs almost to the 20s. level, while a property like the Princess Estate, which has always been handicapped by a very heavy expenditure, shows a reduction of 2s. 2d. per ton for June when compared with the preceding month. The New Kleinfontein is also making excellent headway in this direction, and so are all the mines on which the

Chinese have had time to prove their working merit. Remarkable progress is being made by the subsidiaries of the General Mining and Finance Corporation, whose shares are among the cheapest to be found in the market at the present time. Recent developments on the Meyer and Charlton, the Van Ryn, and Cinderella Deep augur very well for the future of the parent Company, whose potentialities are indeed vast. The Government has almost exploded its Chinese slavery myth, and it only remains for the publication of the Commission's report to witness a marked improvement in Kafir values.

INVESTORS' DIARY.

We give herewith the dates of meetings of the various South African companies to be held in South Africa in the near future:—

Company.	Date.	Nature.	Place of Meeting.
Anglo-French Land	Aug. 17	Annual	Johannesburg
B-noni Gold Mines	Aug. 8	Annual	Johannesburg
Chimies West	Aug. 9	Annual	Johannesburg
Consolidated Main Reef ..	Aug. 22	Annual	Johannesburg
Main Reef Deep	Aug. 23	Annual	Johannesburg
Main Reef East	Aug. 23	Annual	Johannesburg
New Modderfontein	Aug. 22	Annual	Johannesburg
Rand Mines Deep	Sept. 28	Annual	Johannesburg
Simmer and Jack Proprietary	Sept. 28	Annual	Johannesburg
Sub-Nigel, Ltd.	Sept. 28	Annual	Johannesburg
Transvaal Gold Mining Estates	Sept. 7	Annual	Johannesburg
West Roodepoort Deep ..	Aug. 23	Annual	Johannesburg

THE WEEK'S FINANCIAL GLEANINGS.

The transfer books of the CHARTER TRUST and AGENCY are closed to the 31st inst., inclusive.

The transfer books of RATHBONE'S SOUTH AFRICAN Syndicate are closed to the 3rd prox., inclusive.

The transfer books of the CENTRAL MINING and INVESTMENT Corporation are closed to the 2nd prox., inclusive.

The transfer books of the MINES and MINERALS EXPLORATION Syndicate are closed to the 3rd prox., inclusive.

The transfer books of the TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING ESTATES will be closed from August 29 to September 7 inclusive.

A dividend of 1s. per share has been declared by the RHODESIAN TRIBUTING Syndicate for the three months ended June 30 last.

THE VILLAGE MAIN REEF Gold Mining Company announce that warrants for the No. 11 dividend of 4s. per share have been posted to all shareholders who were registered on the books at June 30 last.

The Directors of the TRANSVAAL TIMES, Limited, have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary and 5 per cent. per annum on the preference shares for the half year ended June 30 last.

The Charter Trust and Agency notify that they will pay at their offices, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C., coupon No. 7, due August 1 next, on the 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures of the UNITED RHODESIA GOLD FIELDS on and after that date.

THE RAND MINES, Limited, give notice that holders of share warrants to bearer (of 5s. shares) will receive payment, on or after August 11, of dividend No. 6 (120 per cent., i.e. 6s. per 5s. share), after surrender of coupon No. 6, either at the London office of the Company, 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C., or at the Compagnie Française de Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, 20, Rue Talbott, Paris.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have received instructions from His Majesty's Government to announce that a further sum of £45,000, in addition to the sum of £410,000, which is being applied under the conditions of the notification of June 28, is available for the purpose of redemption of bonds of the above 4 per cent. loan. A further drawing of bonds to the extent of £45,000 will therefore be held on August 9, and the bonds so drawn will be paid off at 95, together with the accrued interest, on October 1.

The following official appointments are gazetted at Cape Town: As Resident Magistrates: Cecil Rodger Vaughan, Acting R.M. for the district of Adelaide, to be R.M. for the said district; Edward John Philpott, C.C. and R.M. for the district of Uitenhage, to be R.M. for the district of Kimberley, vice W. R. Piers, retired. As Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates: Peter Dreyer, C.C. and R.M. for the district of Albert, to be C.C. and R.M. for the district of Uitenhage, vice E. J. Philpott, transferred; John Blake van Renen, C.C. and R.M. for the district of Victoria East, to be C.C. and R.M. for the district of Albert, vice P. Dreyer, transferred; Robert James Crozier, C.C. and R.M. for the district of Wodehouse, to be C.C. and R.M. for the district of Victoria East, vice J. B. van Renen, transferred; Harold Elmer Gadd, C.C. and R.M. for the district of Bathurst, to be C.C. and R.M. for the district of Wodehouse, vice R. J. Crozier, transferred; Guydon van Renen Philpott, C.C. and R.M. for the district of Sutherland, to be C.C. and R.M. for the district of Bathurst, vice H. E. Gadd, transferred; John Werenly Kuyts, A.R.M. for the district of Britstown, to be C.C. and R.M. for the district of Sutherland, vice G. v. B. Philpott, transferred. As Assistant Resident Magistrate: John Shand, to be an A.R.M. for the district of Britstown, and De Aar to be assigned as the place at which he shall ordinarily exercise the functions of his office.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEW COLONIES.

PAYMENT OF WAR COMPENSATION.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND PROSPECTS.

A BLUE BOOK (Cd. 3028) was issued on Thursday relating to affairs in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The despatches cover the period from October, 1905, to the 25th of last month. The more important documents comprise financial returns for the Transvaal up to April 30 last, statements of the number of new settlers in the two Colonies, the full text of the speeches made at the recent Inter-Colonial Council by Lord Selborne and Sir Richard Solomon, the annual reports, or extracts therefrom, of the Commissioner of Lands (Transvaal) and Director of Agriculture (Orange River Colony), the Colonial Treasurer's annual report, and the final report of the Central Judicial Commission appointed to settle claims to compensation for losses sustained during the war.

"It would," writes Lord Selborne, "be hard to imagine a more invidious or more complicated task than that entrusted to the Commission. They have been called upon to receive, sift, and make awards upon many thousands of claims presented by members of all sections of the White community, the documents relating to these claims having been submitted in every degree of confusion. The claims themselves have ranged from perfectly bona-fide statements of war losses to the preposterous and even fraudulent claims which are referred to in certain sections of the report." The Commissioners investigated and adjudicated upon 63,079 claims. The funds available amounted to £3,500,000. The total cost and expenses of the Central Judicial Commission and their staff from the date of their first appointment up to February 28 last were £15,406. If this be contrasted with the total amount of the funds, £3,500,000, it will be seen that the percentage of cost was '477 only—under one-half per cent.

RIDICULOUS CLAIMS.

Numerous examples are given of the concoction or inflation of claims. One man asked for £45, which he estimated as the value of the eggs which his fowls would have laid had they not been destroyed, and for a further £509 as "moral indemnification," for the fowls themselves, and other property. Another claimant wanted the salary he would have earned had he not gone on commando with the Boer forces. A Boer, who had been taken prisoner, considered that he ought to be paid ten shillings a day for the whole time he was detained. The Commissioners were expected, in one case, to pay the value of property looted from the British and recovered when the looter was captured. No loss was too small to form the basis of a claim. Compensation was asked for the loss of

a table knife, three pieces of bacon, six sausages, a tin of butter, and a piece of pork. A man bought a couple of broken-down horses for 18s, the pair, lost these valuable animals, and claimed £30. Another claimant asked compensation losses for live stock. It was proved, however, that on the declaration of peace he possessed more live stock than he had at the outbreak of the conflict. In another case £145 was demanded on account of damage to a building, but it was found that the "stand" with the building on it had been

PROGRESS OF LAND SETTLEMENT.

According to summaries contained in two telegrams from Lord Selborne, the number of settlers in the Transvaal is 596, the area allotted 940,800 acres, expenditure on land purchased £550,000, advanced to settlers £94,324, and area cultivated 26,323 acres. In the Orange River Colony there are 660 settlers, the area of land allotted is 1,181,684 acres, the cost price of the land purchased £846,184, advances (net) under Ordinance £77,620, and cultivation 63,000 acres. In his telegram last month

Lord Selborne attributes the reduction of 12,000 acres in the Orange River Colony since his telegram in June, 1905, to severe drought. There are detailed reports on the administration of land settlement, from which it appears that two blocks of land in the Orange River Colony have been taken up by the Imperial South African Association.

The Director of the Land Settlement Board in the Orange R.v.r Colony gives the figures of assisted passages for the year as 24 men, 84 women, and 62 children, and remarks that they show a considerable

falling-off from last year. He notes the disappointing results of the Servants' Immigration Scheme, and says that many servants have disappeared without leaving any traces. He recommends the discontinuance of the Women's Hostel. The Director of Land Settlement in the Transvaal admits considerable losses in its early stages, due to the buying of diseased animals and the thefts of the settlers.

The Director of Agriculture at Bloemfontein records the starting of a co-operative creamery at Tweespruit, and remarks on the value of the Farmers' Associations, of which there are now 44. The general conditions during the last two years have been adverse. Drought, locusts, plant lice, and other insect pests, hailstorms, and finally floods caused great damage to live stock, fruit, and crops.

Mr. Adam Jameson, Commissioner of Lands in the Transvaal, writing in November last, said that during the previous two years nearly 600 settlers had taken up lands under the Crown Lands Disposal Ordinance, and most of them, he thinks, are likely to do well. He adds: "I further think it cannot too strongly be impressed upon the intending settler that he ought to be possessed of substantial capital in order to succeed in stock farming—the most promising class of farming for this country. I

am frequently asked what amount of capital is necessary for an experienced man to establish himself as a stock farmer upon the high veld; and my reply is, from £1000 to £6000. With this amount of capital he may purchase 3000 or 30000 acres of land, and, in the course of a few years, stock it with a couple of thousand sheep and fifty head of cattle, fence his farm, and establish the necessary buildings upon it. With good management he may then expect a return of £700 or £800 per annum."



BANANA PLANTATION AT THE HOMESTEAD OF THE SWAZI LAND CORPORATION.



ORANGE GROVE AT THE HOMESTEAD OF THE SWAZI LAND CORPORATION.

nationality:—

	Claims.	Amount.
Germany	595 ..	£559,530
Russia	584 ..	452,015
Holland	228 ..	120,057
Italy	166 ..	57,363
United States ..	131 ..	102,129
Austria	92 ..	54,916
Sweden and Norway	80 ..	14,875
France	33 ..	66,036

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING PRICES.

ISSUED CAPITAL, £	EXTENT in Claims except where otherwise stated, a Claim being 400 ft. by 150 ft.	STAMPS WORKING	LONDON OFFICE.	NAME.	CLOSING PRICE. Nominal value of Shares, £1, excepting where otherwise stated	GOLD PRODUCED.			PROFITS.			DIVIDENDS.					TOTAL PAID.
						1906 Apr.	1906 May	1906 June.	1906 Apr.	1906 May	1906 June.	1906	1903	1904	1905	1906	
625,000	298	130	4, London W'll B.	Angelo	31-34	9980	11708	10823	15345	20975	19419	Pr. e.	Pr. e.	Pr. e.	Pr. e.	Pr. e.	261½
500,000	—	—	Salisbury House.	Anglo-F'ch Ex. . .	14-14	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	50	60	31½	—	233
120,000	14,000 ac.	—	28, Basinghall St.	Barrett (ros.) . . .	3/6-4/6	—	381	399	429	250	550	600	10	10	10	10	17½
200,000	11'02	55	1, London W'll B.	Bonanza	—	4256	3977	3867	8202	6671	6586	115	100	75	57½	22½	650
500,000	251	180	4, London W'll B.	Cason	4 10-1 10	—	—	13130	—	—	19752	—	—	—	—	—	—
134,591	49	40	9, New Broad St.	Champ d'Or	10-10	2354	2893	2704	2073	3353	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
1,360,000	155	160	Gresham House.	City & Sub. (L4) .	4-4½	9339	9565	9587	17279	17142	17086	10	15	12½	10	6½	363½
2,000,000	—	—	8, Old Jewry . . .	Con. Goldfields . .	3 10-3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	402½
890,000	373	140	10, Austin Friars	Con. Langlaagte . .	10-10	5609	5516	5738	4046	3149	4713	—	—	—	—	—	—
788,054	600	120	Salisbury H., E.C.	Con. Main Reef . .	10-10	6122	6398	6174	7830	7959	7174	7½	50	60	70	40	302½
300,000	169 77	200	1, London W'll B.	Crown Deep	11½-12	11342	11382	10785	22250	20350	19350	125	155	180	210	110	1759
120,000	121	120	1, London W'll B.	Crown Reef	10-10	10728	10976	10553	23079	23056	23915	40	40	40	40	20	1070
2,000,000	—	—	15, St.Swithin's L.	De Beers Pl. (50s.)	16½-17½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,500,000	—	—	15, St.Swithin's L.	De Beers Pl. (50s.)	17½-17½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
625,000	330	160	4, London W'll B.	Driefontein Con. .	11½-11½	5993	6444	6211	3091	4385	5255	25	40	40	22½	—	152½
125,000	97	80	22, L'denhi B'dgs.	Durb'n-Roodep't .	3½-3½	4733	4720	4362	6650	6000	6300	45	75	55	60	30	821
440,000	232½	60	1, London W'll B.	Durb'n-Rd. Deep .	8-8	3709	3885	3741	1050	1050	1150	100	187½	250	262½	150	2505
95,000	65½	120	1, London W'll B.	Ferreira	10-10	12715	13033	12894	29215	29022	29025	—	—	—	—	—	82½
910,000	141'7	123	1, London W'll B.	Ferreira Deep	4½-5½	12279	12462	12386	30700	30700	31000	—	10	25	30	17½	—
514,000	506	120	1, London W'll B.	French Rand.	10-10	5820	6191	6410	3105	3578	4985	—	—	—	—	—	—
200,000	394½	120	1, London W'll B.	Geldenhuis	3 10-4 10	6996	7185	7103	15318	15340	15341	50	60	50	75	40	645
300,000	211'9	200	1, London W'll B.	Geldenhuis Deep .	5½-6½	9393	9708	9224	14700	14200	16000	40	45	65	50	20	365
150,000	12	—	Finsbury House.	Geldenhuis M.R. .	3½-3½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
1,250,000	—	—	Winchester House.	Gen.Mg.&Fin'ce . .	10-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	40
175,000	39	60	10, Austin Friars	Ginsberg	18-18	2949	2402	2196	3296	991	1225	15	25	30	12½	—	172½
600,000	183'4	100	1, London W'll B.	Glen Deep	28-28	6136	6801	6830	7050	8650	9150	—	—	—	10	15	325
550,000	144	110	10, Austin Friars	Glencairn	10-10	3830	3928	4095	4506	4503	4734	10	—	—	—	—	65
200,000	79	40	12, Old Jewry C's	Globe & Phoenix .	16-16	3838	3928	3557	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125
167,352	6122 ars.	20	1, London W'll B.	Glynn-Lydenb'g .	2½-2½	13600	1452	1568	10495	—	—	10	20	20	25	25	115
1,057,000	518	—	15, St.Swithin's L.	Grigal W. (L10) .	7½-7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	2	—	97½
500,000	—	—	5, Copthall B'dgs.	Jagersfontein Pl. .	4½-4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000	1124	—	5, Copthall B'dgs.	Jagersfontein Pl. .	7½-8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335
50,000	19	50	Gresham House.	Jubilee	18-2½	1646	1904	1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1015
100,000	65½	80	1, London W'll B.	Jumpers	2-2½	4398	4720	4967	5067	5510	6508	—	—	—	—	—	395
523,895	257	100	1, London W'll B.	Jumpers Deep	18-18	5331	6141	6147	1600	1950	2750	—	—	—	—	—	324
650,000	180'7	150	8, Old Jewry . . .	Knight's Deep	14-18	7690	7988	8933	9369	9260	10864	—	—	—	—	—	10
400,000	295	100	120, Bish'pate St.	Lancaster	8-8	4230	4758	4160	2452	2767	880	—	—	—	—	—	20
195,000	144	40	120, Bish'pate St.	Lancaster West. .	8-8	2111	2042	2084	1686	1467	1358	—	—	—	—	—	10
800,000	184	120	1, London W'll B.	Langlaagte Deep .	1½-2	6694	7782	7444	6250	8150	6450	—	—	—	—	—	—
470,000	144	100	30, St.Swithin's L.	Langlaagte Estate	28-28	9250	9500	9221	14000	13000	13000	—	—	—	—	—	374
288,750	84	100	120, Bish'pate St.	May Consolid'd. .	2½-2½	5906	5908	5898	12017	12310	12087	30	32½	35	40	22½	260
100,000	39½	60	Winchester House.	Meyer & Charl'tn .	4½-4½	4853	5266	5226	9003	10138	9657	30	40	50	55	30	690
1,200,000	1433'306	70	1, London W'll B.	Modd'r'nt'n (L4) .	5½-5½	4157	4276	4092	3538	3310	3059	—	—	—	—	—	—
500,000	181½	130	4, London W'll B.	New Comet	12-12	6596	7297	6885	5616	7822	6534	—	—	—	—	—	25
300,000	173	120	Winchester House.	New Goch	1½-1½	5900	6896	7148	4628	5528	6566	—	—	—	—	—	—
114,864	62	70	Gresham House.	New Heriot	3-3	3756	3816	3845	3714	3572	3464	—	—	—	—	—	550
900,000	312	200	Salisbury House.	New Kleinfontein .	1½-1½	11103	11301	11176	13329	14073	14360	—	—	—	—	—	424
325,000	159	120	10, Austin Friars	New Primrose	2½-2½	6738	7378	7256	13587	15729	15547	10	30	30	35	20	4324
610,084	684	65	10, Austin Friars	New Rietfontein .	2-2½	5033	5393	5240	9253	9389	10555	—	—	—	—	—	45
223,106	5600 acs	55	Gresham House.	Nigel	2½-2½	3678	3624	4123	5134	4093	6478	—	—	—	—	—	267½
450,000	514	30	8, Old Jewry . . .	Nigel Deep	2½-2½	2122	1775	1778	2436	1026	1199	—	—	—	—	—	—
450,000	195	100	30, St.Swithin's L.	N'th Randfontein .	18-18	6000	5970	6000	7200	6700	7500	—	—	—	—	—	10
675,000	273	180	1, London W'll B.	Nourse Mines	2½-2½	11324	11945	11865	14900	15150	15450	—	—	—	—	—	50
500,000	213	100	30, St.Swithin's L.	Porges Randf't'n .	18-18	6000	5991	6027	8600	8500	9100	—	—	—	—	—	40
40,000	3500	—	25, Austin Friars	Premier Pl. (5s.) .	8½-8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40,000	3500	—	25, Austin Friars	Prem. Pl. (2s. 6d.)	15½-15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775
165,000	334½	50	120, Bish'pate St.	Princess Estate . .	7½-7½	2954	3072	3121	1680	1568	2459	—	—	—	—	—	174
448,989	269	120	1, London W'll B.	Rand Mines (5s.) .	6½-6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	575
133,000	269	20	3, L'r'n'ce Pl'ty H'l	Rezende	7½-7½	985	853	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,750,000	127	210	1, London W'll B.	Robinson (L5) . .	7½-8	19711	19544	20312	50474	50496	53670	13½	11	14	17	9	173½
440,000	456	100	1, London W'll B.	Robinson Cen. Dp .	5½-5½	10710	11025	10914	30928	31175	31636	—	—	—	—	—	75
980,000	209	200	8, Old Jewry . . .	Robinson Deep	4½-4½	15251	15023	15866	34333	34082	33553	—	—	—	—	—	125
600,000	191	100	30, St.Swithin's L.	Robinson R'df't'n .	1-1½	5750	5827	5705	5750	5800	5900	—	—	—	—	—	10
309,390	186	50	120, Bish'pate St.	Rood. Cent. Deep .	1½-1½	2697	3113	3147	2164	2666	2618	—	—	—	—	—	—
295,000	313	70	Winchester House.	Rood. Ud. M.R. . .	1½-1½	4350	4649	4483	4780	4856	5278	—	—	—	—	—	232½
425,000	181'2	200	1, London W'll B.	Rose Deep	3½-3½	8353	8821	9504	10300	11150	12350	10	22½	30	25	10	177½
100,000	abl. 50	50	Gresham House.	Salisbury	8-8	1631	1503	1293	1390	720	4324	—	—	—	—	—	300
321,000	125	40	Salisbury H., E.C.	Selukwe	2½-3	2036	1795	1705	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
1,079,300	459	150															

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING PRICES.

ISSUED CAPITAL.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CLOSING PRICE.	DIVIDENDS.					ISSUED CAPITAL.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CLOSING PRICE.	DIVIDENDS.				
			1903	1904	1905	1906	Total Paid.				1903	1904	1905	1906	Total Paid.
£			Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	£			Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.
1,375,000	Af. and European Invest.	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$						180,000	Clydesdale Colliery.....	$\frac{3}{10}$ - $\frac{6}{10}$					53
800,000	Af. Bldg. Cpn. (£5 paid) ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6	3	65	375,000	Con. Gold Fds. Debs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100-103	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
649,631	African Farms	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						1,250,000	Con. Gold Fields Pref. ..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6		
250,000	Africander Proprietary ..	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$						1,200,000	Consol. Mines Selection..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		10		87 $\frac{1}{2}$
880,000	Angelo Deep	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1						3,358,200	De Beers 5 % Debs.	102-104	5	5	5		
93,040	Anglo-French Matabele ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1						273,000	Dundee Coal	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	8		59 $\frac{1}{2}$
148,931	Apex	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		77 $\frac{1}{2}$	300,000	Durban 4 % Loan, 1903 ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4		
250,000	Aurora West United							500,000	Do. do. do. 1905 ..	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$					
487,500	Ayrshire Gold Mine	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$						350,000	E. London Corp'n 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Loan	96-97			4		
1,000,000	Bank of Africa (£6 $\frac{1}{2}$ paid).	104-11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	5	165 $\frac{1}{2}$	500,000	East Rand Deep	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					
434,350	Bantjes Consolidated	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						290,000	East Rand Extension	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					
400,000	Bechuanaland Exploration ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	5				45	400,000	East Rand Mining Estates	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
30,000	Benoni	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						994,500	East Rand Proprietary ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$					
632,500	B'k. B. Langlaagte	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					7 $\frac{1}{2}$	165,000	Elandslaagte Collieries ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6		73 $\frac{1}{2}$
223,000	Bloemfontein 4 % Loan ..	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$			2			260,000	Empress (Rhodesia)	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					
260,000	Do. do. do.				23 $\frac{1}{2}$			431,699	Estate, Finance and Mines	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$ xd				3	3
625,000	Boksburg	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						750,000	Exploration	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					55
628,514	Brakpan Mines	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$						275,000	Frank Smith Diamond ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					
6,000,000	British South Africa	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -11 $\frac{1}{2}$						400,000	Geduld Prop.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$					
1,250,000	British So. Africa 5 % Debs.	100-102	5	5	5			404,789	G. Fields of Matabeleland	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$					32
550,000	Buffelsdoorn	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					80	1,400,000	Goerz and Co.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$			15		67
720,100	Bullfontein Ob. (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %).	99-101	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			400,000	Great Eastern Collieries..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				37 $\frac{1}{2}$
721,500	Bullfontein Consolidated ..	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			130,200	H. E. Proprietary	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
250,000	Bushveld Tin	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						1,769,662	Henderson's Trans. Estates	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$					17 $\frac{1}{2}$
804,400	Cape 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	101-103	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			213,500	H. F. Company	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 $\frac{1}{2}$					
2,653,152	Cape 4 % Stk. Reg.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4			200,000	Johannesburg Estate	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	10	10	135
3,733,195	Cape 4 % '83 L. Ins.	105-107	4	4	4			3,950,000	Johannesburg Con. Invest.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10			115
9,997,566	Cape 4 % C. S. Ins.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	2		3,000,000	Johannesburg 4 %, '33-4 ..	92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	4		
13,263,067	Cape 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % do.	95-97	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$			575,000	Jupiter	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
7,549,018	Cape 3 % do.	82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		500,000	Klerksdorp Proprietary ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$					
2,000,000	Cape Treasury Bills 4 % ..	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$						600,000	Klerksd'p Rail'y 5 % Debs.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108 $\frac{1}{2}$					
491,222	Cape Electric Trams	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		82	525,000	Knight's Central	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
1,878,550	C.T. 4 % Loan, 1903-4	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4			400,000	Knight's Dp. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Debs..	98-102	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
400,000	Cassel Coal	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					65	250,000	Lace Diamond	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$					
6,000,000	Central Mining	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$						470,000	Langlaagte Ex. and Bldg.	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					
200,000	Central Nigel Deep	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						227,850	Lomagunda Development	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		10	10	40
500,000	Cinderella Deep	2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$						398,400	Luipaard's Vlei	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$					
295,000	Cloverfield Mines	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$						300,000	Maritzburg 4 % Loan	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -95 $\frac{1}{2}$		4	4		

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ISSUED CAPITAL.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CLOSING PRICE.	DIVIDENDS.					ISSUED CAPITAL.	NAME OF COMPANY.	CLOSING PRICE.	DIVIDENDS.				
			1903	1904	1905	1906	Total Paid.				1903	1904	1905	1906	Total Paid.
			Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.				Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.	Pr. c.
£								£							
308,976	Mashonaland Agency	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	20	2,000,000	Rhodesia R'lways 5% Debs.	90—92	—	—	—	—	—
277,836	Matabele Reefs	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	846,600	Rhodesia Railways Trust..	1 1/2	5	5	5	—	—
325,000	Modderfontein Extension...	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	134,627	Rice Hamilton	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
906,662	Mozambique	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	7 1/2	500,000	Rodeport Gold	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
3,026,444	Natal 4% C. S. Ins.	106—108	4	4	4	2	—	100,000	Sanella Outcrop Reefs ...	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
3,714,917	Natal 3 1/2% In. Stk.	97—99	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	650,000	Simmer and Jack East ...	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
6,000,000	Natal 3% Cons. Stk.	83—85	3	3	3	—	—	500,000	Simmer & Jack E. 5 1/2% 1st Dbs	98—102	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—
5,000,000	Natal 3 1/2% Cons. Stk.	94 1/2—95 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	360,000	Simmer and Jack West ...	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
500,000	[Natal Bank (£10sh. £5 pd.)	10—10 1/2	—	—	—	—	151	950,000	South African Breweries ...	2 1/2—2 3/4	30	22 1/2	22	10	202
413,000	Do. (do. £2 10s. pd.) ..	4 1/2—5 1/2	—	—	—	—	112 1/2	154,000	South African Gold Mines	2 1/2—2 3/4	—	—	—	—	—
1,100,000	Natal Navigation Collieries	1 1/2	—	5	7 1/2	2 1/2	93 1/2	1,000,000	South African Gold Trust	2 1/2—2 3/4	50	12 1/2	15	—	467 1/2
390,397	National Bank of S. Africa	1 1/2	8	8	8	8	280	367,000	South Goldenhuis Deep ..	1—1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
390,397	New African Co.	1 1/2	20	—	7 1/2	—	—	514,300	South Rose Deep	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
114,000	New Brighton Mines.....	3 1/2—3 3/4	—	—	—	—	12 1/2	1,000,000	South West Africa	11 1/2—12 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
293,879	New Egyptian	1 1/2—1 1/4	—	—	12 1/2	—	—	1,548,525	Standard Bank (£25 pd.)..	7 1/2—7 5/8	18	18	17	8	275
60,000	New Transvaal Chem. Co.	3 1/2—4	—	5	2 1/2	—	22 1/2	400,000	Steyn Estate	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
125,000	New Vaal River Diamond	8—8 1/2	—	—	—	—	379 1/2	394,125	St. George's Coal & Estates	1 1/2—1 3/8	10	7 1/2	5	—	47 1/2
733,917	Oceana Consolidated.....	18 1/2—19 1/2	52	55	35	12 1/2	—	185,000	Swaziland Corporation ...	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
1,300,000	Ohlsson's Brew.	13—14	—	—	—	—	—	500,000	Tait Concessions	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
550,000	O.F.S. Diamond	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	970,314	Transvaal and Del. Bay In	1 1/2—2 1/4	25	25	17 1/2	—	67 1/2
550,000	Pearl Central	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	985,630	Transvaal Coal Trust	1 1/2—1 3/8	5	5	5	—	75 1/2
197,792	Pigg's Peak	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	350,688	Transvaal Cons. Land ...	1 1/2—2	—	—	—	—	—
360,000	Port Elizabeth Water 4% ..	98 1/2—98 3/4	4	4	4	—	—	330,000	Transvaal Est. and Dev. ...	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
390,000	Port Elizabeth 4% Ins.	98 1/2—99 1/2	4	4	4	—	—	334,683	Transvaal Exploring.....	2 1/2—2 3/4	—	—	—	—	—
389,750	Potchefstroom	4 1/2—5 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	89,000	Transvaal Gold Fields ...	1 1/2—1 3/8	20	10	15	—	115
300,000	Rand Central Electric	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	5	7 1/2	33 1/2	660,900	Transvaal Proprietary ...	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
455,000	Rand Collieries	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	207,067	United Ivy Reef.....	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	25
3,400,000	Rand Water B'rd 4% Loan	93—93 1/2	—	—	16 1/2	—	—	730,580	United Rhodesia Gold Fields	3 1/2—4 1/2	—	—	—	—	—
1,000,000	Randfontein	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	207,067	Van Dyk Proprietary Mines	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
600,000	Randfontein Block A.	2—2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	393,000	Vereeniging.....	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	6
730,000	Randfontein Mynpacht.....	2—2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	104,500	Violet Consolidated	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
63,640	Rand Klipfontein	2 1/2—2 3/4	—	—	—	—	—	500,000	Vogelstruis Consol. Deep..	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
583,300	Rand Mines 5% Debs.	102—104	5	5	5	—	135	135,000	Weigedacht	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
630,000	Rand Victoria	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—	929,971	West Rand Est.	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
227,276	Rhodesia Exploration	2—2 1/2	50	—	—	—	—	210,000	Western Rand Est.	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—
921,111	Rhodesia Gold Fields	1 1/2—2 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	200,000	Willoughby Consolidated..	1 1/2—1 3/8	15	10	15	—	40
336,621	Rhodesia Mines (New)	7 1/2—8 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	399,645	Witbank Colliery	1 1/2—1 3/8	45	45	50	—	180
270,000	Rhodesian Banket Co.....	2 1/2—2 3/4	—	—	—	—	—		Witwatersrand Township..	3 1/2—3 3/4	—	—	—	—	100
									Zambesia Exploring	1 1/2—1 3/8	—	—	—	—	—

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COLONIAL WOOL SALES.

THE fourth series of Colonial wool auctions for this year, which began on the 10th inst., as stated last week, was brought to a close on the 20th, having occupied ten days at an average of 11,574 bales per diem, as against 12,002 bales at the corresponding sales last year. Both Home and foreign buyers were present in good force. The selection of South African wool was a fairly representative one, the new season's Kaffrarian clips were composed principally of supers, or six months' growth, and showed up in very light condition, though rather lacking in quality, but the bulk of the offerings consisted of wasty conditioned greasy parcels from the Orange River Colony. A ready market was found for combing descriptions at a decline of about 5 per cent., but for short wools the fall was mostly 10 per cent., and in some cases where the wool was very wasty and inferior as much as 15 per cent. Up to 11½d. per lb. was realised for Kaffrarian long wool. Scoreds were in moderate supply, Westerns making up to 1s. 11½d. per lb., and Algoa Bays to 1s. 10d. These were generally 1d. per lb. cheaper. Fleeces wool was barely represented but showed a similar decline, selling up to 1s. 2d. per lb. Natsals consisted only of short and inferior grease, which sold at 10 per cent. decline, and some scoreds which recorded a fall of 1d. per lb. The offerings were 5182 bales from the Cape, and 598 from Natal. Messrs. Buxton, Ronald, and Co., of 24, Basinghall Street, E.C., give the following prices current for South African wool.

CAPE.
WESTERN PROVINCE.

	S.	A.	S.	A.
Greasy, fair combing light	0 10½-0 11½	
" shorter, heavier	0 9-0 10	
" dingy, wasty	0 8-0 8½	
Scoreds, superior	1 10-2 0	
" fair to good	1 9-1 9½	
" inferior	1 6½-1 7½	
Fleeces, superior	1 9-1 9½	
" rather fatty	0 11-1 0	
" dingy earthy	0 9½-0 10½	

EASTERN PROVINCE.

ALGOA BAY.

	S.	A.	S.	A.
Greasy, fair grass veld	0 9-0 10	
" fair Karoo	0 7½-0 8	
" heavy Karoo	0 6½-0 7	
Scoreds, superior	1 9½-1 10½	
" bright fair body	1 8½-1 9	
" short, less colour	1 7-1 8	
" rather fatty	1 5-1 6	

KAFFRARIAN.

	S.	A.	S.	A.
Greasy, light long	0 11-0 11½	
" fair staple light	0 10-0 10½	
" light short	0 9-0 10	
" short wasty	0 6½-0 7	
Scoreds, fair body bright	1 7-1 8	
" shorter light	1 7½-1 8½	
" dingier fatty	1 6-1 7	
" inferior	1 5-1 5½	
Fleeces, good farmers	1 10-0 10½	
" fair native	0 10-0 10½	
" wasty	0 9-0 9½	

NATAL.

	S.	A.	S.	A.
Greasy, superior	0 8½-0 9	
" fair staple light	0 7½-0 8	
" short fair condition	0 6½-0 7	
" dingy wasty	1 6½-1 7	
Scoreds, good	1 5-1 6	
" fair colour and body	1 5-1 6	
" bright country	1 4-1 5	
" faulty waster	1 0½-1 1	

A HINDU quack doctor was charged at Port Elizabeth Police Court recently with contravening the Cape Medical and Pharmacy Act by practising as a doctor. Evidence was to the effect that a European woman, who was suffering from a bad leg, went to the accused for treatment. Accused performed some mystic rite, and chanted an incantation. He then gave the woman some lotion, which made her very much worse, and charged her 25s. for the treatment. A remand was granted, at the request of the Crown Prosecutor, who intimated that there might be some further counts against the accused.



Correspondents wishing advice respecting shares or mining developments in South Africa should address the Financial Editor, indexing their questions by numbers or letters. The names of Companies should not be used as "noms de plume."

Readers desiring information on miscellaneous matters concerning South Africa should address the Editor.

Letters accompanying remittance or relating to Subscriptions, &c., should not be addressed to the Editor, but to the Manager.

P. J. C. (Southend-on-Sea).—Letter forwarded. F. H. Saunders (Fort Volland).—Much obliged. Miss H. V. Williams (Isleworth).—Thanks for the information.

Aberdonian.—A few South African Breweries 5 per cent. profs. would suit you.

S. E.—We do not think you will have a better chance of buying such stocks as East Rands and H. F. shares than the present.

M. S. (Aberdonian).—(1) We believe the present rate of dividend will not only be maintained, but increased in the near future. (2) Hold your Swazie shares, and read our interview with the Manager of the Corporation, which is reported in another part of this issue.

THE Mayor of East London (Mr. Richard Walker), the Deputy Mayor (Mr. W. Medefindt), and the Town Clerk (Mr. B. M. Dowding) were visiting Cape Town during mail week in connection with the public business of their own rapidly-growing port.

It has been decided by the members of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Middlesex Regiment, with headquarters at Hornsey, to erect a memorial tablet in the Parish Church, Hornsey (the consent of the rector having been obtained), to the memory of their comrades who laid down their lives for their country in the South African war.

A MEETING of the Executive of the Natal Municipal Association was held at Maritzburg recently, at which a communication from Lord Elgin to the Governor was read dealing with the sections of the Consolidated Municipal Act referring to Indians, and it was agreed to amend the clause to read: "The term 'uncivilised races' shall include all barbarous or semi-barbarous races and all Indians introduced into the Colony as indentured labourers, who shall not at the time being be serving under such indenture or renewal thereof, but shall not include mechanics, artisans, clerks, or other persons of a status above labourers or domestic servants."

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SIMMONDS' DETECTIVES for SECRET SHADOWING and INQUIRIES in any part of the WORLD. Country free. Telephone, 220, Bank. Offices, 29 and 30, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

HOSPITAL NURSE, returning South Africa about October, would TAKE CHARGE OF INVALID or CHILDREN in RETURN FOR PASSAGE.—Miss FERRICK, Bristol Eye Hospital.

THE MATRIMONIAL POST, sealed and forwarded upon receipt of 6d., with circular, 9d. Address, Eotron, Rooms 9, 10, 11, and 12, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, W.C. Established quarter of a century. Distance immaterial.

CERTIFICATED NURSE, returning to South Africa in October or November, offers her Services in return for Passage—would take charge of Invalid or Young Child; Highest References. Address, "A.B.C.," care of "South Africa," Winchester House, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.—A Gentleman (B.A. and Public Schoolman), who was for some time Secretary to a number of Companies in Johannesburg, seeking a similar position of Trust in the Colonies.—Testimonials sent on application to "B.A.," c/o "South Africa" Offices, Winchester House, London, E.C.

CAPE COLONY.—Riverton Hotel, Kimberley (18 miles from), to be LET on Lease, £210 per annum, contains 23 rooms; good, profitable stores, bar and liquor trade; dairy, stock, farm, grazing; boating, tennis, riding, and driving. Furniture and stock could be had. Splendidly healthy climate.—Apply, "H.B.," Walser's Library, 26, Western Road, Hove, Brighton.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER (30) desires SITUATION. In Johannesburg preferred. Thorough knowledge double-entry. Can keep set of books, prepare Balance-Sheets, Profit and Loss Account, and take charge of counting-house. Would undertake secretarial work and tabulate mining returns. Trustworthy and reliable. Address, "Accounts," c/o Messrs. HENRY FITZGERALD & Co., Billiter Building, London, E.C.

MR. RUDOLF SCHWERS, the South African Representative of Messrs. Hedemann, Evers, and Co., Hamburg, who is seeking a position in South African business, is visiting London about the beginning of July, and is prepared to negotiate with a firm of shippers, of good standing, to take over their SOUTH AFRICAN AGENCY.—Address, c/o Messrs. HENRY FITZGERALD & Co., Billiter Building, London, E.C.

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"Methley Hall"	..	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Natal, Delagoa Bay and Beira.
"Eden Hall"	..	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay & E. London.
"Comedian"	..	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Natal, Delagoa Bay & Mauritius.
"Director"	..	Sept. 27	Oct. 4	Natal, Delagoa Bay and Beira.
"Haddon Hall"	..	Oct. 11	Oct. 18	Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay & E. London.

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	"Clan Grant" Aug. 2	Aug. 9
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	"Clan Stuart" Sept. 13	Sept. 20
NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, AND MAURITIUS.	"Clan Campbell" Aug. 9	Aug. 16
	"Clan Mackay" Aug. 23	Aug. 30

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use. The price is 6d.—*Morning Post*.
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gion that we have seen.—*The Globe*.
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reliable, and that with evident success.—*Letterer Post*.
To the South African publications issued from the offices of South Africa a welcome addition has been
made in the production of a serviceable map of Zululand. Such a map will be found particularly useful.
It is constructed on a large scale, and is clearly printed.—*Advertiser Journal*.

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"SOUTH AFRICA" NOTICES.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED BEIT.

With each copy of last week's issue of "SOUTH AFRICA" was presented a Portrait Plate of the late Mr. Beit.

INDEX TO VOL. LXX.

The Index to Vol. LXX. (April-June, 1906) of "SOUTH AFRICA" is now ready, and a copy will be forwarded gratuitously on application to the Publisher.

TO TRAVELLING SOUTH AFRICANS.

South Africans visiting Europe may have their letters addressed to the Head Offices of "SOUTH AFRICA," Winchester House, London, E.C., and forwarded to them while travelling.

VISITORS TO SOUTH AFRICA

may have their letters addressed to the South African Office of "SOUTH AFRICA" (P.O. Box 1734, Cape Town), and forwarded to them while travelling in South Africa.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1906.

MR. G. C. OLIVIER goes out by the *Briton* to-day.

CAPTAIN HORSBRUGH has returned from the Cape.

MR. A. BREMER came over by the *Kildonan Castle*.

DR. E. POLLAK arrived by last week's mail steamer.

MRS. C. J. SMITH returns to the Cape in September.

MRS. DON returns to Natal by to-day's mail steamer.

MRS. P. G. ACUTT came over in the *Galeka* this week.

MR. AND MRS. G. STIEL leave for the Cape on August 18.

MR. E. A. WIDDERLEY sails by the *Briton* this afternoon.MRS. LIONEL PHILLIPS came over by the *Kildonan Castle*.

MISS VIOLET BROOK-HUNT leaves for South Africa to-day.

COLONEL P. LORD travelled Home by the *Kildonan Castle*.

THE REV. C. G. BROWNE goes out to Cape Town next week.

DR. N. SENN came Home by the *Kildonan Castle* last week.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY has arrived in England from South Africa.

MR. H. A. READ arrived from South Africa on Saturday last.

MR. AND MRS. B. H. CONRAN go out in to-day's mail steamer.

MR. J. N. CURREY sails in the *Briton* to-day for South Africa.MAJOR AND MRS. ST. J. PARKER travelled Home in the *Galeka*.

MRS. PAULING arrived from South Africa by the last mail-boat.

COLONEL AND MRS. ARNOLD sail for Durban to-day in the *Briton*.MR. GARLICK has booked for the Cape by the *Carisbrook Castle*.

MAJOR E. WANGERMEER leaves Southampton to-day for Cape Town.

MRS. CHESTER MASTER has arrived in England from South Africa.

SIR KENDAL FRANKS returned from South Africa by the *Galeka*.BARON VAN PYLSWEERT has arrived from South Africa by the *Galeka*.CAPTAIN HOPKINS returned from South Africa this week by the *Galeka*.

MR. H. SOLOMON, M.L.C., is amongst to-day's departures for the Transvaal.

THE Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Holden sail for the Cape to-day by the *Briton*.

MR. AND MRS. A. LANGEBRINK came over by the last mail steamer.

MR. E. EBERT is an outward passenger by to-day's mail steamer.

MR. G. WHITAKER, M.L.A., arrived from the Cape Colony on Saturday.

MAJOR SEAMAN was amongst the passengers from the Cape on Saturday.

MR. AND MRS. J. CARR arrived from South Africa by the last mail-boat.

DR. GILBERT and Dr. Strain leave by the *Briton* to-day for Port Elizabeth.

MR. AND MRS. C. SHAW SMITH are sailing to-day for Port Elizabeth.

MR. AND MRS. O. R. DUNELL came over in the *Kildonan Castle* last week.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE expects to sail for South Africa on the 18th prox.

MR. J. H. ASTROP expects to return to Cape Town early in September.

MR. AND MRS. R. W. SCHUMACHER sail to-day by the *Briton* for Cape Town.

MR. MONTAGU WHITE sails in the *Tintagel Castle* to-day for Mossel Bay.

MR. AND MRS. C. RISSIK are amongst to-day's departures for South Africa.

CAPTAIN H. S. P. SIMON is leaving for the Cape by to-day's mail steamer.

MR. AND MRS. A. J. CHAPLIN left for the Cape by this week's Bucknall liner.

THE Bishop of Pretoria arrived in London on Monday from Lairg, Scotland.

MR. AND MRS. E. MENDELSSOHN return to South Africa by to-day's mail-boat.

MR. AND MRS. G. MACKENZIE were arrivals by the last intermediate steamer.

CAPTAIN E. HILL, D.S.O., was an arrival by the *Kildonan Castle* on Saturday last.

MRS. MAX PINCUS is accompanying the Rev. and Mrs. F. Trevor Davis to Norway.

MR. AND MRS. TENNANT WATSON leave for the Cape by next week's mail-boat.

MR. AND MRS. F. RICHARDS sail for Natal by the *Kildonan Castle* next week.

THE Rev. H. Costley-White is a passenger for Cape Town by the *Briton* to-day.

MR. AND MRS. J. ROSENTHAL were passengers from the Cape by the last mail-boat.

MR. W. F. GRIFFIN sails for Port Elizabeth by the *Carisbrook Castle* on August 18.

THE incoming boat, R.M.S. *Saxon*, is due to arrive at Southampton this morning.

THE Duke of Westminster landed at Mombasa yesterday en route for South Africa.

MR. AND MRS. C. COLES are passengers to Port Elizabeth by the outgoing mail-boat.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HICKMAN returned from South Africa by Saturday's mail steamer.

MR. AND MRS. R. BURNS-BEGG were amongst the arrivals from South Africa on Saturday.

CAPTAIN J. A. BROWNING has been appointed Adjutant of the Queen's Bays in South Africa.

THE marriage took place at Durban last week of Mr. Claude Reynolds and Miss Edith Evans.

MR. AND MRS. L. BANGLEY go out to Natal in to-day's intermediate boat, the *Tintagel Castle*.

MR. AND MRS. A. MORICE are outward passengers by the *Johannesburg*, which sailed on Monday.

THE Chinaman costs nearly 2d. a shift more than the native. This point is for honest politicians.

MAJOR-GENERAL AND MRS. STEPHENSON arrived in England from South Africa on Saturday last.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND MRS. T. C. PORTER are passengers to Natal by the *Briton*, leaving to-day.

MR. JAMES BLANE, who has been staying at Aberfeldy, arrived in London yesterday for a few days.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PANZERA sailed for South Africa in the Bucknall liner *Johannesburg* on Monday.

THE Hon. W. A. W. LAWSON was a Homeward passenger by last week's mail-boat, the *Kildonan Castle*.

MR. AND MRS. A. J. WESTLEY sailed for South Africa on Monday by the Bucknall liner *Johannesburg*.

LIEUTENANT G. H. HOWARD, D.S.O., and Mrs. Howard were amongst last Saturday's arrivals from Cape Town.

SIR DONALD CURRIE was yesterday the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh.

LADY ARBUCKLE, who has been recuperating in Sussex, proceeds next week to Buxton for the benefit of her health.

GENERAL P. BLIGNAUT was a Homeward passenger by the *Kildonan Castle*, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday.

SIR WILLIAM ARBUCKLE was present at the last reception of the season of the United Empire Club at 84, Piccadilly, on Thursday night.

LORD MILNER was amongst those who were invited to dine with the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk on Wednesday night to meet the King.

THE estate of the late Mr. James Mansergh, a Director of the South African Lighting Association, Limited, has been entered for probate at £103,641.

THE Duke of Abercorn left 35, Park Street at the beginning of the week for a week's cruise before joining the Duchess of Abercorn at Baron's Court.

MR. HENRY LAMB, of Pretoria, and sometime of Bulawayo, has been appointed, out of 97 applicants, Secretary to the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce.

MR. R. T. CORBYNDON, Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia, is due in London in the course of the next few days on six months' leave of absence.

THE marriage took place at Port Elizabeth this week of Miss Augusta Mary Mayse, of Teddington, and the Rev. D. L. Nicol, of South Africa, formerly of Kingston.

THE many friends of Chevalier T. J. O'Reilly, ex-Mayor of Cape Town, will be pleased to hear that he is now convalescent, having almost recovered from his recent indisposition.

AS announced in our last issue, Sir William Arbuckle reached his 67th birthday on Wednesday, when he was the recipient of many hearty wishes for many returns of the day.

THE Anglo-Natalians' fund to send comforts to the field force in Natal now totals £219 17s., among the latest contributions being 10 dollars from Mr. Joseph Mathers, of New York.

MR. J. B. VAN RENEN, who has been transferred to the district of Albert, as Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, has seen thirty-two years in the Cape Government service.

MR. CECIL R. VAUGHAN, who has been confirmed in the office of Resident Magistrate for the District of Adelaide, Cape Colony, took part in the Zulu war, prior to entering the Cape Civil Service.

A SILVER-FOX KAROSS was the present of the Earl and Countess of Selborne to Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain on the occasion of their marriage, which took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Saturday.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS HOWICK and Lady Evelyn Grey are fishing on the west coast of Newfoundland until Wednesday next, when they will rejoin Earl and Countess Grey and Lady Sybil Grey at St. John's.

A TROOPER, writing to us from Zululand, says that "amongst the comforts" sent to the troops fighting the rebels have been copies of *South Africa*. We get many compliments, but we are specially proud of this one.

DR. VON JACOBS, late Acting Consul-General at Cape Town, has been selected to fill one of the vacancies which have occurred in the Colonial Department of the German Foreign Office in consequence of the recent scandals.

WE regret to learn from the Cape of the death, under tragic circumstances, of the son of the Hon. A. Wilnot, M.L.C. Young Mr. Wilnot, who was a land surveyor, met his death from being charged by a rhinoceros in Uganda.

THE Cape Legislative Council on Monday (says the *Times* correspondent) passed Mr. Kohler's motion that representations should be made through the Imperial Government with reference to the persecutions of Jews in Russia.

EARL ROBERTS has consented to open the new library, which has been erected at Glenalmond, in memory of the old Glenalmonds who died in the South African war. The ceremony is to take place on Saturday, October 20.

THE Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has awarded to Mr. Charles Butters the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Limited, gold medal for 1906, in recognition of his researches in the extraction and treatment of gold ores.

AT Queenstown, Cape Colony, on Thursday, Lieutenant H. O. Pugh, D.S.O., of the South African Constabulary, was married to Miss Edith Mary Smith. Lieutenant Pugh served in Lumsden's Horse during the late war, and received the D.S.O.

TWO British subjects (says the Cape Town correspondent of the *Times*) have been charged before the Cape Magistrate at Port Nolloth with supplying ammunition to rebels in German territory and abetting the return of refugees across the border.

MR. WM. G. STEVENS, of Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, General Manager of Messrs. Hansen and Schrader, has arrived in London from Buxton, and, with Mrs. Stevens and his children, expects to be in Europe till October, when they return to Port Elizabeth.

STRONG opinions were expressed on both sides of the Cape House of Assembly on Monday (says the *Times* correspondent) as to the injustice of taxing De Beers in England as well as in the Colony. Mr. Walton said he was corresponding with the British Treasury on the subject.

CAPTAIN R. FF. DAVIES, of the Victoria and St. George's Rifles, who carried off the King's Prize at Bisle last week with the magnificent total of 324, was in Natal with General Buller during the South African war, and took part in the engagements at Laing's Nek and Heidelberg.

THE cabal which (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) is working to force the Earl of Selborne's resignation creates indignation among Responsibles and Progressives alike. Lord Selborne is acceptable to all Britishers, and even the Boers have little to say against him.

CAPTAIN E. W. DAY, who was married at Philadelphia on Tuesday of last week to Miss Carolyn Tryon, is Captain of the *Aros*, in the service of the Union-Castle Line, running between New York and Cape Town. He was previously Captain of the *Lismore Castle*, and was at one time in the *Galician*.

THE marriage of Captain Harold Brassey, Royal Horse Guards, to Lady Norah Hely-Hutchinson, younger daughter of the Countess Dowager of Donoughmore, sister of the present Peer, and niece of the Governor of Cape Colony, took place on Wednesday at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street.

THERE still remains a small balance on the fund recently subscribed in London by Natalians for the Rexer guns, although an additional equipment of four has already been sent to the Colony. A meeting of the Executive Committee will take place next week to consider how the balance can best be expended.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place early in September, between Cyril Clarence Bicknell, youngest son of Percy Bicknell, of Gurteen, County Tipperary, Ireland, and Elaine Mary, second daughter of T. R. Bennett, Senior Magistrate of Natal and Resident Magistrate of the Umgeni Division, Maritzburg.

A SUM of £1300 has been subscribed towards the memorial which it is proposed to erect in Natal to Dick King, whose famous ride in 1840 was the means of saving the British garrison then in the Colony. Subscriptions have been received from, among others, the Hon. Charles Ellis, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Roberts, Lord Strathearn, the Earl of Fortescue, Sir Redvers Buller, Mrs. Parker, and the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.

MR. L. PHILPOTT, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Uitenhage, has been appointed Magistrate of Kimberley, and Mr. G. Philpott, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Sutherland, has been appointed Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the district of Bathurst, resident at Port Alfred. These two gentlemen are sons of the late Mr. L. Philpott, of Uitenhage, brothers of Lady Michell, and are two out of four brothers who are magistrates in Cape Colony.

A BOER OR BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA?

WHICH is it to be? We shall know on Tuesday night next whether Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his Cabinet mean to give heed to the many solemn warnings they have received as to the possible consequences of their ruthlessly brushing aside the Lyttelton Constitution, or whether they will persevere in a stubborn determination to be guided in this transcendently important matter by those who till the other day fought in the field for the cause of sweeping the British Flag from South Africa. No light is to be permitted on the situation till Tuesday night. On Monday night last Mr. Lyttelton, as the statesman responsible for the Constitution which would have set South Africa once more on the high road to prosperity long ago, most naturally asked that the report of the Ridgeway Commission should be placed on the table before its discussion next week. Puzzled "C.-B." objected, or at least got on to his favourite perch on the fence. He would not commit himself to produce the report at all, and in reply to a protest from Mr. Lyttelton he taunted that gentleman by saying he had been "quite ready to give a Constitution without any inquiry." This amazing distortion of fact beats the record of such distortions since the Liberals came into office. We could have expressed ourselves in fewer types, but we have to remember that we are dealing at least with the great office of Premier of England, whatever the composition of its occupant. Mr. Lyttelton reminded Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and the House that his correspondence on this Constitution question lasted over eight months, and was considered at public meetings in the Colonies all that time. Notwithstanding this, it will be remembered that when the pawky Perthshire politician reached the height that made him dizzy—not, unfortunately, Disraeli—he found there was "a deplorable lack of information" on the subject, and so as to shelve an awkward subject he sent out a quartette of Liberals—fortunately honest gentlemen—to bring back the same information as was already plentifully pigeonholed in Downing Street. But the awkward question cannot any longer be shirked. One Czar at a time in Europe, please. Others besides Duma-crats claim the liberty of debate, and their claim will have to be allowed, however the Government may attempt to make the worse appear the better cause.

Could the present Boer leaders have foreseen that for purely party purposes a number of British members of Parliament would, by their slanders of their countrymen in South Africa, have behaved as if they had been converted to their cause, it is inconceivable that they would have prolonged the war to anything like the limits they did. Why should they have done so? They would have naturally argued: "The British Empire is against us. We cannot destroy British influence in South Africa with the Mauser; but before very long the Liberals will be in power. They are a soft-hearted, soft-headed lot, easily gulled by our plausible pretence that we are merely poor downtrodden peasants. And we shall gain from them all the power we want. We should, of course, have to take this for a time along with the formal dominancy of the British Flag. But time will put that all right; and when the Dutch are in the political ascendancy all over South Africa, we shall make another and united effort, when we shall succeed, and plant the Republican Flag of a United States of South Africa." That is how the Boer leaders would have argued could they possibly have looked into the future and seen the political developments in England to-day. And they would have been quite right, from their point of view. Fortunately for British South Africa, and fortunately for the British Empire, the Liberal Cabinet had the sense to recognise the extreme peril there might be in a too hasty surrender to the demands of Little Englander recklessness and ignorance. Fortunately, also, Lord Milner soon regained health lost in his colossal task of re-establishing South Africa after the war, and was able among his countrymen at Home to sound clarion-calls to duty. So there is ground to hope that South Africa is to remain British—at least in nominal attachment to the Mother Country. The stronger bonds of love and respect will be forged again when England sends back to Westminster a Parliament more faithfully representing the great heart and mind of the nation.

There is yet much education to be done. The Parliamentary mind has been poisoned by fraudulent representations, much of the original source of which has been Boer gold, and the only effective antidote now is Truth, strongly expressed. This the

representatives of the Transvaal-British party have been daily engaged in doing in the proper quarters since their arrival in the Mother Country. We show elsewhere that these gentlemen are the respected and trusted delegates of the loyalty and wealth of the Transvaal. Perhaps they have come a little late, but they are making up for lost time by great energy. It is many months since we urged in these columns that "one way out" of the mess into which the Transvaal has been forced by the Liberals and by the Boer leaders taking advantage of an extraordinary and unexpected political opportunity was for the best speakers on the Rand to come over to England and by their voices assist in removing helpless ignorance and in neutralising the unenvied misrepresentations which were being made. Our advice has at last been acted on, and all we can say is, Better later than never. We welcome the Progressive delegates most warmly. They will be cheered in their hard but winning battle by the consciousness that they are fighting not only for the future of their adopted Colony but for British interests all over South Africa. That is the meaning of to-day's battle. Let us point out yet once again some of the facts which Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and his colleagues are here to place before men who, unfortunately, hold the destinies of their adopted land in their hands. These are all set forth in a long document which, as we said last week, we had been handed in a confidential sense. The document has now been handed to the Press generally. As we remarked in our last issue, it is an able and instructive summary of the platform of the Progressive or British party, and it will doubtless have great weight in the discussion on the forthcoming settlement. The Lyttelton Constitution, as will be remembered, provided for a nominated Executive in the Transvaal of seven or nine members. Security for British supremacy was thus established, because the power of initiative would have rested in the Government, who would have had at their back, as occasion required, a sufficient number of British representatives elected by the people. The new Liberal Government at once saw fit to surrender these safeguards, and in so ostentatiously promising Responsible Government, at this juncture in the affairs of the Transvaal, they weakened the British position, and unless they walk with extreme wariness, they will greatly imperil British supremacy, not only in the Colony, but throughout South Africa. Even the Lyttelton Constitution, subtracting the safeguard of a nominated Executive, leaves very little margin for safety. The present voters' roll gives the number of voters on the Witwatersrand, less the rural vote of Krugersdorp (some 1300) as 44,903, and the rest of the country, plus the rural Krugersdorp vote, as 43,420. On a quota of 1500 voters per member, as per the Lyttelton Constitution, this would give 30 members to the Witwatersrand area, and 29 to the rest of the country. In this case, the position of the two parties—British and Het Volk—would probably be:—

	British.		Het Volk.
Witwatersrand ..	25	..	5
Pretoria ..	4 or (3)	..	2 or (3)
Rest of Country ..	2 or (1)	..	21 or (22)
	31 or 29		28 or 30

The five Het Volk seats credited in the Witwatersrand area are Randfontein, Roodepoort, Vrededorp, Fordsburg, and South Germiston. As we have repeatedly said, the single issue in this great matter is British supremacy in South Africa, and the sole security for that is a working British majority in the Transvaal. If that were lost, what would follow? We have given the picture over and over again in these columns. The Orange River Colony would be completely dominated by a Cape Colony governed by the Bond—as it will be on the first General Election after the restoration of the franchise to rebels—and South Africa would be controlled and federated on the political lines of Het Volk, Unie, and Bond, which would mean Dutch supremacy throughout the sub-Continent.

Of course, it is ever most sedulously represented by Het Volk, or rather by its very clever spokesmen, that British supremacy and a British majority are not in question. The card which has been so successfully played by the Boer leaders is the one which was so wantonly, provocatively, and so unpatriotically played by the Radical politician of the Mother Country during and since the General Election. It is declared by the Boer leader and the British renegade, both in London and the Transvaal, that what is in question is a domination by a party or parties described from

time to time as "Rand," "Johannesburg," "Mining," "Capitalist," or "Progressive." Let the British Government not be deceived. If the British of the Transvaal do happen to control the capital of the country, that is their misfortune, not their fault. Perhaps many are sorry they did not take their capital elsewhere in the Empire not cursed by the malicious meddling of Home politicians. Be that as it may, we have yet to learn that because the money of the Transvaal and the industry of the country are on the side of British supremacy, therefore those are to be abandoned by England at the bidding of a small band of political schemers, defeated at great cost in British blood and treasure in the sanguinary arbitrament which they were daring enough to invoke. There has been a great talk of the Witwatersrand area being one homogeneous community of representatives of one interest or locality. The facts are that out of the total of forty-four thousand odd voters, there are not 30,000 in the Johannesburg municipality and suburbs, including the whole central mining area. Krugersdorp town, Roodepoort, Maraisburg, Florida, Germiston, Elsburg, Georgetown, Boksburg, and Springs have about 15,000 voters; while it is not to be forgotten that out of this total of forty-four thousand odd voters in the Rand area, 30,000 belong to the class known as "working man." We publish elsewhere a list of the candidates at the forthcoming Transvaal elections supported by the Progressive, or, let us properly call it, British, party. It gives the names and nationalities, together with the professions and political predilections of the candidates, and it will be seen by a careful study of it that a British majority in the Transvaal is possible only by the combination of the different British members in a broad give-and-take British policy, and that by far the largest party representing a single interest in the Parliament will be Het Volk. Indeed, the new Parliament in the Transvaal will be precisely on all fours with the Cape Parliament. The Dutch will vote as a solid machine in all questions favouring Dutch supremacy; and if but a small section of the party favouring British supremacy should rat and join Het Volk, the way will be made all the easier for the realisation of the ambition of those who ceaselessly strive for the Dutch domination of all South Africa.

All this is very apparent to the British on the Rand; the difficulty is to bring it home to the British politician in the Home Country. The Boer leaders, in reply, would say that they have no intention whatever of contesting any seats on the Rand; in fact, they go further than this, and undertake to support for the Dutch constituencies certain individuals of British nationality, thus making the Rand solid British. The essential fact is this, however. There are some 5000 Dutch electors so grouped on the Rand as to control five probable Dutch constituencies. Whoever may represent them, their political position is beyond question by the fact that they are accepted by Het Volk as suitable representatives. Two definite changes in the Lyttelton Constitution have been proposed to the West Ridgeway Committee, whose report we shall hear more of next Tuesday night—namely, the establishment of the old magisterial areas as constituencies, and manhood suffrage. The motive in both issues is not sentimental but practical. The Progressives are prepared to accept the magisterial area suggestion, provided it is not used to defeat representation on the voters' basis. The second suggestion of manhood suffrage is, however, quite another affair. The avowed object of Het Volk is to enfranchise the youths and squatters (Bywoners) on farms, and thus strengthen their position in Parliament. It is boyhood suffrage they want. As regards the issue of British supremacy, it is sufficient to accept Het Volk's own contention that manhood suffrage would give them from two to four more seats. Even the lower estimate would destroy all chances of a working British majority. There are also strong objections to the proposal on its merits. It would introduce another serious difficulty in connection with the unification of South Africa. How it would do so need not be at present laboured. It is sufficient for the moment to remember that the proposal of manhood suffrage in the Transvaal is made on behalf of men who are admitted not to be independently self-supporting and free of control of parents or patrons; and that, though it would be easy to grant such a franchise, it would be scarcely possible to withdraw it hereafter. We think, then, our readers will be able to draw the following conclusions from our statement of the facts of the situation:—

I. With the sole exception of Het Volk, no one group or party,

representative of a single material interest, can possibly obtain a majority in Parliament.

II. A British majority can only be obtained by combination of the various British parties.

III. In view of the narrowness of the majority and in the interest of the dignity of Parliament, it is desirable that a paid Speaker be provided for.

IV. The Lyttelton Constitution adapted to Responsible Government, with a nominated Upper House, represents the furthest limit to which it is possible to go without sacrificing the British majority in the Transvaal, and thus imperilling British supremacy in South Africa.

LEADERETTES.

Natal's Achievement.

THE Colony of Natal has taught, not merely its own natives, but the whole world a lesson. This is that the band of resolute men, mostly of British descent, who have made the Colony their home, were capable of restoring order where disloyalty had crept in, and of maintaining the laws of a civilised State in a territory that little more than half-a-century ago was given over to savagedom and to the wild forces of Nature. Thus rapidly does the Empire grow, and with such effectiveness as this does it plant itself on what were once the waste places of the earth. Thanks to the hardships which they have endured and to the success with which they have contended against them, the people of Natal are to-day imbued with a national spirit as intense as any that has stirred the breasts of Englishmen in times of trial. Hurt by the mistaken action of British Ministers, Natal Colonists have seized with the greater warmth the friendly and helping hands of sister States, whose citizen soldiers hurried forward to make her cause their own. There is a significance in the enthusiasm displayed at the luncheon given in honour of the returning Transvaalers at Durban the other day. It is the old story of common interests ripening into a kindred affection, which has taken practical shape in a common effort. Britain should be proud of the achievement of her sons beyond the seas. And so, for the most part, the people of the Mother Country are. It unfortunately happens that the voice of the nation filters through a channel that has been constructed with no special eye to the well-being of the Empire. With commendable bravery have the people of Natal taken up the White man's burden. Their reward lies in the safety of their homes, in a knowledge of duty performed, and in that access of strength which must come from the accomplishment of a difficult but necessary task. The position to-day is that the rebellion is over, most of the rebels having been captured or forced to surrender, a few only escaping into remote spots where they may lead a brief life of outlawry. The leaders are all killed or captured, the chief amongst them, after Bambata, the aged Sigamandi, having this week died the natural death that he so little deserved. Only one voice (with its few empty echoes) is heard making allegations against the manner in which the campaign has been conducted. We can but think that the Bishop of Zululand has been grossly deceived by persons unworthy of his trust. There is some sign of this in the gradual withdrawal of his lordship from the position he first took up, and we have no doubt at all that Mr. Justice Beaumont's inquiry will result in another triumphant vindication of the justice and humanity of Natal's citizen army. Grappling with its recent difficulty in a manner both statesmanlike and soldierly, the Colony has come out of the furnace refined and matured. Invested with the red badge of courage, it may put to shame wailings of the Mother Country who, resting upon the deeds of their ancestors, have themselves forgotten how to be great. Natal's fiery ordeal has not been lost upon any worthy son of the Empire, and least of all upon those South Africans in whose hands rests a larger share of the world's destiny than most people are yet able to imagine. With the sword and the rifle the Natal Colonist has brought back peace to his country, and not the least service done is that which has been rendered to the natives, who, intelligently led, are capable of greater things than the shoddy equality which a spurious kind of politico-religious teaching has been intent on forcing upon them. The native will be wise if he beats his spear into a pruning-hook without more ado.

A Pro-Rebel Pamphlet.

IN common with all who have more than a passing acquaintance with the Colony, we need ask no question as to the identity of "Gebuza," who writes in such a characteristic manner upon "The Peril in Natal" in a pamphlet published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. There is one good point about this pro-rebel tract in that it discounts whatever arguments it may contain by its early appeal to "those who feel misgivings about Natal's fitness properly to govern her dark-skinned people." If the people of Natal are unfit to manage the affairs of the Colony, what must be the unfitness of the people of England for the same task? We know there are those, especially amongst readers of the Radical Press, whose manner would indicate that they were behind the scenes when the scheme of this Universe was drawn up. To such omniscient persons the efforts of any

community, however sincere, must appear paltry indeed. Need it be said that this pamphlet will completely fit the accepted pro-rebel doctrines regarding the Natal trouble, as evolved in the editorial columns of the Radical Press and in the blindly argumentative questions addressed to the Under-Secretary for the Colonies by Little Englander politicians? With this difference—that the pamphleteer professes to quote history, and does it as glibly as a certain personage is said to quote Scripture. First our feelings are harrowed—or they would be if we belonged to the peculiar type for which the tract is intended—by the idea of punishment inflicted upon poor Blacks who have innocently practised the virtue of rebellion. The Whites of the Colony are roundly denounced as alarmists for not taking in sufficiently good part the occasional murder of their neighbours, their friends, and their police. While a large section of South Africa has been inclined to blame the Natal Ministry for concealing the fact of native unrest, this writer, with the quizzing Zulu pen-name, girds at them for scaremongers. Since the White supremacy has not been overthrown, what proof is there that a single rebel had anything of the kind at the back of his thick skull? What, indeed? We get a full taste of the writer's method when he quotes Sir Bartle Frere's statement, on September 30, 1878, that "an attempt of native tribes to combine to resist the White man and drive him back has been long foreseen. There can be no doubt that this design is now in process of attempted execution." This, says "Gobuza," was "stultified"—apparently by the Zulu war of the following year. In the same way, evidently, he would have had the recent warnings and threatenings "stultified" by another Isandhlwana, of which *manashe* he says: "This scare passed away as the weeks went by, and the Zulus continued to respect our 100 miles and more of border, in obedience to their ruler's orders that no offensive measures were to be taken against the English outside the Zulu frontier." This piffle may appeal to Little Englander ignorance at Home, but every South African child knows that the reason the Zulus held back was because of the severe check they got at Rorke's Drift and of their fears as to what might follow. Nothing, it seems, will cure people of "Gobuza's" stamp of their morbid negrophilism but an actual experience of life under the dictatorship of some such dusky war lord as Cetuywayo or Bambata. Our wearisome pamphleteer devotes seven pages to a reopening of the old Langalibalele case with a view to proving that the Whites were in the wrong, and is obliged to conclude the matter with Lord Carnarvon's expression of Queen Victoria's "appreciation of the general kindness and justice with which the natives of Natal have, for many years, been treated by the White population." From this, by a marvellous sequence of false logic, we pass to an exposition of what seems to be the pro-rebel position. Complaint is made that when the natives (incited, as we now know, by such teachings as are contained in this pamphlet) had merely killed a few Whites, and were acting defiantly in various parts of Natal, martial law was imposed, and the inordinate Black was prevented from arguing his case at length in the ordinary courts of the Colony. By way of encouraging native loyalty, "Gobuza" criticises the Governor of Natal for having brought the coloured editor of a notorious Zulu print into his presence for an explanation of recent articles in his paper. We get an explanation of the word "vuka," and of the particular kind of rising that the natives were invited to perform, but the flabby-hearted Little Englander reader for whom this pamphlet is intended learns nothing of the habitual *double entente* which marks all public utterances or writings amongst the South African natives. For an example of simple, or assumed, ignorance, one could hardly beat "Gobuza's" acceptance of Mr. Dube's published account of his interview with the Governor, which, we are told, "can hardly be supposed to be worded otherwise than with scrupulous accuracy." The Governor is blamed for taking his stand on native law in dealing with savages who, with witchcraft and assegai, have so abundantly proved their fitness for being placed on that platform of "equality" which their present champion suggests. White men are unctuously advised to "abstain from words which may help to fan the evil conflagration." What shall be said of the words of this pamphlet, which in closing seeks to excuse the blood-thirsty actions of those savages against whom the Natal Colonists have lately had to protect themselves? Fortunately, the great bulk of the natives of Natal have not been influenced by such language as this, or by the still more dangerous advice which a small knot of fanatical negrophilists may have given by word of mouth to the natives with whom they have come in contact.

Some Official Revelations.

THERE is, unfortunately, abundant evidence that the recent native troubles in Natal arose out of the pernicious teaching of the Ethiopian missionaries. Final proof of this is to be found in the Blue Book issued by the Home Government this week, from which we give some extracts on another page. In a long despatch from the Governor of Natal we get some insight into the character of many of those "enlightened" natives who appeal so strongly to the sympathies of Exeter Hall. While endeavouring to assist as far as possible all legitimate missionary work amongst the natives, the Natal Government was placed in an unenviable position by certain native preachers who, in defiance of the Government and its representatives, and in disobedience of orders, put up shanties of wood or sod in out-of-the-way corners of the native locations, and began their

peculiar ministrations as far as possible from the supervision of any White missionary. As for the doctrines taught, the Government, in many cases, were put in possession of emphatic evidence that these men were dabbling in sedition under a thin cloak of religion. The pulling down of two or three of their dirty little shanties was promptly denounced in the Radical Press at Home as the "destruction of Christian churches." Hence the inquiry and this explanatory despatch, to which we are indebted for the information that at least one of these self-constituted Black pastors was possessed of more wiles than religious convictions. From the same Blue Book we get some interesting information as to the antecedents of Mr. Alfred Mangena, who, a few weeks ago, was being interviewed by Radical newspapers and taken to the bosoms of Little Englander members of Parliament on the strength of his application before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal against the sentences on the murderers of Inspector Hunt and Trooper Armstrong, in connection with which we note that Mr. Mangena's lawyer was sending peremptory cablegrams to the Governor of Natal warning him that the natives would be executed at his peril. Mr. Mangena, we were told by the people and papers who slobbered over him, was making a heart-broken appeal for the lives of his "fellow Zulus" and personal friends. Now, the Natal Criminal Investigation Department has ransacked South Africa for traces of Mangena, and finds that, so far from being a Zulu, or even a Natal native, he is nothing more than a Fingo from East Griqualand, and that his chief claims for notoriety are the trouble he gave the Cape Government by inciting the Cape Town natives to resist certain sanitary regulations during the plague outbreak a few years ago. A report contained in the Blue Book shows how the natives in the location concerned were prevented by force from going to work on a certain day, and how the ringleaders of the little rebellion (this was several years prior to the Ethiopian outbreak of Bambata and Company in Natal) were tried and sentenced by the Cape Supreme Court. Mr. Mangena, we are told, escaped punishment by absconding, but had previously collected from his followers £150, to be used in law expenses. This sum has neither been spent for the purposes for which it was collected, nor has it been returned to the subscribers; instead, as the report puts it, "Mangena went to England to study." We are further told that his former followers are "threatening revenge the day he returns to South Africa." But Mr. Mangena may find it convenient to stay in England, that his valuable services may not be lacking to those who write pro-rebel pamphlets or ask pro-rebel questions in the House of Commons. Judging from the curious choice already made by a few English constituencies, there is nothing to prevent a buck nigger of the Ethiopian type sitting alongside Mr. Byles on the Ministerial benches. Seriously, if this Blue Book does not cause the British public to express its emphatic disgust at all efforts that have been made to put the case of Natal from the rebel point of view, then nothing will. Posterity will certainly think it a curious thing that a Colony should have had to spend a million in putting down a miserable little rebellion engineered by a few mock-parsons, whose all-powerful badge of sanctity was found in their black skins and in those other Christy-Minstral attributes which appeal to the unsophisticated and easily interested old women of the Mother Country.

The Coloured native, as given in the House of Commons on Monday, is as absurdly wrong as any statement that he has ever made. He "believes the meaning attached to the word in South Africa is a native of any country other than a European country." Now a native-born Australian, while glorying in the designation "native" in his own country, would be more than hurt if the same epithet were applied to him in South Africa, while an American would be equally emphatic in his protests. The term "native" was an unfortunate one to have crept into the Vereeniging Convention, for the obvious intention was to designate the coloured folk of South Africa, whether native or immigrant, of purely South African descent or otherwise. As we have already made clear, we would make no man's complexion or parentage a test of his qualification for the franchise. But the fact remains that there are whole races of people in South Africa who are no more fit for the responsibilities of governing a civilised State than were our own woad-painted ancestors of the Druidical age. This is a general rule to which there are exceptions, and the more numerous those exceptions become the better it will be for South Africa. For the future safety of the country it is essential that in the granting of representative Constitutions to the new Colonies justice should be done to the spirit of the Vereeniging Convention as regards the clause depriving the "native"—that is to say the coloured person—of the franchise. In this respect we are thoroughly at one with the Orania Union, a deputation of which waited upon Sir H. Goid-Adams on Monday and protested against any violation of the understanding that the native question, and especially the franchise, should be left to the Responsible Government of the Colony. The deputation are reported to have said that "there would be great dissatisfaction among natives if half-castes were given the preference over the better-class aborigines," and they are further reported to have "disputed Viscount Milner's recent statement that the term 'native' at the Vereeniging Convention did not include coloured people." The people of the Orange River Colony have evidently become alarmed by the recent efforts in London of

Dr. Abdurrahman, of Cape Town. As we have previously urged, this is a matter that must be left in the hands of White South Africa, who may be trusted to deal justly by the coloured folk in the matter of the franchise, as there is ample proof of their having done in other respects. In this connection the Cape Colony might have been more just before it was so generous, as some of the educated coloured people are themselves ready to admit. It is at present possible for a small proportion of the naturally backward coloured races of South Africa to raise themselves to that level upon which they may reasonably demand the franchise as a matter of right. It must be left to the Responsible Governments of the respective Colonies to decide as to the qualifications to be required before the franchise is granted and as to the manner in which that franchise shall be exercised. The Home Government has its hands more than full with the duty that devolves upon it of doing justice to British Colonists in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Any attempt to meddle in the question—which is one for the future—of coloured representation would have led inevitably to disaster, and we are glad to have had from the Under-Secretary for the Colonies the assurance that in the new Constitution about to be conferred the franchise will be restricted to White men.

By the will of the late Mr. Alfred Beit, the leading pro-Mr. Beit's Will, visions of which are given elsewhere in this issue, the deceased financier, by a stroke of his pen, endowed his

native country, his adopted country, and the country whose progress and welfare he had so much at heart, with munificent shares in the great wealth he had amassed in his all too short life of fifty-three years. No finer or more convincing reply could have been made by a noble personality to the cruel gibes and venomous shafts of ill-will levelled at him during his lifetime by the little-natured people whose sole pleasure in life appears to lie in attacking those whose success in the battle for existence has made them prominent marks. Truly in the scriptural sense of the phrase, Alfred Beit has heaped coals of fire upon the heads of his enemies; his was too kindly a nature ever to wish to do so literally, much as they deserved to undergo such a drastic process of punishment. Much of the vast accumulation of this world's goods that Mr. Beit owed to his undying faith and trust in the solidity and expansion of the British Empire has been given back with no niggard hand to consolidate and extend the projects of that other great Imperialist, Cecil John Rhodes, and to forward and foster the causes of education, of charity, and of the general welfare of his fellow-creatures in England, in South Africa, and in his native country of Germany. The influence of Mr. Rhodes is manifest throughout practically the whole will. The gift of £1,200,000 for the furtherance of the founder of Rhodesia's great scheme of a Cape-to-Cairo railway is a proof of Mr. Beit's personal belief in his old friend that sounds the keynote of the entire document. True, when one goes into the cost of railway construction in new territories, even such a huge sum as this does not mean everything, but it is at least a guarantee, if one were needed, that the work will go on to its destined fulfilment. The Cape-to-Cairo railway, as has been well pointed out by a gentleman closely connected with the undertaking, has never been merely a visionary enterprise. The line has already been completed to the extent of 2500 miles, out of the whole route of 6000 miles, and this splendid bequest of Mr. Beit's is bound to make a considerable reduction in the balance still to be accomplished, even assuming that it will not be devoted wholly to railway construction, but, as suggested by the terms of the will, to telegraph and telephone communication and other methods of transmission as well.

The late Mr. Beit has evidently appreciated to the
A Worthy Disciple. full the Imperial ideal in Africa as hinned in the mind of his friend who went before. The bequest of £50,000 and 5000 De Beers shares to the College

of Technology in connection with the University of London goes all but half-way towards meeting the cost of the building involved in Lord Rosebery's scheme for establishing in London a great Technological Institute on the lines of that at Charlottenburg. When Lord Rosebery, as Chancellor of the University, unfolded his scheme some three years ago to the London County Council, as the authority for technical education, he mentioned that an offer had been made by Messrs. Werner, Beit, and Co. to place a large sum of money in the hands of trustees as a contribution towards the cost of building and equipment; and Mr. Beit's bequest, therefore, may be regarded as being directly connected with that offer. The Institute of Medical Sciences Fund, to which £25,000 is left, is also, like the College of Technology, at present in a somewhat nebulous condition; but the bequest is the fulfilment of a promise made by Mr. Beit to the University of London with regard to the fund about two years ago. The cause of education in South Africa must also gain largely by Mr. Beit's generosity. One of the difficulties experienced with the young South Africans selected for Rhodes Scholarships has been that the Oxford University entrance examination has proved a rather severe test, owing to the somewhat limited facilities offered in South Africa for higher education. It was doubtless to remedy this state of affairs that Mr. Beit left £200,000 to be

applied towards building and equipping a University on the site of the property recently given by him to Johannesburg. A similar sum for educational, charitable, and public purposes in Rhodesia is another earnest of the testator's confidence in the future of that territory—truly, by his will, he has testified to the faith that was in him. The Cape Colony in general, and Kimberley and Grahamstown in particular, all benefit largely by his largesse for similar good objects; and, not only by his donation of £25,000 to the Rhodes University in the last-mentioned city, but by his gift of £10,000 towards the Rhodes Memorial Fund, did Mr. Beit give further evidence, even after his hand and brain were stilled in death, of his affectionate memory of the late Mr. Rhodes. Hospitals are not neglected, for the King's Fund is enriched by a gift of £20,000, Guy's Hospital rejoices in another of the same amount, and still a third sum of £20,000 is to be distributed, in the discretion of the Trustees, to charitable institutions in London. After all this, one ceases to wonder at the endowment of the late financier's native city of Hamburg with a magnificent private property for public pleasure purposes, and of a further sum of £20,000 for charitable purposes, or at the distribution between the National Gallery in London and various galleries and museums in Germany of several of the historic paintings and works of art that were among Mr. Beit's most cherished and valuable possessions in his beautiful Park Lane residence. Mr. Beit's will, read as a whole, is one of those great public documents whose influence will be felt, not merely for generations, but probably for centuries to come. Assuredly the names of Cecil John Rhodes and Alfred Beit will be enshrined for all time in the Valhalla of South Africa, in the womb of that new *Imperium in Imperio* across the seas which they both raised up by the lever of their creative genius and the fulcrum of their enormous possessions.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, the boy who cried "Wolf"
The Chinese Labour Outlook. when there was no wolf, but who has not yet suffered the penalty of the youth in the fable, is still busy explaining the scare that was raised on Radical platforms at the last General Election. His present position

is that Chinese labour in the Transvaal is a necessary evil, and he shifts the emphasis from the noun to the adjective or *vice versa* just as the political complexion of his audience seems to demand. At Cockermouth on Wednesday night he found himself amongst a people who had taken up the false cry of "Wolf" with such earnestness that they are inclined to ask why the dread animal has not been drawn and quartered long since. His explanation is that a wise administration has put the creature on a chain, and that while more violent measures are undesirable, it may be reasonably hoped that the fearsome beast will die of inanition in the course of a few months. If Radical electors profess to believe in this view of the Chinese labour question, they must be as familiar with the art of humbug as any of their acknowledged leaders. For a thoroughly non-partisan statement of the most-quoted phase of the Rand labour problem no one can do better than read the account of a speech by Sir Richard Solomon which appeared in Thursday's *Times*. We see there that the amount of crime, of which so much has been made by anti-Chinese writers and speakers, is very small; and that not only are the coolies more law-abiding than they would probably have been in China, but the number of serious offences is certainly less than would have been the case if a similar number of South African natives could have been employed in their stead. Knowing what we do of compound fights in the old Krugorian days, and of the constant enmity between the mine native and the Zarp, we are agreeably surprised that official figures should show, during the whole of last year, only 119 serious offences amongst the fifty thousand coolies, and that these should represent only about 40 distinct offences. A statement of this kind from such a South African as Sir Richard Solomon knocks the bottom out of all Radical arguments that the Chinese are an unruly mob. Moreover, we are told by Sir Richard Solomon that the Government hope to reduce even last year's small percentage by a further weeding out and deportation of the few undesirables who have crept into every shipload. Would that Britain could follow the same excellent example! Further, we have an implied protest regarding trivial offences against regulations, such as unauthorised absence from work, being made the subject of a conviction, Sir R. Solomon preferring that such matters should be dealt with by a fine, as is usually the case in an English factory. This would probably simplify the task of the Government inspectors, whose courts are open to the public, who may go in at any time they choose and watch the process of controlling a body of workmen that are cared for and protected as workers never were since the world began. It is late in the day to refer to the necessity for Chinese labour, but we cannot forbear mentioning that Sir Felix Schuster, the recent Liberal candidate for the City, at the half-yearly meeting of the Union of London and Smiths Bank the other day touched upon the serious condition of affairs that would have resulted, not for Great Britain alone, but for the whole world, if the continued and increasing arrivals of gold from South Africa had only partially ceased, as they certainly would have done but for the employment of the Chinese. But for Chinese labour Great Britain might not now be in the position of chief purveyor of gold to a world which cannot absorb too much of the precious metal.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

GROWING CONFIDENCE AS TO THE FAVOURABLE TENOR OF THE
WEST RIDGEWAY COMMITTEE REPORT.

GOOD WORK OF THE RAND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

HOW THEY OBTAINED THEIR POWER OF ATTORNEY TO ACT.

TROUNCING LAST WEEK'S LIES FROM THE RAND.

THERE WAS NO "INTENSE INDIGNATION," BUT MERELY "AMUSEMENT."

IN our last issue we had something to say about the latest Radical lies on the political situation in the Transvaal. We were told in a cablegram from Johannesburg, published in a pro-Boer daily paper in London, that there had been "intense indignation" on the Rand because certain gentlemen had arrived in London professing to represent the British of the Transvaal on political questions. The reference, of course, was palpable. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Mr. Abe Bailey, and Sir William Van Hulesteyn had come across in the same steamer as the members of the West Ridgeway Committee; and the Boer leaders, together with a rather nondescript and small British section they have succeeded in getting to work with them, were rather sore in consequence. In order to make some sort of a show of opposition to the Progressive deputation, a few politicians waited upon Lord Selborne and got the High Commissioner to be the vehicle of a cablegram to Lord Elgin, which they themselves had drawn up. And so we had it that "twenty British politicians" had done this, that, and the other thing, and that there was "intense indignation" that the gentlemen we have named should actually pose in London as representatives of the British on the Rand. We said quite plainly that we thought such a cablegram was not only arrant nonsense but a ridiculous fabrication. The proof of our contention was in Wednesday's *Times*, when a long cablegram appeared from the Johannesburg correspondent of our contemporary. We said last week that the members of the West Ridgeway Committee were quite aware of the standing and influence of the Progressive representatives at present in London, and that there was no likelihood of Lord Elgin being deceived by the very weak bluff engineered in Pretoria, and the preposterous presumption of a somewhat venomous and unpatriotic anti-British coterie or clique in the Colony. What are the facts? The Progressive General Council had been holding a number of meetings during the sittings of the West Ridgeway Committee in Johannesburg; a great deal of good being done by the members in quietly but persistently meeting misrepresentation after misrepresentation. The Progressive General Council held a special meeting, which was presided over by Sir George Farrar, at which sixty branches of the Progressive Association were represented, and these branches represented a total enrolled membership of 43,000. A reference to our leading article will show that this is just about the total British vote on the Rand. What was done at this meeting? A unanimous resolution was passed authorising Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Sir William Van Hulesteyn, and Messrs. Abe Bailey, Drummond Chaplin, and George Mitchell to address His Majesty's Government in London on behalf of the whole Association. In other words, the five gentlemen named are the spokesmen of the whole British population in the Transvaal who may be supposed to be loyal to the Progressive policy of protecting British interests in the Colony. What, then, about the "intense indignation" so unscrupulously cabled to the Radical paper last week? Of course there are one or two so-called Britishers in the Transvaal who have not given their mandate to the gentlemen we have named, and we think we know the gentlemen well enough to say that even if they had given them their mandate they would have declined the high honour of representing them. The deputation to the High Commissioner, therefore, was a mere flash in the pan, and, as the *Times* correspondent says, "The incident has simply caused amusement here."

WORK OF THE DELEGATES IN LONDON.

During last week the three latest-arrived delegates, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Sir William Van Hulesteyn, and Mr. Abe Bailey, who have made their headquarters at the Savoy Hotel, were busily engaged, with their secretaries, in receiving interested callers, and completing the Progressive case for submission to the Government. On Monday they had an interview with Lord Elgin, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office, in order to put before his lordship the views of the Progressive Association with regard to the proposed Constitution for the Transvaal. The interview lasted an hour and a quarter. The text of the report of the Ridgeway Committee was circulated to members of the Cabinet on the same evening, in anticipation of the Council to be held for the purpose of deciding upon the form of the Government's proposals with regard to the Transvaal Constitution.

THE DELEGATES AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A representative of *South Africa* had a chat on Wednesday, in the Lobby of the House of Commons, with Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Colonial Club, which, on the previous day, had invited the whole of the Liberal party in the House of

Commons to meet Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Sir William Van Hulesteyn, Mr. Abe Bailey, and Mr. F. Drummond Chaplin, four of the delegates who have come over from Johannesburg to represent the views of the Transvaal Progressive Association in connection with the new Constitution to be granted to the Transvaal.

"The Liberal Colonial Club," explained Mr. Tennant, "consists of Liberal Free Traders, and was formed for the study and discussion of Colonial questions. The inaugural dinner was only held on Thursday of last week at the Trocadero Restaurant, under the presidency of Lord Durham. The Colonies have been called 'the political laboratories of the British Empire,' and the study of these experiments in progressive social legislation is a special feature of the work of the Club. Attention is also given to matters which, while primarily of Home interest, are important to the well-being of the Imperial Commonwealth. It appeared to the Executive Committee, of which I am Chairman, that, seeing the delegates from the Transvaal Progressive Association were in London, it would be a good idea if the Club were to start off on its propaganda by inviting Sir Percy Fitzpatrick and the other gentlemen who had accompanied him from South Africa, to meet the Liberal party in one of the Committee rooms of the House of Commons, and discuss with them their views on the proposed new Constitution for the Transvaal. The Club has provided a platform, of course not only for the delegates of the Transvaal Progressive Association, but also a common meeting-ground for all shades of opinion within the Liberal party to discuss questions of great controversy, upon which the strongest opinions are held."

"So your meeting on Tuesday was not confined to members of the Liberal Colonial Club?"

"Oh, by no means. We asked the whole Liberal party in the House to attend, and, in the event, I presided over about 100 members of Parliament, representing all shades of opinion in the Liberal ranks. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Sir William Van Hulesteyn, Mr. Abe Bailey, and Mr. F. Drummond Chaplin all attended the meeting. I spoke for a few minutes at the outset to start the ball a-rolling, as it were, pointing out that I thought the Liberal Colonial Club had performed a public service, whether one took the view that mine-owners, or Randlords as some people prefer to call them, are imbued with a double dose of original sin, or whether one took the view that there is no particular harm in holding a mining security. Either complexion of thought ought to thank us, I claimed, because we put the case before the strong anti-Imperialist at first hand, so as to be prepared to argue against it, and on the other side the gentlemen who were strongly Imperialist were also anxious to hear the case at first hand, so that they might be the better able to advance it. I said, 'We who are Imperialists are anxious to let it be known that we are as keen as any party can be for equal rights, equal justice, between man and man, irrespective of creed, race, or colour, in order that all parties may unite in loyalty and allegiance to the Crown and to the British Government, irrespective of the party that may be in office.'"

THE MEETING WITH THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"What was the procedure at the meeting after your opening remarks, Mr. Tennant?"

"Then the four delegates from the Transvaal all made speeches one after the other. The main point which they brought out was that there is a majority of the British race in the Transvaal, and naturally they contended that such majority ought to be reproduced proportionately in their representative Chamber under the new Constitution. That was the main thesis that they came to dilate upon."

"And then, I suppose, questions were invited?"

"Yes. As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Molteno tried to make a speech, but, after he had spoken for a minute or two, I intervened, saying I thought it would be for the convenience of the meeting if he would put his questions one by one. That view received some support, but I must candidly confess that I saw it was not universally supported. There were others who said to Mr. Molteno, 'Put your case in your own way. Don't you be browbeaten.' Someone got up and said, in effect, 'This is a meeting the invitation to which carries with it an invitation to discussion, and is it not perfectly right and proper that Mr. Molteno should put his case in his own way?' I said that I should certainly be the last person to wish to disturb Mr. Molteno or any other member in the manner in which he chose to put his case, but that I did think it would be for the convenience of everybody that a uniform system should be worked upon, and have one question answered before the next was put. That course was eventually agreed upon, and not departed from afterwards."

"Did you have any further trouble with any of the members?"

"The question of Chinese labour cropped up towards the close of the meeting, and I made an appeal to the members present to allow Chinese labour to remain in abeyance, as it was a question upon which violent passions, or at any rate strong feelings, were aroused, and I did not wish anything to occur in that room to which our guests might take any possible exception. Therefore, that subject was not mentioned again."

"Do you think, Mr. Tennant," our representative asked, "that the delegates were able to convince any of the more extreme members of the Liberal party present of the soundness of the case they had come all the way from South Africa to champion?"

"I don't think," replied Mr. Tennant, "that people like that are convinced by meetings. Of course, it was a meeting of obviously strong

opinions, and, as such, was not a very easy one to manage; but I am glad to say that, in spite of the evident divergence of views, we had quite a harmonious gathering. A meeting of that description, with seven or eight people all wanting to ask questions at once, may easily get out of hand, but it did not do so on this occasion. It was quite courteous to the visitors, and quite orderly and harmonious. After about an hour had been spent in the 'heckling,' Major Seely moved a vote of thanks to the South African delegates, which was seconded by Mr. Cairns, and unanimously agreed to. I conveyed the thanks of the meeting to the representatives of the Transvaal, and the meeting then closed."

"And you are satisfied with the Liberal Colonial Club's first step?"

"Yes; I think it is a move in the right direction. Our idea is to afford support to the Imperialist members of the Liberal Cabinet in dealing with Colonial affairs. Some of them have had by no means an easy time lately."

"No," remarked the interviewer; "I should think that they found South Africa and Egypt pretty hard nuts to crack!"

"No doubt," replied Mr. Tennant, with a smile, "but I think those questions are all right now. I cannot be certain, of course, but I believe they will be settled satisfactorily."

CONFERENCE WITH UNIONIST MEMBERS.

At a well-attended meeting of the South African and Colonial Parliamentary Committee, held in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon—Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Chairman of the Committee, presiding—the new Constitutions to be granted to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony were discussed. Besides the members of the Committee there were present Lord Milner, several other peers, including Lord Onslow, and a number of ex-Ministers of the late Cabinet, including Mr. Walter Long, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Sir William Van Hulesteyn, Mr. Abe Bailey, and Mr. F. Drummond Chaplin were also present. The proceedings were private, but the question of the Constitutions in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony was clearly laid before the Committee, and counsels of moderation and of vigilance were the chief characteristics of the discussion. One feeling pervaded the meeting—that the permanency of British interests in South Africa must be secured, at any cost to party prejudice or electioneering propaganda. Nothing was said that any patriotic Liberal might not have heard, and a process of statement, question, and discussion was followed. The South African and Colonial Parliamentary Committee was present in almost full force, representing over forty members. It could not be said that a note of optimism pervaded the meeting. The difficulties of the present Government in relation to the extreme views held by a section of the Liberal party gave ground for apprehensions which were justified, seeing that the report of the Ridgeway Committee will not be laid before Parliament, nor the new Constitutions discussed through a Bill, but only after the decision is embodied in Letters Patent, which cannot be revoked. After the meeting the Committee, with the guests, adjourned to the dining-room of the House of Commons to a luncheon given to the South African Progressive delegates by the Chairman, Sir Gilbert Parker.

LOBBY STATEMENTS REGARDING BOTH MEETINGS.

The Lobby representative of the *Standard*, writing on Wednesday night, said:—

"Some of the Liberal members who attended the meeting on Tuesday, which was addressed by the Transvaal delegates, misunderstood certain important points in Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's speech. Sir Percy did not, as they supposed, himself advocate a nominated Upper House as a means of securing British legislative supremacy in the Colony. This is not his own view at all. What he intended to convey to the meeting was that the Liberal Government were currently rumoured to have that solution in prospect. The members of the Transvaal deputation regard such a scheme for preserving British institutions as wholly illusory. They point to the fact that it is never found in practice, whatever theoretical check may be provided by an Upper Assembly of nominated representatives, that the superior Chamber in a British Colony will thwart the declared wishes of the majority of the people. Their own conviction, and the one that they are here to urge, is that the only certain method of securing the continuance of British institutions in the Transvaal is to obtain a clear majority in the Legislative Assembly. If, as it is rumoured on apparently good authority, the Liberal Government intend to enfranchise the Transvaal Colonists on the basis of manhood suffrage, it is perfectly clear to everybody that this essential majority in the Legislative Assembly cannot be obtained. There is only one practical way in which it can be done, and that is by the adoption of the Lyttelton Constitution. All this was endeavoured to be shown to the Liberals on Tuesday, and the same arguments formed the basis of yesterday's proceedings, when Unionist members met the Transvaal delegates in one of the Committee-rooms of the House."

Both Lord Milner and Mr. Lyttelton addressed the meeting. The ex-Colonial Secretary gave an interesting and incisive review of the situation in South Africa, describing the Lyttelton Constitution and its repudiation by the present Government. He warned those Unionists who intend to take part in the forthcoming debate on the Colonial Estimates to moderate their language and to be guarded in their criticisms. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick then described the conditions in the Colony under which a Constitution was being granted to the Transvaal, emphasising the points which have already been set out. The proceedings, in which Sir William Van Hulesteyn also took an active part, were characterised by complete harmony of opinion, as well as by the earnestness and moderation of the principal speakers."

SOUTH AFRICAN VIEWS AND COMMENTS.

ANXIETY IN ALL THE COLONIES.

In a cable received on Saturday, the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* said: The declaration in the House of Commons on the 31st inst. is anxiously awaited. It is assumed that manhood suffrage will be adopted, and that the boundaries of the old electoral districts will be preserved. These concessions to the Boers, though substantial, would possibly have been acquiesced in if decided on in January last. The British complaint of the additional damage to their position caused by the delay which, coupled with the Home Government's attitude on the labour question, has produced stagnation. The actual present diminution of the British population resulting from the working-class exodus is probably small, but if the stagnation is prolonged for several months and a new roll is prepared on the basis of the decreased population the British position will be seriously affected. The Boers are not blamed for seeking to take every advantage which the present position offers. The action of a handful of British-born politicians in asking the High Commissioner yesterday to telegraph to the Earl of Elgin a repudiation of the Progressive delegates affords a fresh indication of the extent to which the British party is handicapped by internal divisions. The deputation's action is explained by Pretoria's prejudice against the Rand, by anti-capitalist feeling, and by personal antagonisms. These combined to blind the members to the main issue. They fail to perceive that their efforts, if successful, must result in Het Volk forming an Administration. The Boers, if in power, would certainly be tempted to pursue such a policy as would cause continued stagnation in order to prevent the British from regaining control when it has once been lost. The responsibility rests with the Home Government.

All classes of the British population (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard*) are awaiting with the keenest anxiety the results of the deliberations which the Cabinet is reported to be having at the present moment with Sir J. West Ridgeway's Committee. It is noteworthy of remark that in this crisis in the history of South Africa all discussion of economic questions has ceased, and the sole anxiety expressed is whether the British supremacy won during the war is to be maintained or lost. I am convinced that people in England do not realise that the Boers have a plan of action for the future, if events are so favourable to them as to give them an opportunity of being the predominant partners in the Transvaal. This plan they have disclosed from time to time in their public speeches, and it is now possible to give a more or less connected narrative of their intentions. It is the avowed determination of the leader of the Boers (and this determination was announced in a speech recently made by Mr. Smuts) to get rid of the British officials, at any rate to the extent of providing situations for the old burgher civil servants who lost their appointments during the war; to use the ten millions which were underwritten at Johannesburg during Mr. Chamberlain's tour for the relief of poor burghers; to obtain their own system of education in spite of the provisions of the Vereeniging Treaty; to remove sufficient of the railway staff to give places to the old employees, and to make a free issue of arms. All these changes have been foreshadowed in a manner that leaves no doubt whatever as to the firm intention of the Boers to carry them out. Without becoming imaginative, it is quite easy to outline a further development of their aims and objects. If the Boers obtain a supremacy in the local Parliament, they would have the power to control the issue of arms and ammunition, to abolish or increase, or otherwise regulate, the Volunteer forces; they would have in their hands the disposal of arsenals, and would be able to deal with the whole question of internal defence. This, it is scarcely necessary to point out, might entail, and very likely would entail, the disarmament of the British and the arming of the Boer population.

Nothing, however, that the Boers can do will stop the influx of population into a great mining centre like Johannesburg, and in private conversations I have heard it more than once suggested by some of my Boer friends that a federation of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal would be the best and the quickest way of settling for all time the predominance of the Boer vote. The result of such a measure would be to place in the hands of the Dutch majority of the federated Colonies the whole future of South Africa, Cape Colony and Natal depend for the greater part of their revenue on the through traffic from the coast to Johannesburg. A Dutch majority governing Johannesburg could "squeeze out" either of these Colonies at will, and in this way they could control the finances, and therefore the destinies, of the sub-Continent.

THE BOERS DICTATING TERMS.

The *Express* correspondent at Johannesburg said: Boers all over the Transvaal are congratulating themselves that Sir J. West Ridgeway's Committee will report to the British Government in their favour. They are convinced the Committee will outline a scheme by which the voting power will send more Boers than Britons to the proposed local Parliament. The British in the Transvaal were not approached directly by the Committee, who sent them a letter in which the phrase occurred: "These are the lowest terms to which the Boers will accede." The Boers are talking of what they will do when they become the predominant partners in the Transvaal. Mr. Smuts in a recent speech stated that the Boers are determined to get rid of British officials, whom they will turn out to provide situations for the old burgher civil servants.

The Bloemfontein correspondent of the *Standard*, cabling on Wednesday, said: The gloomiest apprehensions have been aroused here by a rumour that the Imperial Government has decided to suppress the report of the West Ridgeway Committee. It is hoped that the Committee was impressed by the general fear prevalent here of the boycotting and persecuting tendencies of the Orania Unie faction, tendencies which increase with the neglect shown by the Imperial Government towards the loyalists. The *Friend* newspaper avows the intention of the Dutch to break up the land settlement arrangement, on the ground that it is unworkable. It is notorious that many settlers would lose everything if pressed for payment after three years of drought. Supporters of the Orania Unie do not disguise their pleasure at the prospect of

acquiring cheap farms. Property in Bloemfontein has depreciated greatly since the present period of uncertainty regarding the intentions of the Liberal Cabinet set in.

There is no question (says the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times*) about the strained anxiety with which the people of the Colony are awaiting the decision of His Majesty's Government in the matter of their Constitution. Attempts are being made in certain quarters to represent the presence in London of five of the leaders of the Progressive party as the more unauthorised concurrence of five interested individuals. Nothing could be further from the truth. There need be no mystery whatever about their mission. The last act of the Progressive General Council before separating after the departure of the West Ridgeway Committee was to pass a unanimous resolution authorising these five gentlemen—Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Sir William Van Hulsteyn, and Messrs. Abe Bailey, Drummond Chaplin, and George Mitchell—to address His Majesty's Government in London on behalf of the whole Association. At the meeting in question, over which Sir George Farrar presided, 60 branches of the Association were represented, with a total enrolled membership just short of 43,000. Nothing, therefore, could be clearer or more weighty than the authority with which the delegates are armed. No one who knows the Transvaal and its personal jealousies will have been surprised to learn that 20 gentlemen were found last week to form a deputation to Sir Richard Solomon, in the absence of Lord Selborne, for the purpose of solemnly declaring that, though British-born citizens themselves, they had given no "mandate" to the delegates in London. The incident has simply caused amusement here, because no member of the deputation has ventured to explain wherein as a British-born citizen he can conceivably differ from the delegates' objects. The one united desire of all true South Africans is that their affairs should be kept clear of English party politics, and they have watched the work of the Committee with real appreciation since its inception.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Standard* cabled on Friday of last week: The Progressives have informed the Earl of Selborne that the five delegates, Sir W. Van Hulsteyn, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Mr. Abe Bailey, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Chaplin, were duly authorised by a general council of delegates from 60 branches to represent the association in England. The gentlemen named are entitled, therefore, to speak on behalf of over 40,000 British male adults. The members of the deputation which waited on Sir Richard Solomon, and which included at least two burghers of the late Republic, claimed only to represent themselves.

THE FORTHCOMING TRANSVAAL ELECTION.

LIST OF THE BRITISH CANDIDATES.

The following is the list of candidates who will stand in the British interest at the General Election under the new Constitution in the Transvaal:—

Name.	Birthplace.	Profession.	Party.
Mr. Abe Bailey ..	Cape Colony	Financier	Progressive
Mr. J. A. Van der Byl ..	" (Dutch)	Farmer	Independent
Mr. D. P. Chaplin ..	England	Financier	Progressive
Mr. E. Chappell ..	"	Merchant	"
Mr. H. Crawford ..	Scotland	Retired Business Manager	Independent
Mr. R. Currie ..	Cape Colony	Auctioneer	Progressive
Col. W. Dalrymple ..	Scotland	Managing Director Anglo-French Exploration Co.	"
Mr. P. Duncan ..	Scotland	Col. Secretary	Independent
Mr. C. Everard ..	England	Farmer	"
Sir G. Farrar ..	"	Financier	Progressive
Sir P. Fitzpatrick ..	Cape Colony	"	"
Mr. D. Forbes ..	Transvaal	Farmer	"
Mr. Harry Graumann ..	England	Speculator	Independent
Mr. E. Hancock ..	Cape Colony	Agent	Responsible
Mr. W. Hosken ..	England	Merchant	Progressive
Sir Wm. Van Hulsteyn ..	Holland	Solicitor	"
Mr. A. Johnstone ..	England	Merchant	Transvaal Political
Mr. W. F. Lance ..	"	Solicitor	Progressive
Mr. J. W. Leonard ..	Cape Colony	Barrister-at-Law	"
Mr. H. L. Lindsay ..	"	Solicitor	"
Mr. R. K. Loveday ..	Natal	Surveyor	Transvaal Political
Dr. McNeill ..	Scotland	Medico	Progressive
Mr. G. Mitchell ..	England	Merchant	"
Mr. J. A. Naser ..	Cape Colony (Dutch)	Solicitor	Independent
Mr. H. B. Papenfus ..	Orange R.C.	Barrister	Responsible
Mr. J. W. Quinn ..	England	Baker	"
Mr. Raith ..	Scotland	Mechanic	Labour
Mr. J. de Roos ..	Cape Colony (Dutch)	Storekeeper	Independent
Sir A. Woolls-Sampson ..	"	Speculator	Progressive
Mr. Shanks ..	Scotland	Mason	Labour
Mr. H. R. Skinner ..	"	Mining Engineer	Progressive
Sir R. Solomon ..	Cape Colony	Barrister	Independent
Dr. Strachan ..	Scotland	Medico	Progressive
Mr. W. K. Tucker ..	Cape Colony	Surveyor	Responsible
Mr. E. Williams ..	Wales	Mining Engineer	Progressive
Mr. H. Wyndham ..	England	Farmer	"
Mr. J. Zeederberg ..	Cape Colony (Dutch)	Contractor	Independent

COMFORTS FOR THE NATAL TROOPS.

WE are glad to be able to state that the fund for the provision of certain necessary comforts for the Natal troops established by Natalians and their friends in London continues to make satisfactory progress, and has already proved of great service to the men in the field. Mr. Henry V. Ellis, the Treasurer and Secretary, informs us that the fund now totals £320. Of this, the troops have received £18 for immediate use, and 264 kits have been sent out, comprising that number of Balacava caps and woollen knitted waist belts, with 528 good flannel shirts, and the same number of knitted woollen pairs of socks, the whole of which, if purchased in Natal, would, it is estimated, have cost £320. A full statement of accounts will not be possible until the Secretary has learned from Durban what have been the local disbursements in connection with the goods sent out. All the money received so far has been promptly devoted to the more urgent needs of the troops in the field and of those in hospital at Eshowe. The latest contribution to the fund is one of 10 dollars from Mr. Joseph Mathers, of New York.

MR. KIPLING ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING has written the following remarkable poem upon the present crisis in South Africa's affairs. It appeared in yesterday's *Standard*, and contains all the prophetic, as well as the poetic, fire which the Empire has learned to expect from its Laureate at his best.

The shame of Amajuba Hill
Lies heavy on our line,
But here is shame completer still
And England makes no sign.
Unchallenged, in the market-place
Of Freedom's chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
Into the stranger's hand.

At a great price you loosed the yoke
'Neath which our brethren lay
(Your dead that perished ere 'twas broke
Are scarcely dust to-day).
Think you ye freed them at that price?
Wake, or your toil is vain!
Our rulers jugglingly devise
To sell them back again.

Back to the ancient bitterness
Ye ended once for all—
Back to oppression none may guess
Who have not borne its thrall—
Back to the slough of their despond,
Helots anew, held fast
By England's seal upon the bond
As Helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
Rebellion's lawful prey?
This is their sin: that oft betrayed,
They did not oft betray;
That to their hurt they kept their vows,
That for their faith they died. . .
God help them, Children of Our House,
Whom England hath denied!

But we—what God shall turn our doom—
What blessing dare we claim,
Who slay a nation in the womb
To crown a trickster's game?
Who come before amazed mankind,
Forsovere in party-feud,
And search the forms of law to bind
Our blood to servitude.

Now, even now, before men learn
How near we broke our trust,
Now, even now, ere we return
Dominion to the dust;
Now—ere the Gates of Mercy close
For ever 'gainst the line
That sells its sons to serve its foes—
Will England make no sign?

SPEAKING in the Legislative Council of the Orange River Colony on Friday of last week, Mr. Hugh Gunn, Director of Education, said that 10,000 native children were at present being educated under the different Church denominations. The natives were determined to have education, whether the Government provided it or not. They willingly paid more in school fees than Whites. Their eagerness for education, Mr. Gunn said, was pathetic.

DEATH OF MR. W. H. ROGERS.

With much regret we record this week the death of Mr. William Heyward Rogers, of Johannesburg. As briefly announced in our last issue, Mr. Rogers passed away, somewhat suddenly, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 6, Woodfield Road, Eaton Rise, Ealing, W., the residence of one of his married daughters, whom he, together with his wife, was visiting, prior to his intended return to South Africa in September next. Although the end came quite unexpectedly, Mr. Rogers had been far from well for some time past, and it was mainly upon the advice of his eldest son, who is well known in Johannesburg as a medical practitioner, that he resolved upon seeking rest and quietude in the Old Country, only arriving Home in May last after a brief stay at Muizenberg. About three years ago Mr. Rogers was prostrated with a paralytic seizure, and although he was able after a time to resume his business duties, it was painfully evident to his many friends that he had not completely regained his health and strength. Born at Cape Town in the year 1845, Mr. Rogers always evinced the deepest interest in all matters touching the welfare of the great sub-Continent, the development of whose vast natural resources, and particularly that of the Witwatersrand gold mining industry he followed with the closest attention. Upon the completion of his scholastic studies at Dr. Shanguin's educational establishment in Cape Town, Mr. Rogers embarked upon his business career by going, in the year 1871, to Kimberley, where he was engaged in business with his brother, Major Harry Rogers, and of which town he was Mayor from 1883 to 1884. He figured prominently in the



Photo. by]

[Duffus.

THE LATE MR. W. H. ROGERS.

local life of "the Diamond City," and among other offices discharged that of Chairman of the Kimberley Hospital. At a later period, and in the early days of the Transvaal gold mining industry, Mr. Rogers turned his attention to Johannesburg as a place which seemed to offer scope for new enterprise. His ultimate connection with the firm of H. Eckstein and Co. and the many gold mining companies controlled by that firm is well known. Included in the companies of which he was at one time Chairman of Directors may be mentioned the Crown Reef Gold Mining Company, while he was also attached to the directorate in Johannesburg of the African City Properties Trust, Limited (local Board), the French Rand Gold Mining Company, the Geldenhuis Estate, Jumpers Deep, Jumpers Gold, Lancaster Gold, Meyer and Charlton, New Florida Estates, and the Princess Estate and Gold Mining Company. As a member of the Hospital Board at Johannesburg, too, Mr. Rogers did much good work. Another particularly noteworthy circumstance in connection with the life of Mr. Rogers was his appointment to a seat on the Milner Advisory Committee in Cape Town just prior to the termination of the late war. In the year 1867 Mr. Rogers was married at Holy Trinity Church, Cape Town, to Miss Jane Gusterson, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Gusterson, whom he now leaves to mourn his loss, together with thirteen children, and his only brother, Major Harry Rogers, of Johannesburg, whose son Frank, it may be recalled, was killed during the late Boer war at Lady-

smith. In private life Mr. Rogers displayed many qualities which made his friendship highly valued, and his death will be sincerely deplored, while the greatest sympathy will be felt with his widow and family in their heavy bereavement.

Amid many evidences of the universal respect in which he was held, the mortal remains of Mr. Rogers were on Monday laid to rest in the City of Westminster (St. George's) Cemetery, Hanwell. The obsequies were conducted by the Rev. W. M. Farquhar (Rector of Hanwell), and the principal mourners present were Mr. Sydney Rogers and Mr. Clive Rogers (sons), Master William Murray (grandson), Mr. Robert Whyte, Mr. R. Maxwell, Mr. R. Skelton, Mr. F. Eckstein, Mr. J. G. Poole, Mr. Charles Leonard, Mr. G. Richards, Mr. C. Rowe, Mr. G. Lomas, Mr. T. Shirwell, Mr. W. W. Thompson, Mr. J. Johnson Hoyle, Mr. A. R. Goldring, Mr. W. Miller, Dr. Baker, and Messrs. Beckett and Burgess (who attended on behalf of Mr. Andrew Moir, of 1, London Wall Buildings). The coffin consisted of a shell and polished oak outer case with brass mountings, and bore the following inscription: "William Heyward Rogers. Died July 19, 1906, aged 61 years." The floral emblems were very beautiful, and included tributes from Mr. W. Rogers (nephew), the Misses Annie, Dollie, and Phyllis Rogers (nieces), Sir Julius Wernher, Bart., Mr. Otto Beit, Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich Eckstein, Messrs. G. and L. Albu, H. Eckstein and Co., "The Jumpers" Gold Mining Company, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Cowie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kuranda, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lance, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clifton Thomson, Mr. Julius Spier, Mr. Andrew Moir, Mrs. Fricker, and Mrs. Skelton.

ANOTHER NATAL PIONEER GONE.

An old and respected Natal Colonist, one of the pioneers, passed away, at the age of 67 years, on the 27th ult., in Mr. Alfred Dooley, of Berea Road, Durban. Deceased arrived in the Colony in the sailing vessel *Lady of the Lake*, in 1861, returning and bringing his wife out in the sailer *Rubens*, in 1864. During the great depression in the early days, he and the late Mr. William Hanson took a trip to Monte Video, whence he returned after a short stay. He was later engaged in the building trade with Mr. Ridgway. Mr. Dooley was amongst the pioneers at Kimberley, Barberton, and Johannesburg, having to return on foot the greater part of the journey from the second-named place. For some years past he has been resident in Durban, living at the foot of Musgrave Road, where he conducted a business of his own and was for a time employed on the Natal Government Railways. His eldest son (Mr. Harry Dooley) was killed during the latter part of the late war in a railway accident at Pinetown, whilst his second son died last January. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter to mourn their loss.

DURBAN STOREKEEPER MURDERED.

About midnight on the 23rd ult. a Durban storekeeper named Uday was murderously attacked by a native. Uday was retiring to the living room behind the store, when a native, who was in hiding, came out and struck him on the head with a hammer. Uday was removed to the hospital, where he died early on the morning of the 25th. Two natives have been detained on suspicion, but there will be some difficulty with regard to the identification of the culprit. A cripple who slept in an adjoining room, on hearing the victim's cries, saw a paked native, who threw a hammer at him, but missed, and then bolted. The police were immediately on the scene. One of the two natives arrested was the deceased's servant, whom he had reprimanded a few days previously. None of the natives' clothing showed any signs of blood, but the doctor who examined the native servant referred to found blood on his body, and a purse with money belonging to the victim was also found amongst the native's belongings.

BUSINESS men both in London and on the Continent (says the *New York Sun*) speak now only in terms of exasperation of the attitude of the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry towards all trade and financial interests. The policy of reckless interference in the whole South African situation shows no relenting. It is difficult any longer to explain it by mere ignorance and pig-headedness, for it seems to be designed deliberately in malice to destroy the vast interests which are just beginning to recover from the Boer war.

FROM an announcement in the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, it would appear that believers in the divining-rod will find additional evidence in their favour in German South-West Africa. Herr von Usilar, who was sent out to endeavour to locate water supplies, is said to have written Home to the effect that on June 21 two excellent wells were bored which his divining-rod had enabled him to discover. It is added that up to June 26 Herr von Usilar had by the same means discovered water in no fewer than 53 places.

SIR BARTLE FREER, in a letter to Mr. H. J. Sabin, Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Committee for the National Tribute to Viscount Milner, says: "Please express to Mr. Marshall Freeman and your Committee with what delight we have received the magnificent collection of nearly 9000 signatures which you have sent us. This, together with those collected by Mr. Alexander Chance and other gentlemen in Birmingham and its environs, makes up a total furnished by your city which largely exceeds the numbers of those sent us by any other town in the kingdom, excepting, of course, London." It is estimated that, including the work of private individuals, clubs, and other sources of influence, Birmingham has sent up nearly 20,000 signatures to the address.



RHODESIA



THE RHODESIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The second "Bisley" competition was recently concluded in Rhodesia, and in mail week the prizes were distributed at a large gathering in the handsome Drill Hall at Bulawayo, Major Walter Baxendale, the Acting Commandant of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers (Western Division), and Mayor of the town, presiding. Mrs. Judson, wife of Major Dan Judson, distributed the prizes.

At the conclusion, R.E.M. HOWES reminded the company that that was the wedding day of Colonel Ramsay. No one could really be more popular than their commanding officer, and he invited them all to drink to the long life and prosperity of both Colonel Ramsay and his bride. (Applause.)

Major BAXENDALE said the officers of the regiment had cabled to Colonel Ramsay: "Our united good wishes to yourself and bride." To that he had just received the acknowledgment: "I wish all a pleasant evening." (Cheers.) Both Colonel and Mrs. Ramsay would be in Bulawayo on August 17, when it was decided to hold the Volunteer Ball, and he had no doubt the members of the regiment would turn up in force to welcome them.

The toast was honoured with enthusiasm.

Proceeding, Major BAXENDALE said the recent Bisley had been a most successful meeting, and he expressed their thanks to the people who had so generously contributed to the prize list. The present campaign in Natal was an instance of the value of good shooting.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BOWDEN.

In recording the death at the Gwelo Hospital, from blackwater fever, of Captain Frank Luke Bowden, D.S.O., the *Bulawayo Chronicle* says: Captain Bowden came to Rhodesia in 1893, and joined the British South Africa Police. He served in the Matabeleland war of that year. He was in command of the artillery of Dr. Jameson's forces at the time of the raid. He took part in the suppression of the rebellion of 1896. On the outbreak of the Boer war he was appointed Captain of No. 1 Squadron of the B.S.A.P., which journeyed, under General Plumer, to the relief of Mafeking. For distinguished conduct in the engagement at Ramatlabama he was awarded the D.S.O. He saw further service during the Boer war, and at its close returned to Rhodesia, where, as O.C., B.S.A.P., at Gwelo, he remained until the time of his death. The deceased, who leaves a widow, was a highly respected and exceedingly popular officer.

MINING IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A NOTICE of the North-Western Rhodesia Government states that the British South Africa Company are prepared to consider an application to afford protection to the discoverer of minerals against any subsequent peggers. The notice does not apply to precious stones. The Company will take a three-tenths share of the discovery, and reserve certain specified areas. Claims must be repegged when the new Mining Law is proclaimed.

ANIMALS FROM THE NORTH.

THREE truckloads of wild animals arrived in Bulawayo from Livingstone in mail week. The collection included 13 hiche, four eland, four blue wildebeest, two sitatunga, one each roan and sable antelope, and a full-grown lion. The animals were purchased from Lowanika, Chief of the Barotse, by Mr. Charles Newberry, a farmer in the Ficksburg district of the Orange River Colony. The majority of the animals are to be placed with Mr. Newberry's private collection on his farm, while a few of them are destined for the Zoological Gardens at Pretoria. Several of the beasts were splendid specimens of their kind.

BEIRA RAILWAYS.

THE Beira Railways Debenture-holders' Committee, in a circular issued on Tuesday, points out that the trustees have issued an advertisement convening a meeting for next Monday afternoon, and that by the same advertisement they announce that debenture-holders, instead of producing their debentures at the meeting, may deposit them with any bank, and anyone may produce at the meeting, for voting purposes, a banker's certificate of deposit. It would, the Committee states, have saved a great deal of trouble, expense, and inconvenience if the trustees had made this announcement a month earlier. The circular proceeds: "Everything now depends on the debenture-holders themselves. The Committee has worked unremittingly for more than a year, and the following is a short summary of the principal events connected with their work:—(1) The abandonment of the preferential railway tariff in favour of the Cape Railways, which for years had been ruining the Beira Railway. (2) The public adoption of Beira as the Port for Rhodesia. (3) A satisfactory expansion in the traffic of the Beira Railway, notwithstanding extreme trade depression throughout South Africa. (4) The complete defeat of the unjust attempt to tie the hands of the debenture-holders for six years, whilst leaving all other creditors free to attack the Company. (5) The victory in Mr. Justice Buckley's court, securing for the members of the Committee (as shareholders) the right to test the claim of the Mashonaland Company to repair their rolling stock out of the takings of the railway. (6) The advance in the market value of your debentures from 38 to 57. Notwithstanding all this, those who control your railway still refuse either to pay your coupons or to give you any voice in the management of the railway built with your money. They refuse even to divide amongst you the large surplus earnings now in hand. The time has arrived for the debenture-holders themselves to make their wishes known—and that with no uncertain voice."

WANDERER (SELUKWE).

THE ordinary general meeting of the Wanderer (Selukwe) Gold Mines, Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.

Mr. EDMUND DAVIS presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report (published in *South Africa* last week), said: The operations of the Company show a steady progress in the development of the property and most satisfactory results, so far as the reduction of working costs is concerned, as the total amount we have expended this year is, practically, the same as last, though we have dealt with a much larger tonnage, the excess being over 39,000 tons. Though the gold contents of the ore are very small, and the total yield only 11s. 8d. per ton, we have yet been able to make a substantial profit, our working expenses being only 6s. 84d. per ton, as compared with 8s. 24d. for the previous year, which is a record for South African working expenses. It is, perhaps, necessary to draw your attention to the principal items appearing in the balance-sheet now presented, to April 30 last, and in the one submitted at our last meeting. Loans and accrued interest now amount to £28,961, against £37,015 last year, whilst the capital remains the same. On the other side cash stands at £10,547, against £3759; bullion in transit and since realised £3444, against £14,207; debtors £297, against £399; and property account £296,519, against £295,977, after writing off £3642 mine development redemption for the year. It is necessary at this meeting to explain to you how the amount written off for development is arrived at. The total ore mined to April 30, 1906, as per Mr. Little's report to that date, is 495,939 tons. We have discarded waste and overburden to April 30, 1904, 48,350 tons; to April 30, 1905, 34,941 tons; and to April 30, 1906, 27,941 tons, a total of 81,232 tons, which, added to the 495,939

tons treated, makes a total mined of 577,171 tons. To this should be added the ore developed at April 30, 1906—namely, 442,516—making a total of 1,019,687 tons. The cost of developing this tonnage is £37,969 16s. 9d., and, therefore, the 577,171 tons, which include the 81,232 tons not treated, have cost £21,491 19s. 6d. Against this we have written off development redemption to April 30, 1903, £3223 2s. 4d.; to April 30, 1904, £6446 4s. 8d.; to April 30, 1905, £8180, making a total of £17,849 7s., leaving an amount standing in our development account of £3642 12s. 6d. If we look at the total cost of the development we find that the 1,019,687 tons, costing £37,969 16s. 9d., have cost 8 936d. per ton; but as in previous years we had written off too much in our redemption account, we have this year only written off the balance, though, had we reckoned the actual cost on the total tonnage mined, the amount to be written off should have been £7691 3s. 6d. It is impossible for us to state at this meeting whether in our next accounts we will have to write off for redemption at the same rate, as we are developing the mine in a different manner, and on the 27th of last month the main incline shaft had reached a depth of 512 ft. and the 140 ft. level was then being put in; and when this level is put in and additional development is carried out, we will then have added to our ore reserves the 210,000 tons referred to in the report. The most satisfactory position is shown by the disappearance of the balance of profit and loss account, which last year stood in our balance-sheet on the credit side at £14,919, and is replaced on this occasion by an entry on the debtor side of £5748, being balance of profit brought down from our profit and loss account. During the year under review we have delivered 178,000 tons to the mill, and I cannot do better than refer you to the most ample information contained in Mr. James B. Little's report, where you will find a comparative statement of the yearly tonnages delivered to the mill to date, from which you will see that the operations of the Company have been progressive, and that on this occasion the waste sorted has amounted to 13½ per cent., against 24 per cent. for the previous year. You will observe that the total yield in fine gold for the year is equivalent to 2-78 dwts. per ton treated, and that, to make the profit we have made, out of ore containing a little over 3 dwts. per ton, is an achievement one would not have thought possible on a mine situated about four miles from a railway in the heart of Rhodesia. The two new ore-bodies referred to at our last meeting are being opened up, and give promise of yielding a satisfactory quantity of payable ore; but until further development work is carried out it would be unwise for us to predict any improvement in the present yield, though it is satisfactory to note that we have been able during the year in question to make a net profit of £22,567, which figure would have been £25,000 had it not been for interest paid on amounts still outstanding in our loan account. As you are aware, at the time of the construction of the plant we were unable to raise all the funds required by the issue of shares or the placing of debentures, and we therefore borrowed the sum of £60,000, which we have gradually repaid out of the cash received from the sale of the gold produced by the Company, and we may safely say that in our next balance-sheet the item of loan under creditors will have entirely disappeared, and that in future the profits of the Company will be available for distribution to the shareholders.

Mr. H. WILSON FOX seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

A BULAWAYO native in the employ of Mr. T. Berwitz, was killed in a remarkable manner recently. While exercising a horse the animal bolted, and the boy, unable to detach himself from the string by which he had been leading it, was dragged over the ground for a great distance, his skull being smashed against a stone.

COMPANY MEETING.

Durham Prospect.—The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Durham Prospect Gold Mines, Ltd., took place on Wednesday, at the offices, Gresham House, E.C. Mr. Samuel Stuttaford presided, and in moving the adoption of the report (published in *South Africa* last week) explained that the Company had made a profit of £2652 for the year. Circumstances had been against the payment of a dividend. In the first place, they quite anticipated getting sufficient profit from the New Prospect Mine to pay a dividend, as well as providing capital for development in the other mines. Their first trouble was with the railway crossing. The Company would not allow their trucks to cross the line, so they had to tram the ore to within 50 yards of the line, then cart it over and tip again into the trucks 50 yards on the other side, and so get down to the mill. It had taken twelve months to get this settled. They had all the conditions to ensure success, and wanted only a little extra capital—say, a thousand a month for twelve months—to spend in developing the Durham, Todd's Creek, and St. Kilda's Mines. With that supplied they had every confidence that at the next annual meeting the Board would be able to declare a dividend which should be more than satisfactory. The report was adopted.

NOTES AND REPORTS.

Rezende.—The report and accounts of Rezende, Limited, from the date of inception, April 6, 1905, to December 31 last, appear in full in our advertisement pages.

Rhodesia Copper.—The Company's Consulting Engineer, under letter dated June 25, confirms the cablegram read by Mr. Edmund Davis at the meeting of shareholders of the Northern Copper (B.S.A.) Company, Limited, which was as follows: "Bwana M'Kubu, shaft No. 2, shaft No. 3 approaching 250 ft. level. Ore from 250-ft. level to surface for a distance of 188 yards, estimated to produce 43,000 tons are averaging 19 per cent. over 60 ins., and 275,000 averaging 7 per cent. over 32 ft."

Bulawayo and General Exploration.—The Secretary of the Bulawayo and General Exploration Company, in a circular to the shareholders, accompanying a report by Mr. J. Newbery on the Company's property situated on the Farm Tweefontein, in the Heidelberg District of the Transvaal, states that the prospecting operations carried out under the personal superintendence of Mr. Newbery have resulted in proving the existence of a banket reef practically through the entire length of the claims. The Directors have secured an option to acquire a further 49 claims adjoining the Company's present property, thereby increasing its extent to 217 claims, and they have also cabled to

acquire on favourable terms a block of about 60 claims adjoining on the east the property on which the satisfactory discovery has recently been made. The Directors consider that these properties are likely to prove of very great value, and in normal times the importance of the discoveries made would meet with proper recognition; but in view of the present great financial depression they will have no alternative except to appeal to the shareholders for the provision of the working capital that will be required for the development of these properties, as well as for the continuation of the development of the Company's important mining interest in Idaho, United States of America. The Directors are therefore preparing a scheme for raising working capital, which will be submitted to the shareholders as early as possible. At the Leopard and Pearl Mine (Rhodesia), the tributor has crushed to date 8483 tons for 8024 ozs. gold, and treated by cyanide 3498 tons tailings for 625 ozs.

Charter Trust and Agency.—The net cash income for the year ended April 30 (apart from profits on sales of investments) amounts, after charging current expenses, to £46,817, against £54,973 last year. The balance of profits on sales of investments amounts to £11,838, against £3820 last year. The balance to credit of profit and loss amounts for the year to £58,655, or, including £54,973 brought forward from last year, to £113,629. The Auditors report that a valuation according to published quotations of all investments having such quotations on April 30, 1906 (viz., £948,720 out of £1,453,612), points to a depreciation of £129,729, or about 13½ per cent. If the same measure of value were applied to the whole of the investments, the total depreciation would be about £200,000. On the other hand, quotations are low, and the realised undistributed net profits of the last two years are, as above stated, £113,629. Although low quotations are not the same as loss of capital, the Directors are advised that no dividend can be legally paid until the fall in quotations is recovered, or a corresponding amount made good out of current income. In the circumstances, the Directors recommend that, out of the balance to credit of profit and loss, £60,000 be placed to contingencies account and £53,029 carried forward. They regard this course as fully adequate for all purposes under present conditions. The vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Colonel Frank Rhodes has been filled by the appointment, under Article 123, of Mr. James H. Newcomb as resident Director for five years, at a remuneration at the rate of £1600 a year, viz., £7600, and a percentage of profits, the risk of Mr. Newcomb's life being covered by insurance.

RHODESIAN JOTTINGS.

Mr. ARTHUR RHODES has returned to his farm near Bulawayo.

The Southern Rhodesian Ornithological Association will hold a poultry show in Bulawayo on October 12 and 13.

The appointment is announced of the Rev. John William Stanlake as a Chaplain in the Western Division of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

The annual meeting of the Rhodesia Scientific Association was held in mail week, when a good year's work was reported, and a present membership of 128.

Mr. T. Brooks (the Chief Accountant of the Central South African Railways, Johannesburg) and Mrs. Brooks were amongst the visitors to the Victoria Falls in mail week.

Mr. F. ATKINS, District Commissioner of the Barotsche District, North-Western Rhodesia, has been promoted Senior District Commissioner at Lealui, and is succeeded by Mr. L. L. Courtney, who takes charge of the Barotsche district.

The Hon. Joseph Vincent and the Hon. J. P. F. Watermeyer, Judges of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of North-Western Rhodesia, with Mr. K. B. Fairbairn as Registrar of the latter Court.

A CORRESPONDENT, who signs himself "Pacom Amo," writes to the *Scotsman* urging the acceleration of the mails between Great Britain and Salisbury, Rhodesia. Apparently the recent improvements in the times of arrivals and dispatch are encouraging the Rhodesians to expect a little more.

The members of the Bulawayo Bowling Green Club held their first annual supper in mail week. The ancient game found enthusiasts in Bulawayo seven years ago, but it is only during the past two or three seasons that bowls has taken a prominent place in local sport. The President of the Club, Mr. W. Wightman, presided over a company numbering about 40, and presented the prizes to the successful competitors. The Earl Grey Cup and Gold Medal were won by Mr. T. Gibson, and the Rhodes Cup and Gold Medal by Mr. J. Wightman.

Mr. D. E. HUTCHINS, of Cape Town, makes the suggestion that mountain climbers should plant tree seeds on spots on Table Mountain which veld fires are not likely to reach. His points out that here and there on rocky mountains are little patches of good ground surrounded by rocks and cliffs which have the effect of cutting off and arresting the ordinary veld fires, which are inevitable on most mountains every two or three years.

THE RHODESIAN GOLD OUTPUT IN OUNCES.

MONTHLY RETURNS.

Company.	June.	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1906. Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.	May.	1905. Apr.
Anterior (Matabele) ..	725	730	965	852	905	1067	985	915	957	807	599	590	768	679	627
Ayrshire ..	2206	2087	2141	2587	2619	2707	3065	2891	3000	3292	3008	3260	4005	3440	3337
Battlefields ..	—	1041	946	1028	840	1180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	125
Commonwealth Jumbo ..	—	—	—	—	—	135	174	121	—	69	—	402	405	304	136
Durham Prospect ..	716	406	600	342	338	403	268	247	329	398	301	402	405	304	136
East Gwanda ..	3969	3164	1984	1672	1213	2140	2026	1821	2788	2214	1978	1452	893	—	—
Gaika ..	668	694	607	691	605	650	620	637	502	408	408	—	—	—	—
Giant Mines ..	2179	2339	2172	2545	2111	2207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Globe and Phoenix ..	3567	3928	3838	3799	3639	4010	4045	4049	4085	3890	4397	4328	4194	4326	4141
Gloeden Valley ..	649	641	598	673	703	713	704	404	557	560	711	419	396	514	583
Guinea Fowl ..	—	409	487	1096	961	1106	860	795	407	309	361	241	—	—	—
Killarney Hibernia ..	1579	1576	1575	1561	1555	1551	1363	1517	1513	1439	1205	1578	1755	1735	1625
Leopard and Pearl ..	305	237	289	872	269	263	308	254	264	252	265	182	192	157	—
Morven ..	581	833	860	724	835	805	700	353	700	848	899	838	705	921	915
Nelly ..	1444	1324	1186	1325	1002	938	958	1189	1457	1230	1389	1306	1174	1029	975
Ophir ..	—	—	327	349	309	318	297	296	303	275	301	315	310	273	293
Penhalonga Proprietary ..	1438	1374	1357	1365	1000	1062	991	1014	1103	1304	1370	1456	1387	1351	1336
Queen's Reef ..	877	724	779	874	900	718	638	416	380	426	433	487	—	—	—
Rezende (fine gold) ..	815	803	985	1033	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	648	1184	1080	934
Ross of Sharon ..	262	306	405	504	418	459	348	311	254	136	222	187	205	203	165
Sabi Mine ..	170	271	—	239	289	501	359	433	513	373	615	393	—	84	201
Sabiwa Mine ..	1456	1570	1703	1745	1616	1241	813	1138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selukwe ..	1703	1795	2036	2077	2026	2274	2384	2073	2143	2235	2401	1876	2245	2220	2092
Surprise ..	1504	1520	1625	1632	1807	1689	1611	1702	1643	1620	1482	1565	1550	1490	1553
Tanganyika Concessions ..	—	719	100	—	—	250	170	398	452	408	430	446	439	411	310
Thea ..	949	1032	1073	638	1042	845	877	631	542	727	890	844	706	308	244
Wanderer ..	2173	2121	2171	2704	2015	2597	2343	2328	2062	1954	2349	2288	2276	2406	2304

OUTPUT SINCE 1890.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total to date.
Betw'n 1890 & '98 ..	—	—	—	—	7169
1898—1903 ..	—	—	—	—	18085
1903—1904 ..	16245	19360	32531	42950	65308
1904—1905 ..	17090	18673	30131	38037	91940
1905—1906 ..	19626	17776	34927	44574	172150
1906—1907 ..	20728	17863	33404	42423	194168
1907—1908 ..	22137	19425	31634	46729	231873
1908—1909 ..	22166	20402	35600	47664	267738
1909—1910 ..	23571	24339	36905	—	40569
1910—1911 ..	19187	24669	36066	—	262377
1911—1912 ..	18741	26029	36183	—	—
1912—1913 ..	17918	24919	33713	—	—
1913—1914 ..	15714	26183	33109	—	—
1914—1915 ..	18750	28100	37116	—	—
Total ozs. ..	231873	267738	405699	262377	1720372 ozs.

Industries and Commerce.

The New Kleinfontein Conveyor System.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York contains an article on the New Kleinfontein conveyor system by Mr. Edwin H. Messiter, which is of particular interest on account of the extremely low costs realised in the methods used. According to Mr. Messiter, the ore is first carried on a 30 in. conveyor from the headgear to a trommel and grizzlies, after which four 36 in. sorting conveyors are provided for a preliminary separation of waste. The ore is then carried to the 200 stamp mill on a 24 in. conveyor, other conveyors being used for waste and for distribution in the mill. Through the mill the customary launders carry the ore. The sand tanks are served by 18 in. belt conveyors. The boiler plant is equipped with belt conveyors for coal and ashes. There are, altogether, 19 belt conveyors, having a total length of 3945 ft. The most distinctive feature of this plant is the arrangement for handling the waste. All material which must be disposed of on the dump is collected by the belt conveyors. The 30 in. belts handle 300 tons per hour and average about 2400 tons per day of sand, waste rock, and ashes. They are mounted on a steel structure, rising to a height of 120 ft. The last conveyor of the system can swing through an arc of a circle about the end of the one which delivers to it and serves to build the dump 100 ft. ahead of the supporting structure. In this way it is possible to extend the structure and stationary conveyor a corresponding amount when necessary, after which the boom conveyor will build a foundation for the next extension. This can be carried on while the boom conveyor is delivering to one side, so that when the change is made there will be no stoppage. The total cost of disposing of the sands and waste with this plant is less than half of the cost at the next lowest mine on the Rand, and a little more than one-third of the average cost at all the mines in that territory. The plant has been running over a year, and the costs of handling material throughout the plant are gratifying. The general designs for tailings handling and for the conveyor installations throughout were made by the Robins Conveying Belt Company, of New York, whose conveyors are employed, in co-operation with Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers.

A Famous Piano Firm.

PROMINENT among the leading manufacturers of high-grade pianos in London stands the old-fashioned firm of Arthur Allison and Company, Apollo Works, Kentish Town, N.W., who are makers to Her Majesty and Princess Louise, and have achieved a world-wide reputation for the rich tone, fine touch, and artistic finish of their instruments, of which they produce over 2000 per annum. The growing popularity of the Allison pianos in South Africa as well as at home is clearly demonstrated by the facts that the firm are constantly extending their factories and area of operations, and that their trade with the leading wholesale, retail, and export houses is increasing yearly. This expansion is probably due to the scrupulous care with which every department of manufacture is supervised by the members of the firm, the complete and up-to-date installations of the factories, and the skill and experience of the large staff employed. Messrs. Allison manufacture pianos to resist the variations of temperature, a feature which renders them peculiarly adapted for South Africa, with its peculiarities of climate and sudden changes of temperature as between day and night. The firm produces a number of special models, at prices to suit the varied requirements of a large clientele, and every instrument embodies in its construction all those qualities essential to the production of a piano capable of making the high reputation achieved by this enterprising and progressive firm, who have successfully demonstrated the superiority of their instruments over those German productions which formerly flooded the English and Colonial markets. The firm also manufacture the Autopiano, which is so designed that one can use the keys as in an ordinary piano, or play by means of music rolls compositions of the greatest difficulty. This instrument possesses features not to be found in any other instrument of the kind.

The Automobile Club of South Africa.

IN connection with the recent meeting of the Agricultural Union of South Africa in Cape Town the Cape Government approached the Automobile Club of South Africa and asked them if they would provide conveyances to take the members of the Union to the principal wine farms in the neighbourhood of Cape Town, in order that they might have an opportunity of seeing something of this, the Cape Colony's most important industry. Eighteen cars were at once placed at the disposal of the Government, and a start was made from Greenmarket Square to "Alphen," the beautiful farm of Mr. Henry Cloete, M.L.A. The company then went on to Mr. Bertram's farm of "High Constantia," where more cellars were inspected. After leaving Mr. Bertram's, the Government wine farm of Groot Constantia was visited, where the Government supplied lunch. About seventy sat down, with the Hon. A. J. Fuller, Minister for Agriculture, in the chair; and there were the usual toasts, including the health of the Automobile Club, proposed by the Minister for Agriculture, who referred in very kindly terms to the Club and the good terms on which they were with the Government, as evinced by their willingness to give up a day and lend their cars so freely. The toast was suitably

acknowledged by Mr. A. T. Hennessy, the Chairman of the Club. After inspecting more cellars, the company drove on to Tokai, and later returned to Cape Town, a very pleasant day having been spent, and the prejudices of many of the agriculturists against motor cars having been for ever removed. The following took part in the run: Messrs. Spilhaus, Rose, Hennessy, Giles, Gibson, Smuts, R. O. Garlick, the Hon. John Garlick, the Hon. J. D. Logan, Messrs. De Villiers, Fuller, the Hon. D. P. Graaff, Messrs. S. Benjamin, A. J. Simpson, H. Stephens, and J. M. P. Muirhead (Secretary).

Cotton Lands in Portuguese Colonies.

IN forwarding a translation of a decree relating to the acquisition of land for the purpose of growing cotton in Portuguese Colonies, the British Consul-General at Lourenço Marques remarks that the terms upon which land can be obtained are decidedly generous, and, if climatic conditions are favourable, should do much to encourage the industry. The actual rent at which land can be taken up works out at a little under 4d. per acre per annum, with a maximum concession of 1000 hectares, or 2471 acres, for any one leaseholder. The Consul-General adds that there are large tracts of Government land in the district of Lourenço Marques, along the banks of the Maputo, Inkomati, and Umbelusi Rivers, which are stated—and their appearance seems to confirm the statement—to be very suitable for cotton growing, and the same formation occurs in the district of Gaza, along the Limpopo River, and in the district of Inhambane. Wild cotton occurs in all these districts, but it has no commercial value.

Explosives in South Africa.

THE report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives at Cape Town for the year 1905 shows that a slight increase has occurred in the amount of explosives imported; this, taken in conjunction with the large quantities of explosives manufactured by De Beers Explosives Works, both for use in the Cape Colony and the Transvaal, indicates that the demand is steadily increasing. The ports stand in the following order as regards amounts imported: Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, East London, Simon's Town, Port Nolloth, and Mossel Bay. The principal explosives imported are blasting gelatine and gelignite. The three explosives, viz., cellite, Phoenix powder, and monoblon powder, were the first consignments received in the Cape Colony. Of the 731 samples of explosives, detonators, and fuses examined 580 were passed, 64 rejected, and 137 returned as doubtful. The defective explosives consisted of arkit, blasting gelatine, collodion cotton, and sea-damaged fuse and detonators.

Cape Government Railways.

Tenders are invited for the supply of special and ordinary printed forms, books, &c., required for the service of the Railway Department during the five years January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1911. Samples may be inspected and forms of tenders, conditions of contract, and all other particulars may be obtained at the Railway Stores, Cape Town, and also at the office of the Agent-General of the Colony, at 100, Victoria Street, London, S.W. For the information of tenderers it is notified that the Government will allow a preference of 33½ per cent. in favour of Colonial tenderers who are prepared to certify that the whole of the work of printing, binding, &c., will be performed in the Colony. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Control and Audit Office, Parliament Street, Cape Town, marked outside, "Tender for Printed Forms, &c.," will be received up to the 29th prox.

MISCELLANEOUS MEMS.

MESSRS. ORENSTEIN AND KOPPEL are supplying 1800 ft. of 35 lb. rails to the Turf Mines, Limited.

MESSRS. DICK, KERN, AND CO. have recently supplied three freight cars for the Johannesburg Tramway service.

SOME good orders have been received in Sheffield from South Africa lately, and makers of wire ropes are fully employed.

THE Nourse Mines has ordered from Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers two 6½-in. by 8-in. Knowles' pumps and 740 ft. of 16-in. piping.

MR. RUDKIN, representing Butler's cutlery and Hamilton's brushes, arrived by the *Saxon*, but will return immediately by the same ship.

MR. C. F. COCKSEDE, representing some important Home firms, sailed Home on the 9th inst., per s.s. *German*. He hopes to return to Cape Town in October.

As a result of the trial of a blend of manufactured tobacco, partly of Colonial origin, the Admiralty have decided to issue a further quantity of the mild manufactured tobacco which appears to be liked, especially by the younger men in the Fleet.

The electrical hoist recently installed at the Village Main Reef Mine raises a net load 8000 lbs. of rock at a speed of 150 ft. per minute on an incline from 38 to 32 degrees and 1750 ft. in length. The drums have a diameter of 8 ft. by 20 ft. width, and are driven through by gearing a three-phase motor developing normally 440 B.H.P., and running on a 2000 volt circuit.

The following orders for Sterling water tube boilers for the Rand have been placed—namely, five of 250-horse power for the Turf Mines; one 250-horse power for the Main Reef Gold Mining Company; one for the Rosa Deep; two each for the Crown Deep, Goldenhuis Deep, Durban Deep, and Ferreira Deep, and one 120-horse power boiler for the Robinson Central Deep.

The Beaufort Motor Company, Limited, have just completed an 18-24 h.p. Princess car to the order of Mr. G. Marconi, of "wireless telegraph" fame. The car has a luxurious side entrance body, cardan drive, and is replete with all latest Beaufort improvements. Mr. Marconi has had a trial run on his new car, in the course of which several well-known Hampstead hills were easily negotiated.

The Mayor of Durban, just a month ago, laid at Camperdown the first stone of a dam to be erected there, further to increase Durban's water supply. When the dam is completed, the reservoir will be seven miles in length, and will have a capacity of 10,000,000,000 gallons. The dam is to be built in sections, and the cost will be met half from capital and half from the profits on the present water supply.

Last night's *Gazette* intimated that the rate for telegrams to Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) is now as follows: Beira Railway Company (Eastern Company via France), 2s. 9d.; Zambesia (Eastern Company via France), 3s.; Ibo, Lurio, Porto Amelia, and Quissanga (Eastern Company via France), 2s. 8d.; Delagoa Bay (Lourenço Marques), Mozambique, and other places (Eastern Company via France), 2s. 7d.

The British Vice-Consul at Inhambane (Mr. B. Horsfall) reports that prospecting operations have discovered indications of oil-bearing soil in the vicinity of Inhambane and at Nhangella, and borings are being made with a view to ascertaining whether oil exists in payable quantities. In one instance a borehole was driven to a depth of 600 ft., and indications were so favourable that a scheme is now under consideration for an amalgamation of the various interests at Nhangella, with the object of commencing boring operations next year on an extensive scale.

EXPERIMENTS have been in progress for some time on the Robinson Deep, the Ferreira, and other mines, with the object of reducing the cost of running the tube mills. Economy is possible in two directions. First, the Iceland, the Danish, and the French pebbles are comparatively expensive, the Danish costing about 28 per ton landed on the mine, the Iceland pebble rather more, and the French slightly less. At the Robinson Deep and the Ferreira banket is being tried as a substitute, and it is not unlikely that the experiment will turn out successful. It is estimated that by using banket the saving should amount to £50 per mill per month's run.

INCREASED activity is to be observed at the asbestos mines, some 20 miles east of Carolina, and the prospects of a flourishing industry being established seem to be more promising as work proceeds. So far, the most satisfactory work has been done on Diepzeet, the option over which to purchase the mineral rights by the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa for £12,500 is about to be exercised. The quality of the asbestos on this farm has been proved to be excellent, and to compare favourably with Canadian and Italian deposits, but as asbestos in this district is not by any means regular in mode of occurrence, the value of the deposit can only be proved by prospecting and development. On Goedverwacht permanent buildings are being put up, and a mill, to be worked by an oil engine, has also been erected, while water is also being laid on the property.

The Blaisdell excavator forms the principal part of new plants to be erected on the Robinson and Langlaagte Deep Mines for handling sands mechanically for the cyanide vats. The new plant at the Robinson Mine will consist of one 50 ft. by 10 ft. Blaisdell excavator and a 40 ft. Blaisdell distributor, with a system of Robins belt conveyor. At the Langlaagte Deep a 40 ft. by 10 ft. Blaisdell excavator is being erected, together with a 40 ft. class 2 sands distributor. These plants are being erected by Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers. The aim of the system is partly to cheapen the cost of handling sands and partly to overcome the lumping that is caused by shovelling. The sands are cut through and through by a series of revolving ploughs; then they are thrown from the discharge door of the tank on to a conveyor, and finally showered by the distributor into the leaching vats. The system has been tried with success in several mines in the United States and Mexico.

LORD SELBORNE arrived at Weponer on the 26th ult., and was escorted to the town by a party of mounted residents. By an arch erected in the centre of the town, the Mayor and Councillors, and a deputation representing the residents of the town and district, awaited His Excellency. In addresses which were presented to Lord Selborne from both of these bodies, attention was called to the urgent necessity of a line to Sanna's Post.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL "EXPLAINS."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, speaking at Cockermonth on Wednesday night on behalf of Captain Guest, said the gravest of all the difficulties within the circle of the Empire was in South Africa. Almost every path which presented itself to them there was set about with difficulty and peril. The people felt keenly about the continuance of the objectionable system of Chinese indentured labour. It had so grown into the life and business of Johannesburg and the Transvaal that to root it up was a matter of the gravest concern. People asked, Why don't you turn the Chinese out? It was easy to do wrong, and it was hard to repair the consequence of wrong. If they had expelled at one stroke the Chinese from South Africa they would, he had every reason to know, have caused an immense amount of suffering and injury to thousands of English people living in Johannesburg. On November 30 the importation of Chinese would stop so far as the British Government was concerned, and he earnestly trusted it would never be reopened. They were going to give the people of the Transvaal—Boer and Briton alike—the power of managing their own affairs, and expressing for the first time their opinion on these extraordinary transactions. He hoped the birth of the new Parliament in the Transvaal might mean the dawn of a brighter era in that country, and that two of the most valiant nations in the world, instead of striking at each other in a futile and suicidal way, would join hands and work together in justice, honesty, and fairness for the prosperity of their country.

BOER COLONISTS IN ANGOLA.

THE *Lusitania*, a fine new steamer belonging to the Portuguese National Line, arrived at Lourenço Marques, on her maiden trip from Lisbon, on June 25. Among the passengers on board, from Loanda, was Mr. Philip Pienaar, a nephew of General Pienaar and author of "With Steyn and De Wet." He affirms on behalf of the Boer Colonists of Angola, that there is absolutely no truth in the reports lately published that they intended to revolt. As a matter of fact, ever since the formation of the Boer Colony, commandos have freely co-operated with the Portuguese in subduing the rebellious tribes, and there is further and ample proof of mutual goodwill. The Boers are fairly prosperous, and the climate is delightful, as the settlement is on a plateau 7000 ft. high. The Colonists now number 1000, and fresh immigrants are steadily arriving. The officials engaged in the construction of the Benguela Railway are doing good work under trying circumstances, and Lobito Bay is destined to become the chief port of West Africa. Angola is now suffering from commercial depression owing to the reduction of the rubber yield, but the Government is working hard to develop the resources of the country. Minerals are known to exist, including gold, copper, and iron, and the future prosperity of the country is regarded as assured.

BRUTAL MURDER IN THE TRANSVAAL.

CONSIDERABLE sensation was caused at Krugersdorp lately by the news that a storekeeper at Kraalkop was brutally murdered at his store. The news reached the town through Mr. John Frieslick, who owns a farm about four miles from Bank Station, on the hill. The storekeeper and his wife were awakened by a loud banging noise on the door. With natural suspicion, he inquired, "Who's there?" and a voice replied in English, "It's the police; we want some information from you." He then opened the door, and was immediately shot through the stomach by revolver shots. The deed was committed before the poor fellow could make any resistance or attempt to barricade the door. His wife rushed to his assistance, and her distracted efforts to render him aid were brutally checked by one of the White men (the party of burglars consisted of two White men and six Kafirs), who struck and kicked her, and demanded the keys. The frightened woman gave them over, and in the meantime was very severely mauled by the men. The safe was opened and its contents wholly abstracted. The S.A.C. outpost at Kraalkop having been apprised of the event, proceeded to the spot, but the spoors of the marauders were not easily distinguishable. Inquiries along the farms in the direction of Krugersdorp resulted in the farmers joining the police, and a determined hunt for the murderers commenced. A Kafir informed the pursuers that he saw two White men and six Kafirs in the vicinity of Randfontein the day after the crime. He gave the direction in which they went, and the whole district was being scoured by the various outposts when the mail left.

AN ORANGEMAN'S FUNERAL.

THE funeral took place at Cape Town recently of the late Mr. D. Marshall, Observatory (late of Warren Point, Ireland), who died at the Woodstock Cottage Hospital, after a short illness. Mr. Marshall arrived in South Africa six years ago with a contingent of South African Constabulary, and had 16 months' active service in the late campaign, obtaining the Queen's medal and five bars. He was also a gunner in the Cape Field Artillery until his decease. On his arrival in Cape Town, he attached himself to a Loyal Orange Lodge, the Royal Black Preceptory, and being a strong supporter of that Order, he was appointed to the position of Registrar two years ago, which he held until his death. The coffin was borne on a gun carriage, accompanied by members of the Cape Field Artillery, Cape Garrison Artillery, Cape Peninsula Rifles, Cape Town Highlanders, the Royal Naval Reserve, and the brethren of the Loyal Orange Institution. The cortege was also accompanied by the band of the Cape Garrison Artillery. An impressive service was conducted by the Rev. B. Price, of Cape Town, after which three volleys were fired over the grave by a firing party connected with the Cape Field Artillery. Subsequent to the burial service, the Orangemen of the Peninsula encircled the grave, and formed a chain with one link broken. Bro. J. A. Windrum, W.M. of L.O.L. Pride of Erin, 1002, conducted the Orange funeral service. The Orange rosetta, the Royal Arch Purple certificate, and the Royal Black Preceptory certificate were each in turn rent in pieces, and thrown into the grave.



HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(MONDAY, JULY 23.)

PETITION FROM COLOURED PEOPLE.

SIR W. BRAMFORD presented a petition from native British subjects in Cape Colony praying that the Constitution be granted to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies may secure for the coloured races a progressive measure of representation.

THE NATAL NATIVE TROUBLE.

MR. BYLES asked Mr. Churchill whether he would consider the advisability of recommending to the Government of Natal the disuse of expansive bullets which had been abandoned in civilised warfare, but were now being employed by native troops under the command of officers holding the King's commission against His Majesty's black subjects in Natal.

MR. CHURCHILL: I think it undesirable at this juncture to make any public statement as to the form or substance of any friendly representations which may be offered by His Majesty's Government to the Responsible Government of Natal with regard to military operations which the latter Government is conducting with its own money and its own men, and in regard to which the Imperial Government has neither direct responsibility nor direct control. (Cheers.)

MR. LYTTON: Will the hon. gentleman direct the recall of the British regiments from Natal?

MR. COX: Has not the British Government a direct responsibility for defending the subjects of the Crown, of whatever race or colour?

MR. BELLOC: May I ask who made the bullets? No answer was given.

MR. P. ALDEN inquired whether in view of the fact that soldiers in Colonel Royston's column had been accused of robbing loyal natives and burning their kraals, that they had been proved by a military Court of Inquiry to have looted the kraals of natives not known to be disloyal, in view also of the fact that native levies had committed excesses while nominally under the control of British and Colonial officers, the Government of Natal would be requested to appoint an independent Colonial Commission of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of these soldiers and native levies.

MR. CHURCHILL replied that he had no official information on this subject as yet, but it appeared from the newspaper telegrams that a Court of Inquiry had already been held.

MR. FLYNN asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the Bishop of Zululand's allegations that Colonel Royston's column early this month took stock belonging to loyal natives, entered kraals, and robbed natives of clothes and money; and whether the Imperial Government would issue instructions to the Natal Government to afford protection to the lives and property of non-combatant natives and their families.

MR. CHURCHILL: I have seen telegrams in the newspapers on this subject, but the Secretary of State has not yet received official information. His Majesty's Government are not in a position to issue instructions to the Natal Government as suggested.

MR. BOTTOMLEY asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government would consider the propriety of making a friendly representation to the Natal military authorities in favour of substituting photography for decapitation as a means of identification in the field.

MR. CHURCHILL: No, sir! The advantages of photography in such cases are so obvious that it may fairly be assumed that the circumstances in this instance were such as to prevent its being used.

DEFINING A "NATIVE."

MR. COX asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether the Government, in the interpretation of the treaty of Vereeniging, repudiated the definition of the word "Native" laid down in the report of the South African Native Affairs Commission.

MR. CHURCHILL: His Majesty's Government have advised that the adoption of the definition of the word "native" by the South African Native Affairs Commission in the interpretation of the Vereeniging agreement would be regarded as a breach of the spirit of the agreement by the other parties to it.

MR. COX asked whether the Government proposed to exclude from the franchise in the Transvaal all coloured persons as well as natives; and, if so, whether this exclusion would apply to Boers of mixed descent, or only to coloured persons of British origin.

MR. CHURCHILL: It will be necessary to confine the franchise to White men. The interpretation of this term will rest as hitherto with the Transvaal Courts. I believe the precise meaning attached to the word "native" is an inhabitant of any country other than European.

MR. COX: Does it apply to the Japanese?

MR. CHURCHILL: Yes, certainly.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

MR. LYTTELTON asked the Prime Minister when he proposed to lay the report of the Ridgeway Committee upon the Table of the House.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: The report is necessarily of a confidential nature for the information of the Government, and is not of the character of documents ordinarily laid on the Table. I will consider the matter, but I am not prepared to say whether it will be laid on the Table or not.

MR. LYTTELTON: May I ask whether the expenses of this Committee are not public expenses, and whether the Committee was not appointed, if not in fact, in substance, to furnish information which the Government said they deplorably lacked, and whether the right hon. gentleman thinks it fair or reasonable, the Committee having sat with closed doors in South Africa, to withhold from us that information before the debate on the Constitution of the Transvaal takes place. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: I do not know what information is withheld from the right hon. gentleman. He acted in the matter without any information at all. (Opposition cries of "No, no.") He was quite ready to give a Constitution without any inquiry, but we differ from him.

MR. LYTTELTON: I must correct the Prime Minister. The correspondence on the subject of the Constitution lasted, I think, at least eight months, and the question was considered at public meetings in the Colonies before we brought it forward. The deplorable lack of information to which the Prime Minister referred was his own and not mine. (Opposition cheers.)

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: No doubt the right hon. gentleman had all the information he thought he required. This report has only just been received. I have seen it myself, but many of my colleagues have not seen it. We must consider what its nature is, and it will require a certain amount of preparation—(ironical Opposition

cheers)—not on our part, but on the part of the Committee, to put it into shape, as it has been hurriedly put together. On these grounds I do not think that I can promise that, if it is published at all, it will be published before the discussion on the matter.

MR. LYTTELTON: I am exceedingly sorry to be so pertinacious, but I put it to the Prime Minister, is it right and fair—I will take the right hon. gentleman's view of what is right and fair—that this House should enter a debate which is to finally settle the Constitution of the Transvaal without the information which the Committee has been appointed to obtain for the Government. (Opposition cheers.)

No answer was given.

MR. CHURCHILL informed Mr. E. Cecil that no final accounts as to the cost of Sir West Ridgeway's Committee of Inquiry in South Africa had been submitted, but the cost might be expected to be approximately £3000.

THE COOLIES AND REPATRIATION.

MR. CHURCHILL, in reply to Mr. Mackarness, said the number of coolies convicted of absence without permit, desertion, and unlawful absence from the Transvaal in May were 10, 800, and 207 respectively. The numbers for June have not yet been received.

MR. ROWLANDS asked whether up to June 30 only 18 Chinese coolies convicted of crime in the Transvaal had been repatriated; and whether the powers under the Ordinances for the repatriation of these criminals would be more rigorously applied.

MR. CHURCHILL: The hon. member has not, I think, noticed that the figure of 18 coolies repatriated after imprisonment without option of a fine on page 168 of the recent Blue Book is for the period up to June 30, 1905. Since then, under the Ordinance No. 27 of 1905, passed in September last, dangerous labourers are liable to be repatriated even though not convicted, and Lord Selborne reported on May 28 that about 500 of such undesirable have been repatriated. The Secretary of State understands that this policy is being rigorously applied.

MR. FIENNES asked Mr. Churchill if he had any official information that a petition, signed by 4000 miners, protesting against the repatriation of Chinese coolies, had been presented to the Earl of Selborne for transmission to His Majesty, and, if so, seeing that the repatriation of a large number of coolies would mean, as the petitioners pointed out, poverty to themselves and to their wives and families, what action he proposed to take.

MR. TREVELYAN asked what proportion these 4000 miners were to the whole of the miners on the Rand.

MR. CHURCHILL: I think, speaking offhand, they are about one-fifth or one-sixth of the total population interested in mining, but, of course, I cannot answer that specifically. In answer to the question on the paper, I have no official information, but I may refer to the Secretary of State's despatch printed in a recent Blue Book.

MR. LEHMANN: How many of the population have been murdered or outraged or subjected to outrage by the Chinese?

MR. FIENNES asked Mr. Churchill whether, as only one "slave" had accepted deliverance under the new proclamation, he could not do something to allay the intense anxiety on the part of some 20,000 British miners in Johannesburg.

MR. DEWAR: Is it not the fact that the rural population have petitioned for the repatriation of the Chinese labourers, on the ground that life has been made intolerable for them?

THE SPEAKER: Order, order. Notice should be given of these questions.

MR. J. R. MACDONALD: Are these 4000 men miners technically, or carpenters and other people engaged about the mines.

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CIGARETTES.

Mr. CHURCHILL: I do not know, on the spur of the moment, what is the precise occupation of these men, as I have no official information.

DIAMOND MINING IN RHODESIA.

Mr. WATT asked Mr. Churchill whether a highly payable diamond area had been discovered near Gwelo, in Rhodesia; whether the Chartered Company had issued a proclamation forbidding pegging or prospecting on the said area; and whether in direct defiance of this notice men had been pegging and prospecting there; whether these men were armed and openly announced their intention of remaining in spite of the Company, and their resolve, should force be used, to use force also.

Mr. CHURCHILL: It appears to be the fact that diamonds have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Gwelo. The Administration of Southern Rhodesia on April 14 last issued a Government notice to the effect that a defined area in the Gwelo mining district was declared an area specially reserved by the British South Africa Company against the prospecting and pegging of claims. The Secretary of State (Lord Elgin) is not aware that there has been any attempt to peg or prospect within the reserved area, or any collision between the officers of the Company and the general public.

(TUESDAY, JULY 24.)

THE NATAL NATIVE TROUBLE.

Mr. MEYSEY-THOMPSON asked the Secretary for War whether the General Officer commanding the troops in Natal had made any adverse report upon the conduct of Major Platt, R.A.M.C., in respect of his action in connection with the steps taken to identify the body of Bambata; if so, would an inquiry be held so that Major Platt might have an opportunity of meeting the charges which had been brought against him.

Mr. HALDANE: The Major Platt alluded to does not belong to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER: Does the Major Platt whose name has been referred to in this matter belong to any branch of His Majesty's service?

Mr. HALDANE asked for notice of the question.

CHINESE GAMBLERS.

Mr. MORRIS asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether, in view of the statement made by Lord Selborne, in the Blue Book, that the outrages caused by Chinese coolies were mainly due to ruined gamblers among these men, the Government would so cause the Ordinance to be amended as to make gambling an offence punishable thereunder.

The UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES: The Transvaal Statute Book already contains provisions with regard to gambling, but it is doubtful whether the evil can be successfully dealt with by legislation. It is hoped to reduce it by stricter control on the mines.

INDIAN TRADERS IN NATAL.

Sir O. DILKE asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether in the interpretation of the municipal law of Natal the phrase "coolie" or "Isaac" had been held to include British-Indian traders; and whether Lord Elgin's despatch of April 11, which had been made public by the

Government of Natal, could be laid before Parliament before the debate on the Colonial Office vote.

Mr. RUNCIMAN, who replied, said: I understand that the interpretation put on these expressions, which are taken from the definition of coloured person, a definition substantially re-enacted from a previous law, has not in practice included British-Indian traders; but in default of a clearer definition the interpretation of the phrase must rest with the Courts of the Colony. The Secretary of State is in communication with the Governor with a view to laying before Parliament such papers as have been published by the Government of Natal.

(THURSDAY, JULY 26.)

THE NATAL NATIVE TROUBLE.

Mr. ALDEN asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he now had any official information with reference to the robbing of natives not known to be disloyal and the burning of their kraals, as admitted by the military Court of Inquiry; and whether he would request the Government of Natal to appoint a Colonial Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the conduct of these soldiers.

Mr. CHURCHILL: I have not yet received official information on the subject. The Secretary of State is not in a position to make such a request. The matter is one to be dealt with by the local Government on its own responsibility, with due regard to the opinion of the Colonial Parliament. The Governor of Natal has informed the Secretary of State that his Government have already arranged for Mr. Justice Beaumont to make independent inquiry in regard to certain charges made by the Bishop of Zululand, apparently on wrong information, which he still repeats, though now in a modified form.

Mr. MEYSEY-THOMPSON asked the hon. gentleman whether he could state, and, if not, whether he would ascertain, under whose orders Major Platt, the officer charged with the duty of identifying the body of Bambata, was serving; whether any report adverse to Major Platt had been made by his commanding officer; and if so, whether he would request the authorities concerned to order an inquiry to be made, so that Major Platt might have an opportunity of meeting the charges which had been brought against him.

Mr. MEYSEY-THOMPSON had a similar question on the paper addressed to the Secretary for War.

Mr. CHURCHILL: In reply to this, as well as to the other question addressed to the Secretary of State for War on this subject, I desire to point out that Major Platt is not an officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and is serving as a member of the Natal Field Force. I am not aware that any charges have been made against Major Platt; but were any so preferred, the question of the holding of an inquiry would be a matter for the consideration of the local authorities.

Mr. MEYSEY-THOMPSON said certain charges were made in that House against Major Platt's action in regard to the decapitation of Bambata.

Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER: Does the hon. gentleman's answer mean that no charges are made against Major Platt?

Mr. CHURCHILL: It means precisely what I said

in the answer—I am not aware that any charges have been made.

Mr. ARNOLD-FORSTER: No charges have been made except in this House. (Cheers.)

In reply to Mr. KEIR HARDIE,

Mr. CHURCHILL said: The Secretary of State is informed that up to and including June 10 the number of prisoners taken and surrendered was 690, and that the number recorded since that date makes up to 2750 in all.

In reply to Mr. FLYNN,

Mr. CHURCHILL said: The operations in Natal, being part of the Empire, are conducted under the British flag. Officers of the Natal Forces receive their commissions from the Governor of the Colony and take the oath of allegiance to His Majesty.

Mr. FLYNN asked whether the Imperial Government declined all responsibility in connection with the proper conduct of the campaign in this country.

Mr. CHURCHILL: No; we do not decline all responsibility, but, as I have said, our responsibility is indirect in these.

Mr. FLYNN asked whether constant inquiry would be made as to the proper conduct of the campaign.

Mr. CHURCHILL: Yes; we have asked to be supplied with the fullest information at all times with regard to the conduct of affairs in Natal, and the Natal Government so far has endeavoured to do all it can to meet our wishes. (Hear, hear.)

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. J. M. ROBERTSON asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether, in view of the number of unpaid claims arising out of the South African war, and the dissatisfaction existing among claimants, His Majesty's Government would take into consideration the desirability of reopening the whole question and providing for a fresh assessment.

Mr. CHURCHILL: The hon. member will recognise, when he has perused the report of the Central Judicial Commission which will appear in the parliamentary paper to be issued to-day (quoted elsewhere in this issue) how extremely difficult it would be to re-open the whole question. The labours of the Commission extended over a period of three-and-a-half years from October 30, 1902, to February 28, 1906, the date of their report, and covered thousands upon thousands of claims. The work, therefore, was practically completed before His Majesty's present Government came into office. The funds for distribution among the various heads of cases amounted to 9½ millions and have been expended. In connection with two of the funds, the ex-burgar Free Grant of £3,000,000 and the fund for British subjects and neutral foreigners of £2,000,000 the number of claims considered in both Colonies were in the case of the first fund 42,319, and in the case of the second 11,549 (exclusive of native cases). In a series of transactions on so gigantic a scale, the observance of the rules laid down is bound to produce many hard cases, and some dissatisfaction is absolutely unavoidable. The local Administrations, it is understood, strongly deprecate any re-opening of the whole question on the ground that the present situation is generally accepted and that such re-opening would give rise to inordinate expectations which would inevitably be doomed to disappointment. As I informed the hon. member on June 25, His Majesty's Government do not con-

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template recommending to the House of Commons the provision of further funds by Parliament, and that being the case any action involving further expenditure to be provided from Colonial funds will have to rest with the Legislatures of the two Colonies under Responsible Government.

Mr. J. M. ROBERTSON asked whether in one case at least the matter had not been re-opened, and a grant made.

Mr. CHURCHILL said it might be that there were cases which were still being discussed, but his answer applied to any general re-opening of the claims for compensation.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Mr. CHIOZZA-MONEY asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether, in arranging a new Constitution for the Transvaal Colony and in view of the representations of the Progressive party of the Colony, the Government will give careful consideration to the fact that the gold mines of the Rand will probably be largely exhausted within 30 years, and that the present mining population must therefore be regarded as an unstable and transient factor in the Colony's development.

Mr. CHURCHILL: No statement can with advantage be made on this subject until the decisions of His Majesty's Government can be presented to Parliament as a whole.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(FRIDAY, JULY 27.)

THE RAND LABOUR SUPPLY.

LORD HARRIS asked His Majesty's Government, with reference to the statement of the Secretary for the Colonies on June 29, upon what information he was depending for his communications with the Portuguese authorities, and in what respects the operations of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association had caused discontent. He said there was a strong suspicion that behind this movement for another association for the recruiting of Kafir labour there was a political movement, which was absolutely unknown to the Colonial Secretary. Why could not the Government leave this question to the Transvaal?

The EARL OF ELGIN, in reply, said the Government regarded the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association as a voluntary Association, and therefore any of its members had the right to say that they were not satisfied with it, and wished for other arrangements to be made. The Government had recognised that right, but they were not responsible for the reasons which those who wished to separate might have for their separation. The Government, however, were responsible for the conditions under which recruitment should take place. They would not establish or approve of any further agency until there had been such an inquiry as the Government and the High Commissioner might desire under the circumstances. He hoped, therefore, that there was no real justification for the supposition that the Government were going back to the policy of indiscriminate and unlimited recruitment in the interests of men who had found themselves out of employment. He did not wish to conceal anything in the matter. The application

came to the Government from the Robinson group of mines, and others associated with them—for whom the agency was proposed to be established. With regard to the Portuguese Government, he pointed out on the last occasion that under the agreement of 1901, it was laid down that both parties should concur in the appointment of collectors of labour, and under these circumstances it was necessary that the Portuguese Government should concur in these arrangements; but as it had the assent and approval of the High Commissioner, he did not anticipate that there would be any difficulty in the matter.

PRINTED ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

RESERVE OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. REES asked the Secretary of State for War whether he proposes to take any steps to inquire into the alleged grievances of the senior reserve officers who were called up for service during the late war in South Africa.

Mr. HALDANE: The case of these officers has recently again received very thorough consideration, and I cannot undertake to re-open the whole question.

NATAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

Sir HENRY COTTON asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Municipal Corporations Bill now under the consideration of the Natal Legislature contains a provision disfranchising all persons who are not in possession of the Parliamentary franchise; and, if so, whether His Majesty's Government will decline to signify His Majesty's assent to this provision of the Bill, which is calculated to operate hardly on British Indians in Natal who enjoy the privilege of a municipal franchise in their own country.

Mr. CHURCHILL: The Bill referred to, which was passed by the Natal Legislature a year ago, contains such a provision, but saving existing rights. The Secretary of State received a telegram on the 17th inst. purporting to be from British Indian Colonists in Natal, protesting against the Bill, and especially this provision, and intimating that a memorial from the Natal Indian community is on its way. No representations had previously been addressed by the Indian community to him. The Secretary of State proposes to await the receipt of the memorial in question.

Sir HENRY COTTON further asked whether the Municipal Corporations Bill, now under the consideration of the Natal Legislature, contains a provision defining "uncivilised races" as all barbarous or semi-barbarous races, and all Indians introduced as indentured labourers not actually under indenture and their descendants, unless their status is above that of labourers or domestic servants; and, if so, whether, having regard to the grievance which is very keenly felt in India arising from the classification of these British Indian subjects with barbarous or semi-barbarous races, His Majesty's Government will advise His Majesty to decline to signify his assent to this provision of the Bill until the words relating to His Majesty's Indian subjects are omitted.

Mr. CHURCHILL: The Natal Municipal Corporations Bill contains the provision referred to. The Secretary of State has at the instance of the

Government of India urged the Natal Government to procure the amendment of the definition by the omission of the words relating to Indians, on the ground stated in the honourable member's question, and His Majesty's Government earnestly trust that a solution will be found which will meet the wishes of the Indian Government. Meanwhile, the Secretary of State has tendered no advice to His Majesty on the subject of the Bill.

Sir HENRY COTTON further asked whether having regard to the fact that the word "coolie" is frequently used in South Africa as a general term, including all Asiatics of whatever standing, His Majesty's Government will take steps to ensure that in the Municipal Corporations Bill, now under the consideration of the Natal Legislature, the word coolie used therein shall be strictly defined so as to include only labourers actually serving under indenture, and labourers introduced under indenture but whose indentures have expired and their descendants provided that they are not of a status above that of a labourer or domestic servant, and so protect respectable natives of India from the restrictions of the Bill which are imposed on coolies.

Mr. CHURCHILL: The Government of India have raised the point, and the Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of Natal on the subject with a view to securing that the word "coolie" should be more clearly defined.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS.

"IS" THEY?

Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD will ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Monday, "whether the Bewaarpiaatsen is still in the possession of the Transvaal State to the same extent as before the war; and whether any mining operations are now being carried on under these reserved areas."

WHITES AND BLACKS.

The two following questions by Viscount Castlereagh have been deferred from Wednesday to Monday next: To ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies if he will state what has been the increase or decrease in the number of Kafirs employed in the Transvaal gold mines during the last six months; and what is the respective population of Dutch and British in the Orange River Colony.

THE AFRICAN FAUNA.

Sir CLEMENT HILL will ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies on Monday what action the Secretary of State for the Colonies proposes to take to give effect to the views of the deputation which recently waited upon him in regard to the preservation of the fauna of Africa; and whether, in view of the fact that a sum approaching £10,000 a year is received from the operation of the East Africa Game Regulations, he will undertake to allocate a sum of not less than £1000 in next year's Estimates for that Protectorate towards the efficient policing and protection of the Northern or Lake Rudolf Reserve.

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THE BISLEY MEETING.

TROOPER CRASTER'S EXPLOIT.

FINAL SOUTH AFRICAN SCORES.

It will be remembered that Saul went out to herd his father's asses and founded an empire. Mr. W. S. Craster, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, being home for a holiday, went down to Bisley for a fortnight's shooting and came within one point of winning the King's Prize. "Well, that's a good score, anyhow," he remarked to himself as he fired his last shot on Saturday, and observed its effect upon the target. Then he became quite abashed at finding everyone cheering him, and the King's Prize winner waiting alongside anxious to shake hands with the man who had just beaten all records in rifle shooting save that one—only a point better—just achieved by the winner himself.

As Mr. Craster modestly remarked to a South Africa representative, he had never considered himself an exceptionally good shot. "I scraped into the Rhodesian Twenty for the last Transvaal Bisley," he added, "but I would never have been chosen in a representative Rhodesian Eight."

"Which means that you have some very good riflemen in Rhodesia?" the South Africa man remarked.

"Well," said Mr. Craster, reflectively, "I think we could send over a team that would take the Kolapore Cup—if some of the men could afford to leave their business."

We may mention here that, encouraged by their good shooting at the recent N. R. A. meeting, several South African Colonists tried, at the last moment, to get together a scratch team to compete for this Cup, and then discovered that it would have been against the rules.

Trooper Craster is enthusiastic over the arrangements at Bisley, and speaks in high appreciation of the many courtesies and kindnesses shown to Colonial visitors by the Volunteers of the Old Country and their officials. Used to shooting under a blazing sun, he regarded the conditions of the preceding two weeks as almost ideal, even to the inclusion of the familiar mirage. Rhodesian shots should ask Trooper Craster on his return for his opinion of the new 5-inch invisible "bull" as established at the 200 yards range. But he admits that, on the whole, he never shot so well in his life, except perhaps at the recent Johannesburg meeting. And yet Trooper Craster, who takes back to South Africa the Colonial Badge and the N. R. A. Badge, cannot be made to admit that he is a first-class marksman. Having done some shooting while at Clifton College in the early nineties—he helped his College compete for the Ashburton Shield at a former National Rifle Association meeting—he did not touch a rifle again until two

years ago, when he was persuaded to do so in Bulawayo by that enthusiastic officer, Captain (now Major) Baxendale, of the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers.

Mr. Craster comes of a very old Northumberland family, being a son of the late Mr. John Craster, of Craster Tower, and is a younger brother of the present head of the family. He is an engineer by profession, having been trained at Newcastle. After visiting South Africa several times as chief engineer of the Bucknall liner *Johannesburg*, he conceived such an affection for the country that in 1901 he decided to settle in Rhodesia, going first to Bulawayo, and then on to Salisbury, whither he hopes to return in a few weeks' time.

Rhodesian marksmen, and South African Volunteers generally, will be greatly encouraged by Trooper Craster's achievement, and next year's Bisley should see a team present from nearly every



TROOPER W. S. CRASTER.

one of the Colonies. Amongst the Colonial visitors to Bisley on Saturday were no fewer than ten Rhodesians. Colonel Ramsay, the Officer Commanding the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers (Western Division), and Mrs. Ramsay were present on the Friday, but, as they left by Saturday's mail boat, missed the exciting experience of the little group who were watching the performance of their Colony's representative. At the close of the competition Trooper Craster was chaired and carried round in the procession, immediately behind the winner of the King's Prize.

LAST SATURDAY'S ADDITIONAL SCORES.

Last week we gave the records at Bisley up to and including Friday evening of Major Collard, Captain MacDonald, Lieutenants Evans and Whelan, Sergeants Balmer, Moulds, Phillips, and Laing, Corporals Harper and Anderson, Trooper

Craster, and Mrs. E. J. Way. The following are the principal scores of South African competitors on the last day of the meeting:—

Captain J. MacDonald, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers: Prize of £3 in the St. George's Challenge Vase (S.R.), 1st stage, 64, 2nd stage, 51, aggregate, 115; Fourth Prize of £10 in the Corporation of the City of London (being the Colonial Prize in the King's Prize), 95-94-120; total, 309.

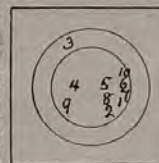
Lieutenant G. Whelan, Durban Light Infantry: Champion Bronze Jewel in the Service Rifle Championship, including the Grand Aggregate (Short Ranges), the Elkington (Long Ranges Aggregate), and the Martin (Rapid Firing Aggregate), 497; First Prize of £25 in the Corporation of the City of London (being the Colonial Prize in the King's Prize), 94-96-125; total, 315; Prize of £2 in the Association Cup (S.R.), shooting for Mrs. Whelan.

Sergeant L. J. Laing, Transvaal Scottish Volunteers: Champion Bronze Jewel in the Service Rifle Championship, including the Grand Aggregate (Short Ranges), the Elkington (Long Ranges Aggregate), and the Martin (Rapid Firing Aggregate), 477; Second Prize of £15 in the Corporation of the City of London (being the Colonial Prize in the King's Prize), 96-95-122; total, 313.

Trooper W. S. Craster, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers: N.R.A. Badge and Second Prize of £20 in the King's Prize (S.R.), previous total, 186; 800 yards, 49; 900 yards, 46; 1000 yards, 42; grand total, 323; Champion Bronze Jewel in the Service Rifle Championship, including the Grand Aggregate (Short Ranges), the Elkington (Long Ranges Aggregate), and the Martin (Rapid Firing Aggregate), 474; Eleventh Prize of £5 in the Corporation of the City of London (being the Colonial Prize in the King's Prize), 91-96-115; total, 302; Volunteer Aggregate (S. R.), including the King's, First Stage, and the St. George's, First Stage, prize of £2, 157.

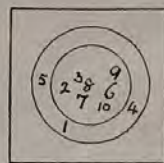
TROOPER CRASTER'S FINAL "TARGETS."

The diagrams given here with show Trooper Craster's shooting at the three long ranges in the final day's contest for the King's

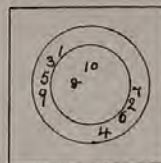


800 yds., Score 49.

Prize. It will be seen that at the 1000 yards range he had remarkably bad luck, his shots hitting all round the edge of the bullseye.



900 yds., Score 46.



1000 yds., Score 42.

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CRICKET.

SOUTH AFRICANS' ENGLISH TOUR.

On Tuesday afternoon, at Lord's, the President of the M.C.C., the Right Hon. W. H. Long, M.P., occupied the chair at a meeting of the Board of Control, which has again been called into existence in consequence of the impending tour in this country of the South Africans. There were present the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Alverstone, Mr. W. H. Patterson, and Mr. P. F. Warner, the nominees of the M.C.C., whilst the Earl of Wintonter represented Sussex, Mr. J. Shuter, Surrey, Mr. J. Horner, Lancashire, Mr. S. Christopherson, Kent, and the Hon. F. S. Jackson, Yorkshire, Mr. F. E. Lacey also being present. It was decided that three test matches should be played next year against the South Africans, and that their duration should be three days. If, however, after two matches have been played neither side has secured the advantage, the third match shall be played to a finish. The dates for the three matches were arranged as follows:—

First match.—At Lord's, July 1, 2, and 3.

Second match.—In Yorkshire, July 29, 30, and 31.

Third match.—At the Oval, August 19, 20, and 21.

With regard to the second match, Yorkshire has the option of playing it on the three days previous to those fixed. Subject to one or two minor matters, the arrangements made with regard to test matches with Australia in 1905 will hold good for the South Africans' tour.

AFRICAN BANKS V. FOREST HILL II.

In this low-scoring game at Forest Hill, the home team won by 14 runs. Forest Hill taking first knock, only managed to hit up 78 runs, a total which it looked any odds would be passed by the Africans. The latter, however, were very disappointing, and were all out for the very modest score of 64.

AFRICAN BANKS II. V. LONDON AND COUNTY BANK II.

The Africans also suffered defeat in this match on Saturday last at Catford. London and County Bank, 168 (Bourke, 41; Stiff, 77). African Banks, 89 (Beetham, 35; Mason, 27).

At the Sandown Park meeting last Saturday, Mr. A. Bailey's All Black ran second in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes for two-year-olds.

The South African football team on Sunday at Buenos Ayres beat the Alumni by two goals to nil. The team on Thursday beat the Quilmes Club by five goals to one. The Gymnastic Club Liga Argentina gave a reception and a banquet in honour of the South Africans the same evening, prior to their departure on the completion of their tour.



[Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 6s., which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

ALLAN.—On the 23rd inst., at Hawick, the wife of H. D. M. Allan, Moletanis, Basutoland, a daughter.

BAGSHAW.—On the 19th inst., at Salisbury, Rhodesia, the wife of Arthur Clement Bagshaw, a son.

BURNE.—On July 1, at Johannesburg, the wife of Frank Burne (née Mary M'Lareu), a son.

EARP.—On June 28, at Rondebosch, the wife of Charles E. Earp, a daughter.

HUNTER.—On the 17th inst., at Village Deep, Johannesburg, the wife of G. W. Hunter, a son.

MARTIN.—On the 18th inst., at the Rand Collieries, Brakpan, to Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, a son.

McKAY.—On the 29th ult., at Green Point, the wife of F. McKay, a son.

MONTGOMERY.—On the 28th ult., at Cape Town, the wife of Thomas Montgomery, a daughter.

WALLACE.—On the 26th ult., at Simon's Town, the wife of J. A. Wallace, a son.

WHITEHORN.—On the 18th ult., at Kimberley, the wife of Horace W. Whitehorn, Hope Town, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAY—TRYON.—On the 17th inst., at St. John's Church, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Captain Edward Weatherston Day, Union-Castle Line, eldest son of the late Edward Day, of Hackney, and grandson of the late Rev. John Weatherston, Colonial and Garrison Chaplain, St. Mary's, Gambia, to Carolyn, daughter of Frank G. Tryon, of New York.

MARSHALL—TAYLOR.—On the 24th ult., at Vereeniging, Dr. P. Marshall, M.B., C.M., late of Maryhill, to Margaret Taylor, daughter of J. Taylor, New Zealand.

MURISON—MEESER.—On June 19, at Cape Town, James McKay Drummond Murison to Ethel Georgina Meeser.

PUGH—SMITH.—On the 26th inst., at Queenstown, Cape Colony, Herbert Owain Pugh, D.S.O., Lieutenant S.A. Constabulary, Orange River Colony, son of Lewis Pugh-Pugh, D.L., J.P., of Abermaed and Cymerau, Cardiganshire, to Edith Mary Smith, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobson Finch, of Goff's Hill, Crawley, Sussex.

REYNOLDS—EVANS.—On the 18th inst., at Durban, Claude, youngest son of the late George W. Reynolds and Mrs. Reynolds, of 84, Clapton Common, N.E., to Edith Frances, younger daughter of John Evans, of 99, Clapton Common, N.E.

TAYLOR—ROBINSON.—On June 20, at Sea Point, Herbert Francis Taylor, of Beckenham, Kent, to Charlotte Robinson, of Shipley, Yorks.

THOMAS—TERRELL.—On June 21, at Wynberg, Henry Musson Thomas, second son of Edmond Thomas, of Silverlea, Wynberg, to Maud, second daughter of Gilbert Howard a'Beckett Terrell, of Hillingdon, Middlesex, and Great Fishall Hall, Tonbridge.

WOODLAND—ALLAN.—On June 20, at Woodstock, George Frederick Woodland, of Somerset, to Alice Isabella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Allan, of York.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS.—On June 28, at Woodstock, Thomas, second son of the late Thomas David Douglas, in his 41st year.

GILLIANDERS.—On the 22nd ult., at Pieserton, Griguland West (the result of an accident), John Lyall Grant Gillanders, M.B., C.M., J.P.

KRUMMECK.—On June 27, at Beaufort West, Doris Winifred, eldest daughter of P. Krummeck, jun.

RUDDLE.—On June 22, at Grahamstown, James Edward Ruddle, aged 33.

MRS. SAREL ELOFF SHOT DEAD.

A sad shooting accident is reported in *Land en Volk* from the neighbourhood of Rustenburg. Mr. Sarel Eloff, of Commissie Drift, in the neighbourhood of Ollifant's Nek, on his return home from shooting, took the cartridges from his gun and placed them on the table. His seven-year-old son, noticing what his father had done, took the first opportunity of getting hold of the gun and replacing a cartridge. Before he could be prevented he had taken up the weapon and pointed it at a lamp that was hanging in the room and fired. Unfortunately, the boy's mother was right in the line of fire, and, receiving the whole contents of a buck-shot cartridge in the body, was killed on the spot.

TRANSVAAL AND O.R.C. FINANCES.

LORD SELBORNE has supplied the Colonial Secretary with the following figures of Transvaal and Orange River Colony revenue and expenditure to April 30 last: Transvaal revenue, £3,887,800; expenditure, including £197,550 extraordinary expenditure, £3,632,800; balance, revenue account, £255,000; total general cash balance, £1,006,900. Orange River Colony: Revenue, £645,000; expenditure, £620,000; balance, revenue account, £25,000; total available balances, including £200,000 fixed deposits, £292,000. Inter-Colonial Council: Revenue, £5,301,700; expenditure, £4,820,500; balance, revenue account, £481,200; total cash balances, including Crown Agents' balances, £379,600; probable further remittances to Crown Agents to July 31: Inter-Colonial Council, £350,000; net railway earnings to April 30, £2,259,900. The Transvaal revenue figures do not include £129,930 received in respect of diamond mines profits and reserved for redemption of loans.

MR. W. TURNBULL, Chief Clerk in the General Manager's office, Natal Government Railways, is home on holiday by the *Galeka*. Before he sailed a staff presentation was made him of the wherewithal to enjoy his holiday.

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THE NATAL REVOLT.

To the Editor of "South Africa."

DEAR SIR,—This last rising in the Stanger and Tugela districts has brought the rebellion very near home to us in Durban, as most of our domestic servants come from these parts. Last week over two thousand left. Some had leave, but most of the men just decamped, and the papers say passes from the leading merchants in town were found on a great many of those killed. So that we have been living with rebels in our own households. Mrs. — had a boy she never trusted. He used to be always listening when we discussed the news in the papers. However, he went away some weeks ago to see his "sick mother!" I expect he joined one of those "impis." The Rexer guns were used in the last fight with great effect. They seem so easy to handle; one man just picked his up and fired it from his shoulder, to the astonishment of the rebels, who thought him "umtagati."

Yours truly,

OLD FRIEND.

Durban, June 13.

ADVICE TO THE MOB.

To the Editor of "South Africa."

DEAR SIR,—Things are in a very unsettled state here; many Kafirs are leaving their situations and joining the rebels. They still face our troops, though they are mowed down in scores. I am afraid the worst is to come. When they are tired of this, they may go about in gangs and plunder and murder, so that we shall want a large number of police to scour the country for some time to come. I wish that mob at Home which calls itself a Government would look after their own poor and down-trodden slaves, such as the Army and Navy, instead of taking up the outposts for every blackguard who happens to be black or coloured. I wish some of them were men enough to come out here and settle on an isolated farm with their wives and children, and see how they would like it. What is the differ-

ence between a Chinese slave and, say, a sailor in the Navy, except in favour of the former? The latter is booked for three years and cannot leave his ship without permission, and is liable to be called on day or night to work at a moment's notice with the chance of being drowned or killed, and has no more pay than a Chinese coolie and is not so well fed; but he would feel hurt if he were called a slave! I look forward to the mob being scattered ere long.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B.

Maritzburg, June 12.

THE VICTORIA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of "South Africa."

DEAR SIR,—In reading over all you published in your last week's issue of the life of Mr. Alfred Beit, I see that in an interview published in *South Africa* on March 19, 1892, Mr. Beit declared that his general impression of Mashonaland was distinctly favourable, and he was especially struck with the Victoria District. I am writing this letter on behalf of the Victoria District. I see Mr. Beit has not forgotten Rhodesia, and that, like his friend Mr. Rhodes, he wishes some of his vast wealth to be used in opening up the country. I wish to point out a few facts in the hopes that those of your readers who may have the management of the late Mr. Alfred Beit's gift to Rhodesia may see the justice of the cry from Victoria for a railway. Of all the towns in Rhodesia, Victoria has been the one that has received little or no help. The district has been neglected far too long. Victoria has often been very truly described as "the Granary" of Rhodesia. It is certain no other district in the territories can approach it as a grain producer. Some months ago a paper in the country published the following figures: "The average grain crops has been estimated by the local native Commissioner at 760,000 bags, and the ordinary local selling price is something between 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per bag. The native population of the district number some 180,000, and they are credited with the possession of no less than 60,000 head of cattle, 40,000 sheep, and 130,000 goats." Besides being an exceptionally fine country for agriculture and stock raising, the district has the advantage of being highly mineralised. In addition to agriculture and mineral products there would be the native labour which would be so easily procured from a population of 180,000. If there was a railway there would be plenty of traffic. There is the grain which at present is hardly worth growing for want of transport, and there would be the White and Black passengers. The Great Zimbabwe ruins are only a few miles from the town of Victoria. There has been so much discussion, and so many opinions as to the age of the ruins, that I fancy there would be many more distinguished visitors to this part of

the country: but up to the present the coach journey of 90 miles from Selukwe has kept Victoria very much in the background, and, in fact, it has almost been forgotten. I think few, if any, of your readers who have visited the Victoria district will disagree with me when I say it is the richest in Rhodesia, and it is the one district that has been neglected, and the only one that up to the present time has paid for itself without any help from the Government. Craving your pardon for taking up so much space in your valuable paper, and hoping that Victoria will not be forgotten by those who have to carry out the wishes of the late lamented Mr. Beit,

I am, Sir,

A VICTORIAN.

Edinburgh, July 25.

LOVE TRAGEDY AT Uitenhage.

A LOCAL builder and contractor, named Edward Battiss, committed suicide at Uitenhage on the 30th ult. It appears that Battiss resented the visit of a gentleman from Port Elizabeth to the house of his intended, and in a fit of jealousy went outside the house and waited. The visitor left shortly afterwards to catch his train, and Battiss, after excitedly wishing him good night, placed a revolver to his own temple, killing himself instantly. The tragedy took place close to the house of his fiancée, and it is thought that frenzied jealousy unhinged his mind.

MARITZBURG COUNCIL RESIGNS.

AT the Maritzburg Town Council on June 29, the Mayor announced the resignation of all the Councillors but one, in consequence of the adverse voting on their financial policy by a recent plebiscite. The retiring Councillors have issued a manifesto to justify their procedure, and intimate their intention of standing again. With regard to the election of Councillor Stott as Borough Valuer, the Borough solicitors have written to say that the appointment was perfectly legal, and that there was nothing in the law to prohibit the Council from appointing one of their number, however undesirable it might be.

PRESENTATION TO DEAN BARKER.

THE Venerable Dean Barker, of Maritzburg, who has recently been translated to the capital city of Natal from the Vicarship of Ladysmith, was presented with an address by the Churchwardens of All Saints' Church, Ladysmith, on behalf of the parishioners, offering their sincere congratulations on the rev. gentleman's preferment, coupled with their personal regrets at his departure from amongst them. In addition to the address (which was presented by Mr. Horace Simpson), a purse of gold was handed to the Dean, and an album of various views of the Church, including all the tablets.

LIEUTENANT H. F. DAMES, 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been appointed for duty with a draft of his battalion, embarking for South Africa on September 1.



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119, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C., who will give the nearest address where the Tobacco can be had.



LOSS OF A CAPE STEAMER.

The old Cape Town tug, the *John Paterson*, has come to a tragic end. After becoming obsolete for the purpose for which the Cape Harbour Board bought her many years ago from the Port Elizabeth Harbour Board, the little vessel was sold to a syndicate, and was run for several seasons as a pleasure craft, being familiarly known as the *Cape Girl*. Of late she has been used in the fishing industry, in which capacity she left Kalk Bay on a recent night with four fishing boats in tow. Bad weather came on and two days later two of the boats struggled back to port with the information that the *John Paterson's* coal supply had run out, and that the vessel was helpless. Coal was sent off in sailing boats, which failed to reach the tug. Meanwhile, the crew of the *John Paterson*, and of the two other fishing boats, which had been battered to pieces against the sides of the tug, were rescued, after some terrible experiences, by the Bullard-King liner *Umbilo*. Captain Wilbur, of the *John Paterson*, refused, however, to leave his ship, and was given a supply of food and water and left on board, the vessel drifting in a rough sea, previous attempts to tow having failed. On the report of the *Umbilo*, the Cape Town Harbour Board at once sent out the tug *Manila*, which made long and repeated search for the *John Paterson*, but without success. It appears that the vessel must have foundered, the captain of the *Manila* being of the opinion that the old wooden paddle-wheel tug could not have lived through the weather that was experienced. Great regret is expressed at the death of Captain Wilbur, with admiration for his mistaken bravery in sticking to his old craft.

LISTS OF PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

PER R.M.S. *Kildonan Castle*, which arrived at Southampton last Saturday:—

Captain Barclay	Mr. Murray Walker
Mr. F. W. Barnard	Mrs. Murray Walker
Lieut. Bell	Miss Murray Walker
General P. Blignaut	Master Murray Walker
Mr. J. L. Bawden	Mr. J. R. Welsh
Mr. A. Bremer	Mr. C. A. Wentzel
Mr. R. Burns-Begg	Mr. G. Whitaker, M.L.A.
Mrs. Burns-Begg	Master White-Cooper
Mr. M. Campbell-Johnston	Mrs. G. S. Withinsaw
Mr. J. Carr	Mr. A. Withinsaw
Mrs. Carr	Mr. Wright
Mr. Chillingworth	Rev. Mr. Baker
Mrs. Chillingworth	Miss E. M. Baker
Master Chillingworth	Mr. J. B. Barnes
Mr. Cholmoley	Mrs. Barnes
	The Misses Barnes

Mr. H. Conder	Mr. H. A. Adams
Mr. F. Cook	Mr. Bell
Mr. P. C. Dalmahoy	Mr. G. F. Birbridge
Mr. Dalrymple	Mr. M. W. Bovill
Mrs. Davis	Mr. N. Bradley
Mr. O. R. Dunell	Mrs. Bradley
Mrs. Dunell	Miss D. Bruce
Mr. Dun-Waters	Miss M. J. Chevis
Mrs. Dun-Waters	Mrs. A. J. Cooper
Mr. England	Master Cooper
Mr. Max Frank	Mrs. I. T. Cooper
Mrs. Frank	Miss Cooper
Mr. Gask	Master Cooper
Mr. J. D. Gavin	Mrs. F. W. Corner
Mr. Gilmore	Mrs. M. Craze
Mr. Goode	Miss C. Craze
Mrs. Grant	Miss M. Craze
Mrs. Harkness	Mr. H. Crowther
Miss Harkness	Miss Outhbertson
Master Harkness	Mr. C. T. Dennison
Mrs. Hesse	Mr. H. Friedman
Miss Hickisoh	Mrs. E. Garoui
Brig.-Genl. Hickman	Mrs. T. H. Garry
Captain E. Hill, D.S.O.	Master Garry
Captain Horabrug	Mr. B. G. Grinson
Lt. G. H. Howard, D.S.O.	Mr. M. Guerts
	Mr. H. Hammond
Mrs. Howard	Mr. F. Hearn
Master Howard	Mrs. Hookaday
Mr. J. V. Hurst	Mr. Hookaday
Mr. W. E. Kitson	Mrs. Lamont
Mr. A. Langebrink	Mr. W. Lewis
Mrs. Langebrink	Mr. F. Littleton
Master Langebrink	Miss Lynch
Hon. W. A. W. Lawson	Mrs. K. E. MacCracken
Mr. Loopyt	Miss E. MacCracken
Colonel P. Lord	Miss K. MacCracken
Mrs. R. Lord	Nurse Mallandaine
Mrs. F. Louw	Mr. McGeorge Mason
Mrs. L. Nettell	Mr. D. McClelland
Lt. R. W. Oppenheim	Mr. McLelland
Lt. Partridge	Mr. McRorie
Mrs. Pauling	Mr. H. J. Morris
Mrs. L. Phillips	Miss Mullins
Mr. E. Pietack	Mr. D. Neumann
Dr. E. Pollak	Mr. R. Nicholas
Mr. Pryce	Miss L. Nicoud
Mr. H. A. Read	Miss L. O'Dowd
Mr. J. Rosenthal	Mr. G. Oswald
Mrs. Rosenthal	Mrs. Parsons
The Misses Rosenthal	Mr. S. F. Ray
Master Rosenthal	Mr. J. H. Rich
Mrs. M. Rubenstein	Miss M. T. Rigg
Major Seaman	Mrs. Rosewarne
Dr. N. Sonn	Master Rosewarne
Master Sieradzki	Mr. E. Rowlands
Mrs. Herbert Smith	Mr. Sewell
Mrs. F. H. Spencer	Mr. H. Smith
Mr. D. S. Spencer	Mr. J. C. Smith
The Misses Spencer	Mr. A. W. Springthorpe
Mr. C. E. Stamp	Mr. T. Taylor
Mrs. Stamp	Mrs. W. White
Master Stamp	Miss White
Mr. D. Starfield	The Masters White
Major-General Stephenson	Miss M. Whitton
son	Mr. A. F. Willis
Mrs. Stephenson	Mrs. Willis
Miss Stephenson	Miss Wilson
Mr. G. Stern	Miss L. Withers
Mrs. Torkington	Mr. W. F. Woods
Master Van Hulsteyn	Mr. F. Wright

PER the s.s. *Galeka*, which arrived at Southampton on Thursday:—

Mrs. P. G. Acutt	Mrs. Ensor
Master Acutt	Miss Ensor
Mrs. A. S. Allum	Mrs. Forrest
Mrs. W. H. Axten	Miss Forrest
Miss M. Axten	The Masters Forrest
Miss K. Axten	Miss Frank
Master S. Axten	Mr. C. E. Frost
Mr. H. Behr	Miss Furrell
Miss Berons	Mr. R. B. Homersham
Miss Blackburn	Mrs. Homersham
Mrs. A. D. Blackett	Mrs. Hope
Mrs. G. Bowen	Mrs. Harris
Miss Boyes	The Misses Harris
Mr. O. Bruton	Master Harris
Mr. H. S. Cooke	Mrs. K. Hepburn
Sir Kendal Franks, C.B.	Mrs. M. Hepburn
Mr. W. Gibson	Mrs. T. W. Hodgkinson
Mrs. Harrison	Master Hodgkinson
Master Harrison	Miss M. Jones
Mr. Harrison, jun.	Miss D. Jones
Mr. Hart	Mrs. Kershaw
Miss J. Henderson	Miss Kershaw
Captain Hopkins	The Masters Kershaw
Miss B. Jackson	Mrs. A. Lawrie
Mrs. Kirby	The Masters Lawrie
Mrs. Lambert	Mrs. Lawson
Master Lambert	Master Lawson
Mrs. Lavacour	Miss Lawson
The Misses Lavacour	Mr. A. E. Liad
The Masters Lavacour	Mr. Maclean
Mr. G. MacKenzie	Miss McPherson
Mrs. MacKenzie	Mrs. F. J. McKeon
Miss McArthur	Mrs. A. G. Menair
Mrs. Chester Master	Master Menair
Major St. J. Parker	Mr. F. W. Mills
Mrs. Parker	Mrs. Mills
Miss Parker	Miss Mills
Master Parker	The Masters Mills (3)
Baron Van Pylsweert	Mr. Montieth
Mr. S. Schlomer	Mr. Morgan
Miss Skinner	Mr. E. H. Newcombe
Mr. Stanford	Mrs. Oliver
Mr. Stanford	Master Oliver
Mrs. Stephenson	Mr. H. T. Packard
Miss Stephenson	Mr. H. A. Palmer
Mr. Stiebel	Mrs. Palmer
Miss Tompkins	Master Palmer
Mrs. A. J. Torkington	Mr. R. Robinson
Miss E. Warren	Mr. H. Shaw
Mrs. Wolf	Mrs. P. Smith
Miss Wolf	Miss L. Smith
Mr. F. G. Allen	Miss Smith
Mrs. H. Beresford	Miss G. F. Taylor
Miss Beresford	Mr. F. Taylor
The Masters Beresford	Mrs. Taylor
Mr. J. E. T. Day	Mrs. W. P. Trevenna
Mr. W. Cooper	Master Trevenna
Mr. P. A. Cronje	Mr. H. A. Trubshaw
Mr. J. P. Denny	Mr. W. E. Turnbull
Mr. O. Dorward	Miss Weir
Mrs. Dorward	Mr. Wilkinson
Master Dorward	Mr. J. A. Wright
Mr. Fox	

THE Durban port returns for the week ended June 22 show 23 arrivals and 24 departures, the tonnage being 46,789 and 51,901.



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Telegrams and Cables—"RALPHSON, DURBAN."

DEPARTURES.

PER the R.M.S. *Briton*, leaving Southampton to-day:—

MADEIRA.

Miss M. de Bianchi
Mr. A. C. Crenade Jough
Mrs. de Jough
Mr. de Jough
Miss de Jough
Mr. E. Fokker
Mr. L. Franck
Mrs. Franck

Mrs. Barnett
Mr. A. E. Lewin
Mr. H. H. Tull
Mr. T. F. Delf
Mr. C. A. E. de P.
Power
Master N. D. Power

CAPE TOWN.

Miss V. Brook-Hunt
Mr. J. W. Cammack
Mr. B. H. Conran
Mrs. Conran
Mr. C. H. Cook
Mr. A. Corderoy
Rev. H. Costley-White
Mr. R. Cullinan
Mr. J. N. Curroy
Mr. E. Ebert
Mr. Fergus Ferguson
Mr. Myles B. Foster
Mr. Fraser
Mrs. E. Goldsbury
Miss M. Goldsbury
Mr. Jesse Hawes
Rev. J. S. Holden
Mrs. Holden
Mr. W. G. Hollis
Mrs. C. Inwood
Mr. K. W. Johnston
Mr. G. W. Johnston
Mr. E. H. Josephi
Mr. Le Clercq
Mr. E. Mendelssohn
Mrs. M. Mendelssohn
Miss Mendelssohn
The Masters Mendelssohn
Mr. T. Mills
Mr. Owen Morgan
Master J. Morgan
Mr. A. M. Murray
Mr. G. C. Olivier
Mr. Olivier
Miss Olivier
Mr. Alleyne Reynolds
Mr. C. Risak

Major Wangermée
Mr. E. A. Wibberley
Mr. H. N. Wood
Mrs. Wood

Mrs. Burns
Miss M. M. Crack
Mr. Davey
Miss Davey
Miss De Villiers
Mr. J. Dunn
Miss E. Forbes
Mrs. A. Fraser
Miss C. McGee
Mr. Baird Hay

Mrs. Soal
Master Soal
Mr. T. Stuttaford
Mr. A. C. Tait
Miss Tait
Mr. D. C. Thomas
Mr. J. S. Thomson
Mr. Ullman
Mr. S. M. Woodhead

ALGOA BAY.

Mr. C. Coles
Mrs. Coles
Dr. Gilbert
Dr. Strain

Mr. Valensky
Miss Valensky
Mr. Manasse
Mrs. Manasse

BEIRA.

Mr. T. Pearson

PER the s.s. *Tintagel Castle*, leaving Southampton to-day:—

LAS PALMAS.

Mr. Conyers-Edge
Master J. Hamilton
Mr. S. M. Machado

Mr. G. Miller
Master Perez

LAS PALMAS TO ST. HELENA.

Captain Pooley

Mrs. Pooley

CAPE TOWN.

Mrs. F. M. Gardener
Master Gardener
Mrs. Gibson

Miss M. Cresswell
Mr. J. Gould
Mrs. Gould
Mrs. Good
Master Good
Mr. E. Hodges
Miss MacIntyre
Mrs. Moore
Miss Pycroft
Mr. M. R. Armour
Mr. A. Bain, jun.
Miss E. Beatty
Mrs. J. Irvine
Miss M. Irvine
Miss A. Irvine
Mr. J. E. McDonagh
Mr. S. B. Smith
Mr. R. Tabuteau
Miss L. Williams
Mr. W. E. Williams

MOSEL BAY.

Mr. Montague White

ALGOA BAY.

Mrs. Cholmeley
Master Cholmeley
Miss B. F. Dray
Mr. H. Howard-Smith

NATAL.

Mr. L. Bangley
Mrs. Bangley
Mr. J. M. Pearson
Mr. W. B. Wigston
Miss Gauntlet
Mrs. M. Robertson



THE "JOHN PATERSON."

Mr. C. Shaw-Smith
Mrs. Shaw-Smith
The Misses Shaw-Smith

Mr. G. Rowley
Mrs. Rowley
Master L. Rowley

NATAL.

Colonel Arnold
Mrs. Arnold
Miss Crowther
Mrs. Don
Mrs. A. G. May
Miss May
Master May
Brig.-Gen. T. C. Porter,
C.B.
Mrs. Porter
Master Porter
Mr. Rosettenstein

Mr. T. Schloss
Miss Anderson
Mrs. Atlinger
Miss Atlinger
Mr. W. E. Butler
Mrs. Dodds
The Masters Dodds
Mrs. Munday
The Masters Munday
Mr. W. R. Turner
Mrs. Turner
Miss E. Williams

PER the s.s. *Johannesburg*, which left London for South Africa on Monday:—

Mrs. Barratt
Mr. Chamney
Miss C. R. Chamney
Miss E. L. Chamney
Mr. A. J. Chaplin
Mrs. A. J. Chaplin
Miss M. V. Chaplin
Miss A. L. Chaplin
Master A. R. Chaplin
Mr. D. W. Davies
Miss C. F. Falkner
Mr. John J. Farmer
Mr. H. B. Fletcher
Miss Hamilton

Mrs. Mason
Rev. van der Merwe
Mr. A. Morice
Mrs. A. Morice
Miss Morice
Miss H. Morice
Miss J. Morice
Master G. Morice
Miss E. Morton
Mr. J. C. O'Riley
Lieut.-Col. Panzera
Miss Shelton
Mr. A. J. Westley
Mrs. A. J. Westley

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Africa		Third ..	£10 10 0

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. M. P. Hyatt
Mrs. F. Maitland
Miss Rhoda Manikis

Mr. H. C. Westley
Mr. O. Westley

PROVISIONAL BOOKINGS.

PER the R.M.S. *Kildonan Castle*, leaving Southampton next Saturday:—

Mr. J. W. Ammack	Mr. Grant
Miss Anley	Mrs. Grant
Mr. Douglas Bartley	Miss Hedden
Mrs. Bartley	Mr. W. Jackson
Mrs. Battine	Mr. F. Richards
Rev. C. G. Browne	Mrs. Richards
Mr. E. W. Collins	Mr. F. Spurling
Mr. R. E. Cooper	Mr. F. P. T. Struben
Mrs. Cornish	Mrs. Walpole
Mr. W. G. Duncan	Mrs. Walpole
Miss L. Goldie	Mr. Tennant Watson
Rev. Lord Bishop of Grahamstown	Mrs. Tennant Watson
	Mr. P. F. White

PER the R.M.S. *Saxon*, leaving Southampton on the 11th prox.:—

Miss Beckwith	Mr. E. L. Kelsey
Mr. W. Benson	Mr. M. Levy
Mr. E. M. Bland	Mrs. Levy
Mr. F. D. Chaplin	Mr. Marx
Mrs. Chaplin	Dr. May
Mr. G. Chatterton	Mr. W. F. Robinson
Mr. Furse	Mr. J. F. Rubie
Mr. J. Hamilton	Mr. G. P. Spicer
Mr. M. Harris	Mr. R. L. Tait
Mrs. Harris	Mr. L. Thomas
The Misses Harris	Mr. E. Warren
Miss Anstey Hibden	Mrs. Warren
Mr. Chas. Leonard	The Misses Warren
Mrs. Leonard	Mr. Arthur Yates
The Misses Leonard	Mr. P. J. Zoutendyk

PER the R.M.S. *Carisbrook Castle*, leaving Southampton on the 18th prox.:—

Mr. Cooke	Mr. J. Hamilton
Mr. Cooke	Mr. J. M. Kennedy
Mr. A. G. Cooke	Mr. G. Stiel
Mr. Garlick	Mrs. Stiel
Mr. W. T. Griffin	Mr. J. Wightman

PER Lund's Blue Anchor Line steamer *Wakool*, leaving London on the 14th prox. for Las Palmas, Cape Town, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney:—

Mr. J. S. Backhouse	Mr. Albert Henry
Mrs. Backhouse	Mr. W. Kirk
Mrs. Boden	Mrs. Kirk
Mr. A. Cohen	Mrs. MacMicking
Mr. A. E. Colson	Miss MacMicking
Mrs. Dearo	Miss D. Maskow
Mrs. Faviell	Mr. D. Milne
Miss B. Faviell	Rev. Canon Orford
Miss L. Faviell	Mrs. Orford
Mr. Jack Faviell	Dr. Sandison

Miss G. Dowsett
Mr. T. W. Goodwin
Mrs. Goodwin
Mr. C. Goodwin
Mr. G. Goodwin
Miss Goodwin
Miss May Goodwin

Nurse M. Secular
Mr. Tatham
Captain T. H. Templeton
Miss Templeton
Mr. J. L. Thompson
Mr. D. Vannett
Mrs. Vannett

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company.
Galeka arrived in London on the 26th inst.
Norman arrived at Cape Town on the 24th inst.
Armada arrived at Natal on the 22nd inst.

Kildonan Castle arrived at Southampton on the 21st inst.
Galician, outward bound, left Las Palmas on the 20th inst.

Kinfauns Castle, outwards, left Madeira on the 25th inst.
German, homeward bound, left Tenerife on the 25th inst.

Anondale Castle arrived at Cape Town on the 23rd inst.

Braemar Castle, homewards, left St. Helena on the 23rd inst.
Gascon left Southampton on the 21st inst. for South Africa.

Kenilworth Castle, homewards, left Cape Town on the 25th inst.

Almick Castle left Cape Town on the 21st inst. for Southampton.

Saxon arrived at Madeira on the 24th inst., and left for Southampton, where she is due this morning.

Aberdeen Line.

Imyon leaves Natal for London to-day.
Inkonka, from London, arrived at Natal on the 22nd inst.

Inyati, Natal to London, left Las Palmas on the 22nd inst.

Inanda leaves London on the 30th inst. for Natal and Delagoa Bay.

Ingelt leaves London on the 13th prox. for Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira.

Inchanga, London to Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, left Tenerife on the 25th inst.

Austrian-Lloyd's Steam Navigation.

Africa, outwards, arrived at Durban from Delagoa Bay on the 26th inst.

Koerber, homewards, arrived at Brindisi from Port Said on the 26th inst.

British and Colonial Line.

Grigua left Aden on the 24th inst.

Beira left Port Said on the 23rd inst.

Manica left Colombo on the 21st inst.

Swasi left New York on the 18th inst.

Koranna left Rangoon on the 21st inst.

Buceros arrived at Hull on the 18th inst.
Bucentaur left Vancouver on the 28th ult.
Matoppe arrived at Brake on the 19th inst.
Baralong left Delagoa Bay on the 24th inst.
Pondo arrived at Wellington on the 2nd inst.
Bechuana arrived at Calcutta on the 5th inst.
Amatonga arrived at Bombay on the 15th inst.
Bantu arrived at South Shields on the 23rd inst.
Barotse arrived at South Shields on the 14th inst.

Buluwayo arrived at East London on the 25th inst.

Euphrates arrived at Marmugao on the 22nd inst.

Bucrania left Algiers on the 24th inst. for Boston and New York.

Fort Salisbury left Tenerife on the 25th inst. for Plymouth and London.

Mashona leaves London on the 1st prox. for Cape Town, Algoa Bay, and East London.

Johannesburg left London on the 23rd inst. for Cape Town, Algoa Bay, and East London.

Glan Line.

Glan Grant, to Glasgow, left Durban on the 3rd inst.

Glan Leslie, to Beira, left Liverpool on the 1st inst.

Glan Fraser, to Glasgow, left East London on the 7th inst.

Glan Macfadyen, to Mauritius, left Liverpool on the 7th inst.

Glan Maclaren, to Glasgow, left East London on the 14th inst.

Glan Macanlay, to Mauritius, left Liverpool on the 24th inst.

Glan Chattan, from Liverpool, arrived at Mauritius on the 25th inst.

Glan Ross, from Liverpool to East London, arrived at Algoa Bay on the 20th inst.

Glan Lamont, from Liverpool to East London, passed Las Palmas on the 9th inst.

Glan Alpine, from Liverpool to East London, passed Las Palmas on the 25th inst.

Glan Ranald, from Liverpool to East London, arrived at Cape Town on the 18th inst.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

Konig, outwards, left Gona on the 23rd inst.

Markgraf, homewards, left Beira on the 9th inst.

Admiral, outwards, left Rotterdam on the 24th inst.

Kaiser, outwards, left Zanzibar on the 22nd inst.

Gouverneur, homewards, left Rotterdam on the 27th ult.

Burgermeister, outwards, left Las Palmas on the 19th inst.

Kronprinz, outwards, arrived at Aden on the 19th inst.

Feldmarschall, homewards, left Durban on the 19th inst.



Wheat Separator and Aspirator.



34-in high Roller Mill.



Centrifugal Flour Dressing Machine.

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Flour Mills and Grain Silos of any capacity erected and equipped with the latest and most successful appliances.

Prinsregent, homewards, arrived at Dover on the 20th inst.
Herzog, homewards, left Delagoa Bay on the 22nd inst.
Prinzessin, homewards, arrived at Marseilles on the 23rd inst.
President, homewards, arrived at Rotterdam on the 24th inst.

Ellerman-Harrison Line.

Director left Mauritius on the 21st inst.
City of Madras left Beira on the 24th inst.
Creve Hall, for Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, left Liverpool on the 18th inst.
Worsley Hall, for Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, and East London, left Liverpool on the 11th inst.

Houston Line.

Florida left Birkenhead for Durban on the 25th ult.
Hyperia left Cape Town for Angra Pequena on the 19th inst.
Hyanthes left Cape Town for Angra Pequena on the 13th inst.
Hermionius arrived at Durban from Birkenhead on the 24th ult.
Hesperides arrived at Durban from Cape Town on the 7th inst.
Hindustan arrived at Delagoa Bay from Durban on the 20th inst.

Lund's Blue Anchor Line.

Geelong arrived at Sydney on the 27th inst.
Narrung, homeward, left Durban on the 24th inst.
Wahool, homeward, left Las Palmas on the 23rd inst.

Natal Line.

Unaiato left Madras for Natal on the 25th inst.
Unklali left Natal for Southampton on the 21st inst.
Unvolosi arrived at Calcutta from Natal on the 19th inst.
Unvoti arrived at Natal from London on the 20th inst.
Unvoti arrived at Southampton from Natal on the 22nd inst.
Unvoti left Portland for Natal and Delagoa Bay on the 25th inst.
Unvoti leaves London for Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira on the 4th prox.

Scandinavia-South Africa Line.

Delagoa arrived at Singapore on the 15th inst.
Magdala arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 23rd inst.
Oceano arrived at Granyik (Haparanda district) on the 20th inst.

Miscellaneous.

Tacisz arrived at Table Bay on the 25th inst.
Mamari, from London, arrived at Table Bay on the 25th inst., and proceeded for New Zealand.
Myrmidon, for London, left Natal on the 25th inst.
Dagmar, for Table Bay, left Liverpool on the 23rd inst.
Rotherfield, for Port Nolloth, left Swansea on the 25th inst.
Suevic, from Liverpool, for Australia, left Table Bay on the 20th inst.
Alacrita, from Delagoa Bay, arrived at New York on the 23rd inst.

Tire Terpsichore, cruiser, Captain W. H. Baker-Baker, arrived at Durban on Monday.

The new German East African liner *Prinzessin* recently made her first call at Durban. Her tonnage is 6385; her length, 126.8 metres; her breadth, 15.36 metres; and her depth, 8.55 metres. Her engines—triple expansion—will develop 4000 horse-power, which gives her a speed of 13½ knots. She was built by Messrs. Blohm and Voss, of Hamburg, and was constructed to the highest requirements of the German Lloyd. She has accommodations for 112 each of first and second class passengers, whilst for third and between deck passengers there is room for 80 and 100 respectively.

MR. LAMB, the electrical engineer of East London Municipality, has arrived in Natal on an official visit. Mr. Lamb is reporting on the electric lighting and electric tramway systems of Durban, Johannesburg, Kimberley, and Cape Town, in view of the proposed reconstruction of the municipal electrical system of East London.

LOURENÇO MARQUES is shortly to be placed in direct telegraphic communication with Durban via Zululand. A telegraph line is being put down in Portuguese territory to meet the Natal line extending up along the coast. Considering the delays suffered by messages sent to Natal by the present route via Johannesburg, the new line will be a very great advantage.

A Bill to provide for the registration and regulation of motor cars has been introduced by Mr. F. S. Malan, M.L.A., in the Cape Assembly. The Bill provides that every motor car shall be registered, and that every local Council shall assign a separate number to each car, which must be affixed to the car. It is proposed that a fee of £1 be charged by the Council for the registration of cars and 5s. for the registration of motor cycles. The question of a speed limit is left open, but the punishment for exceeding the limit is a fine not exceeding £10 for the first offence, and not exceeding £20 for second or subsequent offences.

MISSING RELATIVES.

Under this heading we give from week to week, at a small charge, particulars of cases where long-lost relatives are being sought for by their friends and connections in this country. Information relating thereto, if sent to the Editor of "South Africa," Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., will, so far as is possible, be communicated to the parties concerned.

ASHWORTH, THOMAS, of Darwen, was last heard of from the Consolidated Main Reef Mine. Parents ask.

BELL, CHARLES, seeks his sister Emma (an actress known as Madam Avon). She left London in 1892, and was in South Africa at the outbreak of the war.

BIRD, ALICE, sailed on R.M.S. *Briton* for Durban in 1903. Son Thomas and daughter Alice ask.

CLARK, A., of East London, was last heard of in 1901. Mother inquires.

DAINES, E.—Sister's address, Headquarter Offices, Pretoria. Sister seeks.

GREATORRE, Mrs. R. H., nee Annie White, formerly nurse at Maritzburg College, was living at Jeppestown in 1897. Sister asks.

HALEY, R., trooper in South African Constabulary at Pretoria; was last heard of two years ago in hospital with fever. Sister Frances inquires.

HAYNES, FRANK, late 2nd Dragon Guards and S.A. Constabulary, gave his address in 1903 as Fox Street, Johannesburg. Brother and sisters ask.

MCLEISH, Mrs. GLADYS, nee JACKSON, last wrote from Savoy Hotel, Lourenço Marques, in 1904. Mother asks.

PAMPLIN, GEORGE, sailed for South Africa in 1902; last heard of from Durban a year later. Brother Leonard asks.

PARKINSON, WILLIAM JOHN, was last heard of sailing from Victoria Docks per s.s. *Monterey*, in 1900; supposed to have gone to South Africa. Brother Walter asks.

PONSFORD, C. W., was employed at a boarding home in Bloemfontein two years ago. Mother asks.

ROBERTS, JOHN, was in Natal seven years ago. Father asks.

ROME, LILLY.—Anyone in possession of information regarding the present whereabouts of Lilly Rome, who when last heard of was residing in Johannesburg, is requested to communicate with the Colonial Secretary's Office, Pretoria.

SPIER, NELLY, left King's Heath in 1901 for Liverpool; supposed to be in Cape Town. Mother asks.

TURNER, JOSEPH W., late 1st Devonshire Regiment, was last heard of in Pretoria. Mother asks.

WATT, CHARLIE, stonemason, of Scotland, called at Bow Road, London, E., in 1898, when about to sail for South Africa. Sister Mary asks.

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[Visitors to the Old Country are informed that these Addresses are inserted for a few weeks gratuitously. The announcements may, however, be continued at the following rate: One shilling per line per four weeks, with a minimum charge of five shillings. Intimations of arrival should be promptly forwarded to the Manager.]

ALLINGHAM, Mrs. E. B., 7 Park Lane, W.
ASTLEY, G., 45, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
AURET, Miss, 30, Green Street, W.
BARLOW, Mr. and Mrs. c/o Stephens, 19A, Coleman St.
BEGG, Mr. & Mrs. R. BURNS, "Tregona," Sutton, Surrey.
BELL, Mrs. M., c/o Mrs. Carver, "Ingarsby," Wimbledon
BELT, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cosmo Hotel, Southampton
Trow, W.C.
BIRD, Mrs., 47, Castle Road, B-dford.
BLACKBURN, C. H., Junior Naval and Military Club.
BLACKHURST, Mrs. E., c/o Natal Bank.
BROCKLEHURST, C., Kilmarey Manor, Relgate.
BROCKLEHURST, E. H., Upton, Maclesfield, Cheshire.
BROOKS, J. R., Rothley, Loughborough.
BROWN, C. H., Hotel Cecil.
BROWN, Mr. and Mrs. W. G., 18, St. Swintha's Lane, E.C.
BROWNE, Mr. and Mrs. C., c/o Lloyd's B., St. James St.
BUCHANAN, Lady, Trinity College, Cambridge.
BURNETT, Mr. and Mrs. W., 61, St. James Street, S.W.
BUTCHER, LEONARD W., 21, Basil Mansions, E.W.
CARDWELL, Messrs. F. A., and W. L., Cheyne Court,
Bournemouth West.
CARR, Mr. & Mrs. J., Hale, Altrincham.
CARRINGTON, R., "The Galies," Rochampton, S.W.
CARUTH, A., Hotel Metropole.
CAVANAGH, J. A., Hotel Cecil.
CHAPLIN, DRUMMOND, 7, Carlos Place, W.
CHAPLIN, I. G., c/o Standard Bank.
CHRISTMAS, Mr. and Mrs. J., Derby H's, Uddingston, N.B.
CHURCHMAN, A. C., Wilbury, Ipswich.
CLINTON, Rev. and Mrs. T. W., 19, Welchay Street, S.W.

COCKSEDGE, C. F., 118, Cannon Street, E.C.
COLLIER, F. J., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
COMRIE, Mrs. and Miss, c/o Bank of Africa
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THE report of the Director of the South African
Museum for the past year states that the total
number of visitors during the year was 79,040.
Owing to the liberality of the Town Council of Cape
Town, the Museum has been open to the public on
Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday during
the afternoon between the hours of 2 and 5. The
total number on those 64 days was 12,876, giving an
average of 234, whereas the total number for
the 311 week days is 66,164, giving an average
of 212.

NATIVES IN THE NEW COLONIES.

THE South African Native Races Committee has
issued a memorandum regarding the political posi-
tion of the natives in the Transvaal and the Orange
River Colony which has been drawn up by the Rev.
James Henderson, Principal of the Lovedale Insti-
tution in Cape Colony, the largest native educa-
tional institution in South Africa.

The memorandum, copies of which have already
been forwarded to Lord Elgin and Mr. Churchill,
urges that the important question of the native
population should not be lost sight of in the effort
to find some satisfactory solution of the difficulties
which complicate the problems of Responsible
Government. The establishment of departments
for native affairs and the retention by the Imperial
Government of nothing beyond a power of veto, in
case any attempts should be made to restrict the
liberties of the natives or to encroach upon the
reserves set apart for them as foreshadowed in Mr.
Churchill's speech of February 28 in the House of
Commons, are regarded as inadequate safeguards
in Colonies where the Europeans "are all alike em-
ployers of native labour," and where accordingly
"a Legislative Assembly in which the natives have
no representation will be, as regards the native
question, practically a combine of employers."

The solution suggested is that the native reserves
should be grouped together to form one or more
protectorates under the control of a High Commis-
sioner on the model of Basutoland, where this sys-
tem has produced such excellent results. In such
protectorates administrators of liberal views might
set themselves to develop the capacities of the
natives for self-government, of which they have
already given notable evidence in the persons of
such men as Khama in Bechuanaland or the present
Regent of Uganda.

MR. and MRS. G. F. A. BAYNES, of Port Nolloth,
held a reception recently in celebration of their
silver wedding. Many presents and telegrams were
received during the day from all parts of South
Africa.

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ORDERLY KIMBERLEY.

A SOUTH AFRICAN correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in giving his impressions of Kimberley, says: Four pipes of hard, blue ground, within an area little bigger than the City of London—the chance discovery of these some thirty years ago marked the opening of a new epoch in the history of South Africa and the British Empire. The town that sprung up at once saw romance and tragedy enacted in those early, strenuous days. Then Kimberley became the home of Cecil Rhodes. There he dreamed and planned; and from this point he started on his vast work in the north. There are few signs of such an inspiring past in the humdrum, orderly Kimberley of to-day. The place is owned and controlled by the all-powerful De Beers Company—the strongest mining corporation in the world. But if competition is killed by such a monopoly, at any rate the good results of their work are apparent to anyone. A splendid hospital, a public library second to none in the country, and large public gardens are only a few of the institutions dependent on the support of the Company. There is an air of permanence and stability in Kimberley which Johannesburg might envy. A very noticeable thing is the small number of the unemployed. If the man who desires to work on the mines cannot find employment with De Beers, there is nothing to keep him there; he goes on to Johannesburg. While, twenty miles off, on the banks of the Vaal, there are the River Diggings, which have enabled many an unfortunate to tide over a bad time and start again with a little capital. One sees, too, on the diamond fields more of the true Colonial life than in the feverish, artificial atmosphere of the Rand. In spite of the frequent and protracted droughts, there is no lack of trees, while houses, even in the centre of the town, are covered by vines.

Roberts Victor Diamonds.—Cable from Johannesburg, dated July 24:—"Washing results: 1516 loads yielded 1130 carats, equal to 75 carats per 100 loads; value per carat estimated, roughly, £1."

Wolmer Diamond.—The first ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Wolmer Diamond Syndicate was held on June 29 at Johannesburg. Sir E. R. Murray presiding. The report of the Directors, which was adopted, stated that the Syndicate was formed for the purpose of acquiring an option over the farm "Ruigtepoort," No. 126, in extent 3143 morgen, and situated in the Fauresmith district, Orange River Colony, about 12 miles from Koffyfontein, and held under a prospecting contract duly registered at Bloemfontein. In February the Board thought it advisable for the Chairman to visit the property, and he accordingly went down, accompanied by two experts, who expressed themselves pleased with the prospects of the mine, but at the same time intimated that more work was required to be done before the area of the mine could be definitely stated. After this visit their Manager pushed on the development of the mine, and also proceeded with hauling of yellow ground to surface, so that an exhaustive examination might be made at a later date.

SOME time ago prospecting operations took place on the Aliwal North commonage, and resulted in the discovery of strong indications of diamonds. A reef was found containing about three feet of red ground, followed by yellow ground, intermixed with limestone. From the surface to a depth of some fifteen feet, a quantity of variously assorted stones are said to have been reclaimed. They were afterwards submitted to a diamond prospecting expert, who pronounced them to be indicative of the true diamondiferous alluvial.

MR. SIDNEY COLLIER, of Mafeteng, Basutoland, has sailed from Cape Town for Tasmania and New Zealand, and proposes making a tour round the world.

THE Dutch Reformed Church Synod at Pretoria has resolved to establish a poor Whites' colony on the same lines as that at Kakamas, Cape Colony, and also to establish industrial schools and a normal college for training teachers.



NOTES FROM KIMBERLEY.

THE Mayor and Mayoress of Beaconsfield gave a most successful fancy dress ball in mail week. Some 400 guests attended.

PROFESSOR ORR, who was recently married to Miss Quintin, of Johannesburg, is spending part of his honeymoon at Kimberley.

INSPECTOR DE KOCK, who has left the Johannesburg Police, having received a commission in the Cape Police, will be stationed at Kimberley.

A DARING burglary was committed in Kimberley's main business thoroughfare, Dutoitspan Road, early on a recent morning, Climpson's Swiss Café being entered and a safe containing cheques, notes, gold, silver, and documents carried away. It is believed that the safe was pushed through a large hole in a plate-glass door, as the premises were found to be securely locked. On the same night the residents of the Ladies' Hostel were scared by a burglar, who entered one room, but the piercing shrieks of the occupant frightened the intruder, who was heard making off at a great speed.

DEPRESSING accounts have reached Potchefstroom of the conditions under which many diggers at Christiana alluvial diamond fields are living. Scores of practically penniless men have roached there, and they are said to be subsisting on mealie pap and sleeping along the river under most primitive coverings at night. Although there have been a few lucky finds, there is nothing to merit the rush which has taken place.

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Coal Companies.

All the leading South
African Coal Mining
Companies advertise their
accounts and other
announcements in
"SOUTH AFRICA."

**Coal Cutting and
Colliery Surface
Plants.**

Grant Ritchie and Co.,
Ltd.
Lawes Engineering Co.,
Ltd.

Coaling Contractors

Kidlandgate Collieries.

**Consulting Engi-
neers.**

Bekel, W.
Wilkinson & Broadbent.

**Conveying Machi-
nery, Cranes, &c.**

African Indent Mer-
chants, Ltd.
Anderson, Geo. and Co.
Carrick, James, and Co.
Chisholme and Hendry
Bro., Ltd.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.
Lawes Engineering Co.,
Ltd.
Ross, H. G., and Son.
Smith, John (Kelghley),
Ltd.

Cooking Apparatus.

Summerscales, W., and
Sons, Ltd.

**Corn Grinding
Mills.**

Corbett, R., and Sons.
Davies, R. H. G.
Robinson, T., and Son
Turner, E. R. and F., Ltd.

**Cranks, Axles, and
Shafting.**

Graham and Co., Ltd.

**Diamond Com-
panies.**

All the leading South
African Diamond Com-
panies advertise their
accounts and other
announcements in
"SOUTH AFRICA."

Drill Steel.

Allen, Edgar, and Co., Ltd.
Sponcer, Walter, and Co.
Watson, James, and Co.
Eau de Cologne.

**Electrical Engi-
neers.**

African Indent Mer-
chants, Ltd.
Bish, Wainhouse
Electric and Manufac-
turing Co., Ltd.
Lyles, Hubert, and
Spain.
Electric and Ordnance
Accessories Co., Ltd.
Filling Brothers.
Frost and Chalmers.
Indus Rubber, Gutta
Percha, and Telegraph
Works Co., Ltd.
Ward, H. W., and Co.

Engines.

LOCOMOTIVE—
Grant Ritchie and Co.,
Ltd.

Oil.

Horsley, H., and Sons.
T. and Son.
Lawes Engineering Co.,
Ltd.

Tractors.

Burrell, Chas., and
Sons.
Ransome, Sims, and
Jeffries, Ltd.
Yorkshire Patent Steam
Wagon Co.

Granite Merchants.

Freeman, John, Sons
and Co., Ltd.

**Granite Working
Machinery.**

Anderson, Geo., and Co.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.

**Guns and Ammu-
nition.**

Cogwell and Harrison.
Evans, William
Greener, W. W.
Lewis, E. E.
Higley, John, and Co., Ltd.

Engine Packing.

Fritschon Engine Pack-
ing Co., Ltd.
Mick Laithorn Co.,
Ltd.
Van der Heyde, J.
Bennett.

Expanded Metal.

Crammer, J., and Co.
Parrell, Yallop, and
Everett, Ltd.

**Fencing, Iron, Wire,
&c.**

Hayward, W., and Son, Ltd.
Hill and Smith.

**Firewood Manu-
facturer**

Newton, G. H.

**Flags, Bunting,
Tents, &c.**

Riley, E., and Sons.
Robinson, T., and Co., Ltd.
Turner, E. R. and F., Ltd.

**Food and Provision
Merchants.**

AGENTS—
Jemal, S., and Son.
McNair and Ashland Co.,
Ltd.
Bacon, G. and Co.
White, J., and Co.
S. A. Breweries, Ltd.
CLAMPSON—
Hofstadler and Co.
COGIA—
R. J. James, and Co.
CORRY—
Hanson, S., and Sons.
CONQUEST—
Callard and Bower
MINERAL WATER—
Schweiger.
OYSTERS AND BARLEY—
Parrell, Yallop, and
Everett, Ltd.
PATENT MACHINERY—
E. and F. H. H.
PORTWINE—
Gosnell and Wallis.
WINE—
Grimble and Co., Ltd.
WINKLER—
MacLachlan, G. A. J.
McMullan, D., and J.

**Forwarding & Com-
mission Agents.**

Crammer, J., and Co.
Davies, Turner, and Co.
Farrow and Jackson, Ltd.
Hickie, Norman, and
Woods, Ltd.

**Fountain Pen
Makers.**

Mable, Todd, and Par-
lo.

**Furnace and Fur-
nace Fittings.**

Glenhol Union Fire Clay
Co., Ltd.
Lawes Engineering Co.,
Ltd.

Furniture.

Walker, W., and Sons.

Galvanized Iron, &c.

Lyngst, John, Ltd.

**Gas, Water, and
Electric Fittings.**

Electric and Ordnance
Accessories Co., Ltd.
Evered and Co., Ltd.

Gold Companies.

All the leading South
African Gold Mining
Companies advertise their
accounts and other
announcements in
"SOUTH AFRICA."

Gramophones.

The Gramophone and
Typewriter, Ltd.

Granite Merchants.

Freeman, John, Sons
and Co., Ltd.

**Granite Working
Machinery.**

Anderson, Geo., and Co.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.

**Guns and Ammu-
nition.**

Cogwell and Harrison.
Evans, William
Greener, W. W.
Lewis, E. E.
Higley, John, and Co., Ltd.

Harbour Boards.

Port Elizabeth.
Port Natal.

Heating.

Anglo-Swedish Lighting
and Heating Syndicate.
Bryan, Thomas, and Co.,
Ltd.

Hollow Ware.

London.
10, Bedford Place, W.C.
J. C. Correll Terrace,
Regent's Park.
Glen, Lancaster Gate.
Langham Hotel.
11A, Finsbury Sq., W.
Palmer's Green Nur-
sing Institute.

Hollow Ware.

BOURNEMOUTH Hydro.
MADRID.
Raid's Hotel.
CAVE TOWNS.
Grand Hotel.
International Hotel.
Queen's Hotel.
Royal Hotel.
Rover London.
Real Central Hotel.
Four LILLYWHITE.
Palmerston Hotel.

**Ice-Making Plant &
Refrigerators.**

Hall, J. and E. Ltd.
Hudson Foundry and
Engineering Works, Ltd.
Parrell, Yallop, and
Everett, Ltd.

**India Rubber and
Gutta Percha
Manufacturers.**

Indus Rubber, Gutta
Percha, and Telegraph
Works Co., Ltd.
Liverpool Rubber Co.

**Insurance Companies,
Agents, &c.**

Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.
Farrow, Leon, and Co.
Ocean Accident and Guar-
antee Corporation, Ltd.

Ironmongery.

Crammer, J., and Co.
Farrow, Leon, and Co.
Hill and Smith.
Hill and Smith.
Hill and Smith.

**Iron, Wood, and
Zinc Buildings.**

Alawick Foundry and
Engineering Co.
Boulton and Paul, Ltd.
Harrison Smith Hilda,
Ltd.

Land Companies.

All the leading South
African Land Com-
panies advertise their
accounts and other
announcements in
"SOUTH AFRICA."

**Laundry and Cook-
ing Appliances.**

McFarrell, Steven, and Co.,
Ltd.
Summerscales, W., and
Sons.

Lifts.

African Indent Mer-
chants, Ltd.
MacLachlan, W., and Co.
Ward, H. W., and Co., Ltd.

Lighting.

Anglo-Swedish Lighting
and Heating Syndicate.
Bryan, Thomas, and Co.,
Ltd.

**Lubricators and
Manufacturers.**

Edgerton Leather
Works.
Fraser and Son, Ltd.
Havetia Leather Co.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.

Machine Tools.

Ward, H. W., and Co.

**Merchants, Buyers,
and Exporters.**

Crammer, J., and Co.
Dyer and Dyer.
Hochschild, A. J., and
Sons.
Lennon, Ltd.
Parrell, Yallop, and
Everett, Ltd.

Metallic Packing.

Von der Heyde, J. B.

Mining Companies

All the leading South
African Mining Com-
panies advertise their
accounts and other
announcements in
"SOUTH AFRICA."

**Mining Machinery
and Requisites.**

Allen, Edgar, and Co.
Baxter, W. H., Ltd.
Bish, Wainhouse
Electric and Manufac-
turing Co., Ltd.
Clyde Nail Co.
Fraser and Chalmers, Ltd.
Frost, Krupp A. G.
Grant Ritchie and Co.,
Ltd.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.
Lawes Engineering Co.,
Ltd.

Motor Cars.

Benjamin, S.
Car Bros & Ash, Ltd.
Kaye, J., and Sons.

Oil Cans.

Norman and Beard, Ltd.

Organs.

Duffus, Wm.

Pianos.

Alison, Arthur, and Co.
Chappell and Co., Ltd.

**Pneumatic Tubes &
Apparatus Makers.**

Cooke, T. and Son, Ltd.
Lamont Co.

**Portmanteaus and
Bags.**

Edgerton Leather
Works.
Publishers.
Gibbs and Powell, Ltd.

Pumping Machinery

Evans, J., and Sons.
Grant Ritchie and Co.,
Ltd.
Ross and Duncan.

Railways.

Cambridge de Ferro do
Leste de Marquês.
Cape Government Rail-
ways.
Central South African
Railways.
Natal Government Rail-
ways.
Rhodesia Railways.

**Railway, Tramway,
and Contractors'
Plant.**

Allen, Edgar, and Co.
Brown, Bayley's Steel
Works, Ltd.
Consolidated Engineer-
ing Co., Ltd.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.

Roofing Felt.

Blackwell, R. W., and Co.

Rubber Heels.

Revolving Heel Co.

**Saddlery, Harness,
and Leather
Manufacturers.**

Edgerton Leather
Works.
Fraser and Son, Ltd.
Havetia Leather Co.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.

Sanitary Engineers.

Cameron and Robertson.

Schools.

Bedford County School.
Bedford Modern School.
Cambridge Mining School.
Glenhol Union Fire Clay
Co., Ltd.

**Shops, Hotel, and
Bar Fitters.**

Drews, Harris, and Shel-
don, Ltd.
Farrow and Jackson, Ltd.
MacLachlan, W., and Co.,
Ltd.
Sage, F., and Co., Ltd.

Show Cases, &c.

Drews, Harris, and Shel-
don, Ltd.
Sage, F., and Co., Ltd.

Stable Fittings.

MacLachlan, Walter, and
Co., Ltd.

**Steam and Motor
Wagons.**

Yorkshire Patent Steam
Wagon Co., Ltd.

Steam Hammers.

Ross, H. G., and Sons.

Steamship Lines.

Australian, Lloyd's
Navigation Co.
Blackburn Lines.
Bullair, R. and Co.
Cayser, Irvine, and Co.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika-
Linie.
Ellerman Harrison Line.
Houlder Brothers.
Houston, H. P., and Co.
Lund, W., and Sons.
Rennie, J. Z., and Sons.
Scandinavian South Africa
Line.
Thompson, Geo. & Co.,
Ltd.
Union Castle Line.

**Steel and Iron Struc-
tural Work, Roof-
ing, Girders,
Joists, Gates, &c.**

Alawick Foundry and
Engineering Co., Ltd.
Ashmore, Benson, Pease
and Co., Ltd.
Boulton and Paul, Ltd.
Brown, Bayley's Steel
Works, Ltd.
Cleveland Bridge and
Engineering Co., Ltd.
Clyde Structural Iron
Co., Ltd.

**Stone-Breaking
Machinery.**

Baxter, W. H., and Co.
Frost, Krupp A. G.
Marden, H. B.

**Stone-Working
Machinery.**

Anderson, Geo. and Co.
Chisholme and Hendry
Bro., Ltd.
Henderson, John M., and
Co.
Smith, John (Kelghley),
Ltd.

Stoneware Pipes.

Crammer, J., and Co.

**Sugar Refining
Machinery.**

Harvey Engineering Co.,
Ltd.

**Surveying and
Drawing Instru-
ment Makers.**

Cooke, T. and Son, Ltd.
Halden, J., and Co.

**Tailors and Out-
fitters.**

Nicholls Bros.
Tucker, Joseph.

REZENDE, LIMITED.

The Directors beg to present their Report and the Accounts of the Company from the date of its inception—namely, the 6th April, 1905, to the 31st December, 1905, covering the period since the last Annual Report by the old Company.

CAPITAL.—The authorised Capital of the Company is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, of which 133,000 shares have so far been issued, 85,000 being allotted (fully paid in terms of Agreements entered into with Rezende, Limited (the old Company), and with the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited, and 35,000 being subscribed for and allotted at par to provide Working Capital and for the payment of the liabilities of the old Company.

PROPERTIES.—The Company acquired under Agreement with Rezende, Limited, in Liquidation (the old Company), 205 Mining Claims at Penhalonga, near Umtali, Mashonaland, known as "Rezende, and 20 Mining Claims in the Manicaland district of Portuguese East Africa, known as "Birthday." Under an Agreement with the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited, the Company also acquired a block of 61 Mining Claims on the Streatham Reef, adjoining the Rezende property to the East. The transfer of these 205 Mining Claims has been duly completed, and, with the exception of the 20 "Birthday" Claims, now stand registered in the name of the Company. After inspection by the Consulting Engineer and on his recommendation, the 20 "Birthday" Claims were abandoned. The sum of £300 has been written off the Properties Account in respect of the same. A Plan is annexed hereto showing the extent of the Company's Property.

ACCOUNTS.—After paying off the liabilities of the old Company there remained out of the Working Capital available a sum of approximately £25,000 for the purposes of the new equipment and for the further development of the property, as well as for re-tilting of the Main Shaft. Owing to an unexpected delay in the restarting of the Mill due to shortage of power, the available funds were found insufficient for the immediate requirements, and a loan of £4000 was arranged which is to be repaid out of the first profits.

MACHINERY AND PLANT.—An addition of 10 stamps has been made to the original battery of 30 head, which latter has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. A sorting and Crushing Station has been erected with a view to selecting the ore sent to the Mill. The Cyanide Works have been enlarged so as to deal with the tailings from the increased number of stamps, and other plant has been provided as set out in the Consulting Engineer's Report with a view to completing the 30-stamp equipment. On the advice of the Consulting Engineer, and owing to its good condition, no depreciation has been written off the machinery and plant for the period under review.

MOTIVE POWER.—It is anticipated that the difficulties hitherto experienced owing to the shortage of water power will now be overcome, as by an arrangement with the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited, who have been erecting an electrical installation on the Odeval River, some six or seven miles from the property, this Company will be able to obtain, at a reasonable rate, such additional power as it may require. The Board understand that this installation will be completed towards the end of July, and the additional power thereby obtained will shortly enable the Consulting Engineer to run the whole battery of 30 stamps.

DEVELOPMENT WORK.—The shortage of power has also considerably hampered the progress of development work. The operations during the period under review chiefly consist of the sinking of Winzes to the 500 foot level and the putting in of drives East and West at that depth, which so far have exposed the Reef over a distance of 80 feet, of an average thickness of 8 feet 1 inch, having an assay value 7 7/8 dwts., although, as will be seen from the Consulting Engineer's Report, a section of the reef exposed has a much higher value. It was the intention of the Consulting Engineer, as soon as power became available, to press on with the opening up of the 500 foot level and the sinking of Winzes to the next level. A considerable amount of work has been done in proving the extension of the Rezende Reef to the West of the present Main Workings, and the Consulting

Engineer reports the prospects in this direction are so encouraging that he is having the Main Drive at the 2nd Level extended westward from the Main Shaft as quickly as possible, and a small hauling plant is being erected at one of the Prospecting Shafts with a view to the rapid opening up of this section. A plan is annexed showing the development work which has been carried out in the Main Section of the Mine. A small amount of work has been done on the Streatham Claims, but this had to be stopped owing to the very limited supply of water power. The Consulting Engineer strongly advocates the opening up of these claims as soon as power and funds are available.

ORE RESERVES.—Shareholders will observe from the Consulting Engineer's Report that the ore developed and that exposed amounts to 99,191 tons, a very considerable increase on the figures given in the last Report. Table No. 2 annexed shows the assay value of the Reserves so far as is ascertained.

OPERATIONS.—As foreshadowed at the Statutory Meeting, it became necessary, owing to the shortage of water power, to close down the Mill at the end of July, 1905. The Working and General Expenditure Account shows that during the four months to that date 10,811 tons were treated, with a yield of 8796 ozs., which together with the 22 tons of Concentrates produced, were valued at £16,465 or 32s. 5 1/2d. per ton. From this figure, however, must be deducted the value of the gold won during the first five days of April under the old Company's regime, leaving £15,016, or 27s. 10d. per ton, to the credit of this Company's working, against which the working costs amounted to £10,612 or 22s. 2 1/2d. per ton, leaving a profit of £4,404 or 2s. 7 1/2d. per ton. The standing charges in Rhodesia, during the period from the 1st August to 31st December, 1905, when the Mill was closed down, have been charged to Profit and Loss Account, and after allowing for the Expenses of Administration in London, less sundry receipts, there is a debit balance on this Account at the 31st December, 1905, of £3,017.

Since the Mill was re-started on the 1st March last, the returns have been as follows:—

	Tons Milled.	Yield.	Cost.	Profit.
		s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
March	9,100	28 6 4	22 5 9	937 or 6 0 5 per ton.
April	2,030	29 1 3	23 6 4	509 " 5 6 9 "
May	2,700	26 10 4	24 10 6	263 " 1 11 38 "
June	2,700	25 11 1	25 6 66	60 " 0 4 45 "

The lower results in May and June were due to the want of water power and shortage of ore. When the 30 stamps are at work, a considerable improvement is looked for in the monthly returns.

MANAGEMENT.—With a view to curtailing expenses, your Board have entered into an arrangement with the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited, for the joint services of their Consulting Engineer, Mr. M. W. Barker, and on Mr. Barker's suggestion have adopted a joint scheme of administration which has so far proved of advantage to this Company and it is anticipated that a considerable saving will result therefrom. Also with a view to reducing the London expenses your Board has arranged for the Secretarial Work being done in the Offices of the Anglo-French Exploration Company, Limited, who carry out the Secretarial Work of the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited. The annexed plan of the Company's property shows the relative position of the Penhalonga Company's claims.

DIRECTORS.—Mr. P. Inskip has joined the Board of Directors as the representative of the British South Africa Company. Mr. Nicol Brown and Mr. Joseph Bedford Foster retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election. Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Co., the Auditors, also retire and offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Board,
S. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Secretary.

BALANCE-SHEET at 31st December, 1905.

To.	£ s. d.	By.	£ s. d.
Dr. Share Capital—			
100,000 Shares of £1 each	100,000 0 0		
65,000 Shares of £1 each, issued as fully paid to the Shareholders of the Old Company, under Agreement dated 18th April, 1905, and Supplemental Agreement dated 1st August, 1905	65,000 0 0		
30,000 Shares of £1 each, issued as fully paid to the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited, being purchase price of the 61 Streatham Claims as per Agreement dated 18th April, 1905	30,000 0 0		
85,000 Shares of £1 each, fully called up	85,000 0 0		
Less Calls unpaid	47 15 0		
	84,952 5 0		
133,000 Shares			132,982 5 0

NOTE.—Options granted over part of the unissued Capital expired on the 6th April, 1906.

By Cash—	£ s. d.	Dr. Creditors—	£ s. d.
At Bankers, on Current Account	699 13 4	Rhodesia	2,622 3 8
At Bankers, on Deposit including Interest thereon ..	7,076 16 4	London	187 15 0
	7,776 9 10		2,809 18 8
Debtors—			£ 2,809 18 8
Rhodesia	225 19 5		
London	67 4 3		
	293 3 8		

Properties—	£ s. d.	By Cash—	£ s. d.
Purchase of 259 Mining Claims, Machinery, Plant and Buildings thereon under Agreements dated the 15th April, 1905, for—		At Bankers, on Current Account	699 13 4
65,000 Shares of £1 each issued as fully paid to the Shareholders of Rezende, Limited (in Liquidation)	65,000 0 0	At Bankers, on Deposit including Interest thereon ..	7,076 16 4
30,000 Shares of £1 each issued as fully paid to the Penhalonga Proprietary Mines, Limited	30,000 0 0		7,776 9 10
Rezende, Limited (in Liquidation), Balance of Liquidation account	15,915 12 4		
	119,915 12 4		
Deduct Machinery, Plant and Buildings, &c., transferred to separate accounts below, including £300 written off in respect of the abandonment of "30 Claims"	75,120 2 11		
	40,795 9 5		
Mine Development—			
Drives, &c.	9,140 17 2		
Main Shaft and Equipment	5,555 15 5		
	14,695 12 7		
Carried forward	£ 40,795 12 7		

By Machinery and Other Plant	£ s. d.	Brought forward	£ s. d.
Buildings	6,664 13 11		6,664 13 11
Joint Administration of Mine Stores—			
The Company's Participation	5,330 5 6		
Surface Improvements	1,162 19 4		
Live Stock, Wagons and Harness	917 3 0		
Slimes Dam	61 1 5		
Concentrates on Hand	432 8 0		
Unexpired Insurance Premiums	162 0 9		
Preliminary Expenses	599 11 10		
Profit and Loss Account	3,017 1 2		
Balance as per account	£ 135,942 0 8		

NICOL BROWN, } Directors,
S. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Secretary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1900, we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with, and we report to the Shareholders that we have audited the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Accounts relating thereto in London, and with Accounts received from South Africa. A document signed by the Registrar of Claims, Rhodesia, certifying that 259 Mining Claims were registered at 31st December, 1905, in the name of the Company has been produced to us. No Inventory has been produced to us of the Live Stock, Wagons, and Harness which are entered in the Balance Sheet at the amount of the balance of the Ledger Account. Subject to provision for Depreciation, if any required, in our opinion, such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as shown by the books of the Company.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

London, 22nd June, 1906.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT from 6th April to 31st December, 1905.

To.	£ s. d.	By.	£ s. d.
To Administration and General Expenses, Rhodesia—			
Salaries, £476 18s. 1d.; General Maintenance, £775 18s. 1d.; Claim Licences, £210 4s. 2d.; Law Costs, £133 8s. 6d.; Travelling Expenses, £53 17s. 6d.; Donation, £500; Assaying, Medical, and Sanitary Charges, Surveying Office and General Expenses, £318 4s. 1d.	2,517 5 8		
Expenses, London—			
Directors' Fees, £332 12s. 6d.; Office Rent and Salaries, £519 19s. 9d.; Legal Charges, £59 9s. 3d.; Printing, Stationery, Cables, Telegrams, Postages and Sundry Expenses, £311 2s. 7d.	1,223 15 1		
Amounts Written Off, Rhodesia—			
Stores and Tools, £301 14s. 6d.; In respect of the Abandonment of "Birthday" Claims, £300	601 14 5		
	£ 4,342 15 2		
By Account Brought down from Working Expenditure and Revenue	£ s. d.		
Incidental Receipts, Rhodesia	1,424 5 1		
Transfer Fees, London	53 6 6		
Interest, London	9 16 0		
Balance Carried to Balance-Sheet	108 6 5		
	£ 3,047 1 2		
	£ 4,342 15 2		

ROBINSON DEEP GOLD MINING COMPANY, LTD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

For the Year ended 31st March, 1906.

Submitted at a Meeting of Shareholders held in the Board Room, Consolidated Gold Fields Buildings, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg, on Friday, the 22nd June, 1906.

GENTLEMEN.—Your Directors beg to submit their Report, together with the Accounts, for the year ending 31st March, 1906.

CAPITAL.—The Capital of your Company remains the same as at the date of the last Report, viz., £90,000 in 900,000 Shares of £1 each, all of which are issued and fully paid.

PROPERTY.—The area of your property remains unchanged, and comprises the following, situated in the Witwatersrand District:—(1) Mynpacht situated on farm Turfontein No. 137, 86-259 Claims; (2) Claims situated on farm Turfontein No. 137, 106-131; (3) Claims situated on farm Booyens Estate No. 132, 16-777; total, 269-150 Claims. In addition your Company holds the freehold rights of 13 morgen, 287 square rods on farm Turfontein No. 137, known as "Clear Springs."

OPERATIONS.—The Acting Consulting Engineer's and General Manager's Reports attached hereto give a review of the operations during the year under review, from which it will be seen that during the year the return from the Mine was 342,879 tons, yielding 179,908-624 ozs., or 10-43 dwts. per ton crushed. During the past twelve months the work of erecting the 100 new stamps and the extension of the Cyanide Works, &c., has been pushed on, but owing to unforeseen delays in the arrival of the plant, it has not been possible to start crushing with the new stamps. It is, however, anticipated that these will be in operation within the next two months.

ACCOUNTS.—It will be seen on reference to the Accounts that the amount standing to the credit of Appropriation Account at the 31st March, 1906, after payment of Dividends Nos. 5 and 6 for 92½ per cent., or £318,500, was £92,807 7s. 4d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Credit Balance at 31st March, 1905	87,250	2	3			
Balance of Working Expenditure and Revenue Account for the Year ending 31st March, 1906	379,113	4	10			
Revenue derived from Dividends, Transfer Fees, Sale of Electric Power, Rents, Interest on Cash on Loan and Fixed Deposits, &c.	11,207	10	10			
				477,630	17	11
Less—						
Dividends Nos. 5 and 6	318,500	0	0			
Government Tax on Profits for year ended 31st March, 1906 (estimated)	32,832	9	0			
Adjustment of Profits Tax for year ended 31st March, 1905	230	0	8			
Further provision for Equipment Additions and Renewals to Machinery and Plant	31,850	0	0			
Loss on Contracts entered into during War	56	16	11			
Expenditure on Experiments	1,197	11	0			
Further amount written off Bonanza Shares	100	0	0			
				384,823	10	7
				492,807	7	4

INVESTMENTS.—The Investments of your Company consist of the following, and represent a book value of £316,000, viz.:—200 Shares of £1 each of the Bonanza, Limited, fully paid; 661 Shares of £1 each of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, Limited, of which 12s. per share is paid up; 3300 Shares of £1 each of the Chamber of Mines Labour Importation Agency, Limited, of which 12s. per share is paid up.

DIRECTORATE.—You are asked to elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. W. S. Smiths and W. Hume, who retire by rotation, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—In terms of your Articles of Association, Messrs. Thomas Douglas and F. W. Diamond retire, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election. Owing to the temporary absence from Johannesburg of Mr. Thomas Douglas, your Directors appointed Mr. J. W. Douglas to co-operate with Mr. F. W. Diamond in this audit. You are asked to confirm this appointment and to fix the remuneration for the past audit, and to elect Auditors for the ensuing year.

GENERAL.—In August, 1905, Mr. F. A. Bristol, the General Manager of the Company, resigned, and Mr. J. W. Miller took over the management. Your Directors wish to record their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Bristol and by Mr. Miller, as well as those of the entire staff.

ROBERT G. FRICKER,

A. F. R. RUTHERFORD,
D. CHRISTOPHERSON,
G. R. AIRTH,
W. S. SMITHS,

Directors.

Johannesburg, 16th June, 1906.

BALANCE-SHEET at 31st March, 1906.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital Account—						
900,000 Shares of £1 each	900,000	0	0			
„ Premium on Shares—						
Amount per Balance-Sheet at 31st March, 1905	747,289	4	8			
Less Amounts written off for: Extraordinary General Expenditure Account, £15,728 10s. 11d.; Expenditure during War Account, £4633 15s. 7d.; Gold commandeered during war, £15,046 10s. 9d.; Stores commandeered during war, £1466 6s.	40,075	8	8			
				707,213	16	5
„ Sundry Creditors—						
Open Accounts, Wages, Stores and Sundries	67,706	0	9			
Transvaal Government Gold Profits Tax for year (Provision)	32,832	2	0			
				100,548	2	9
„ Reserve Fund—						
Amount per Balance-Sheet at 31st March, 1905	60,813	12	5			
Add further amount set aside during year ending 31st March, 1906, to provide for equipment, additions, and renewals	31,850	0	0			
Add interest on deposits to date	2,321	6	9			
				94,984	19	2
„ Appropriation Account—						
Balance at 31st March, 1906	92,807	7	4			
„ Contingent Liabilities—						
Amount outstanding on Mechanical Engineer's orders, not yet due	£55,757	1	3			
8s. per Share on 661 Shares in Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, Limited (unpaid)	264	8	0			
42s. per Share on 3300 Shares in the Chamber of Mines Labour Importation Agency, Limited (unpaid)	6,030	0	0			
	£62,051	9	3			
				£1,975,551	5	8

	£	s.	d.
On Property Account—			
Mynpacht and Claims equal to an area of 269-150 Claims, and portion of Freehold of Farm Turfontein No. 137, in extent 13 morgen 287 square rods	560,391	14	6
„ Expenditure on—			
Main Shafts, £179,243 5s. 9d.; Mine Development, £118,422 9s. 8d.	327,665	15	0
„ Expenditure to date on Equipment of Property—			
Underground Plant, Shaft 1, £229,331 7s. 5d.; Underground Plant, Shaft 2, £20,189 19s. 1d.; Rock Drill Plant, £12,565 19s. 3d.; Surface Plant, Shaft 1, £78,684 10s. 7d.; Surface Plant, Shaft 2, £193,306 10s. 4d.; Battery Plant, £100,780 14s. 8d.; Cyanide Plant, £27,159 8s. 7d.; Slimes Plant, £23,822 10s. 5d.; Water Service, £23,822 10s. 5d.; Electric Power Plant, £20,735 0s. 3d.; Workshops and General Buildings, £99,087 3s. 10d.; Beacons, £21 8s. 5d.	743,476	7	5
„ Machinery in Transit and Payments made on Account of Uncompleted Contracts	39,733	10	1
„ Mining Stores on Hand	14,192	7	1
„ Payments in Advance—			
Claim Licences, Native Labour Agency, Property Charges, &c.	3,151	11	0
„ Furniture and Instruments	1,480	17	10
„ Fencing and Tree Planting	334	12	3
„ Live Stock and Vehicles	405	0	0
„ Sundry Debtors	9,475	6	4
„ Share Investments	3,465	12	0
„ Gold in Transit	82,004	6	7
„ Loans against Security	72,000	0	0
„ Cash—			
On Fixed Deposit (including interest accrued to date), £40,083 18s. 5d., in hands of London Agents, £81 6s. 3d., at Bankers, Johannesburg, £5177 12s.	46,121	16	5
„ Reserve Fund—			
Amounts on Fixed Deposit (with Accrued Interest)	94,894	19	2
	£1,975,551	5	8

ROBERT G. FRICKER, Chairman,
per J. D. LOW, Incorporated Accountant.

We have examined the above Balance-Sheet and accompanying Working Expenditure and Revenue Account and Appropriation Account, with the Books and Accounts of the Robinson Deep Gold Mining Company, Limited, and certify that in our opinion it is a full and fair Balance-Sheet, containing the particulars required by the Articles of Association, and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the Books.

J. W. DOUGLAS,
F. W. DIAMOND,
Incorporated Accountant, } Auditors.

Johannesburg, 15th June, 1906.

WORKING EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE ACCOUNT from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906.

	£	s.	d.
Dr.			
To Mining Expenses	256,006	3	9
„ Ore Sorting and Crushing Expenses	6,534	6	4
„ Ore Transport Expenses	5,638	10	1
„ Milling Expenses	48,611	7	7
„ Cyanide Expenses	27,741	7	4
„ Slimes Expenses	10,185	17	0
„ General Mine Expenses	10,185	16	9
„ Mine Office Charges	3,373	16	6
„ Head Office Expenses	4,675	17	0
„ London and Paris Office Expenses	2,735	13	10
	376,565	1	2
„ Profit on Working Carried Down	379,113	4	10
	£764,478	6	0
To Balance to Appropriation Account	£300,380	15	8
	£300,380	15	8
Cr.			
By Gold Account—			
Mill	498,748	6	9
Cyanide	210,727	14	7
Slimes	41,210	9	11
By-Products	5,791	14	0
	£764,478	6	0
By Profit on Working Brought Down	£379,113	4	10
„ Sundry Revenue (including Interest, Commission and Exchange, Transfer Fees and Dividends received, &c.)	11,207	10	10
	£300,380	15	8

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Dr.			
To 10 per cent. Tax on Profits for period 1/4/05 to 31/3/06, and adjustment at 31/3/06	33,119	2	8
„ Payment of Dividend No. 5 (10 per cent. July, 1905)	147,000	0	0
„ Payment of Dividend No. 6 (17½ per cent. December, 1905)	171,200	0	0
„ Further Loss sustained on Contracts during War	26	16	11
„ Expenditure in connection with Experiments	1,197	11	0
„ Reserve Fund (further amounts set aside to provide for Equipment, Additions, and Renewals)	31,280	0	0
„ Further Amount written off—Bonanza Shares, 200 at 10s.	100	0	0
	384,823	10	7
„ Balance carried to Balance-Sheet	92,807	7	4
	£477,630	17	11
Cr.			
By Balance to Credit of Appropriation Account at 31st March, 1906	£7,250	2	3
„ Balance from Working Expenditure and Revenue Account, as per attached Statement	800,380	15	8
	£477,630	17	11

Company Announcements.

REZENDE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the above-named Company WILL BE HELD on Tuesday, the 31st day of July, 1906, at 3 o'clock, at 208, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

1. To receive and adopt the Statement of Accounts and Balance-Sheet, together with the Report of the Directors and Auditors, to the 31st December, 1905.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Nicol Brown and Mr. J. Bedford Foster, who retire in accordance with the Articles of Association, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors, to fix their remuneration, and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By order of the Board,
B. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Secretary.

Registered Office:
208-224, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.
23rd July, 1906.

CINDERELLA DEEP, LIMITED.

LOST CERTIFIED TRANSFER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CERTIFIED DEED of TRANSFER of 50 Shares Nos. 181634 to 181683 from the joint names of F. W. Lanau and E. C. Reynolds to that of H. A. Peacock is alleged to have been LOST or DESTROYED, and that unless valid objection be lodged at the London Office of the Company within 14 days from date hereof a Duplicate Deed will be certified.

By order,

T. FREDK. THORNE, London Secretary.

201-5 Winchester House, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C., 23rd July, 1906.

RAND MINES, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND No. 6.

DIVIDEND ON SHARES TO BEARER.

HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER (of 15s. Shares) are informed that they WILL RECEIVE PAYMENT on or after Saturday, the 11th August, of DIVIDEND No. 6, 120 per cent. (i.e. 6s. per 5s. Share), after surrender of Coupon No. 6, either at the London Office of the Company, No. 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C., or at the Compagnie Française de Mines d'Or et de l'Afrique du Sud, 20, Rue Tailbourg, Paris.

All Coupons presented at the latter address, as well as any presented at the London Office for account of holders resident in France, will be subject to a deduction of 1s. in the £ on account of French Transfer Duty and French Income Tax.

Coupons belonging to holders resident in the United Kingdom will be subject to deduction by the London Office of English Income Tax at the rate of 1s. in the £.

Coupons must be left Four Clear Days for examination at either of the Offices mentioned above, and may be lodged any day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of Eleven and Two.

Listing Forms may be had on application.

By order of the Board,

ANDREW MOIR, London Secretary.

London Office:
No. 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C.
23rd July, 1906.

THE CHARTER TRUST AND AGENCY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company WILL BE HELD at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1906, at Twelve noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, the Accounts and Balance-Sheet, and the Report of the Auditors thereon, electing a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, electing Auditors, and transacting the ordinary business of the Company.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED from 26th to 31st July, 1906, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. J. LAKE, Secretary.

No. 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.,
July 23rd, 1906.

KLEINFONTEIN ESTATES AND TOWNSHIP, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above-named Company WILL BE HELD at the Offices of the Company, National Bank Buildings, Simmons Street, Johannesburg, on Friday, 3rd August, 1906, at 12.15 p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. To receive and consider the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the year ending 31st May, 1906.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. Wm. Dalrymple and G. W. Higgins, who retire from office, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election.
3. To elect two Auditors in the place of Mr. P. W. Diamond and Messrs. C. L. Andersson and Company, who retire, but are eligible, and offer themselves for re-election, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any business that may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

By order of the London Committee,

JOHN H. CLARK, Secretary.

London Office:
208-224, Salisbury House, Finsbury, E.C.,
24th July, 1906.

Scholastic Announcements.

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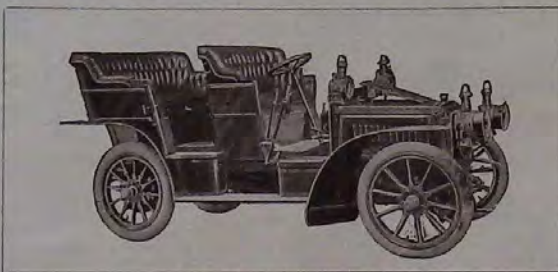
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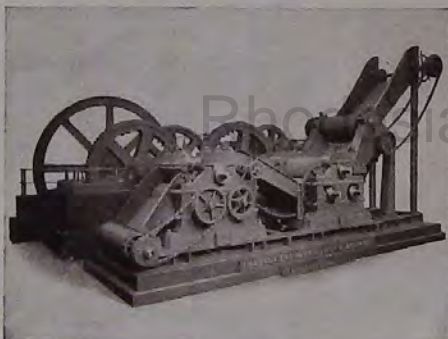
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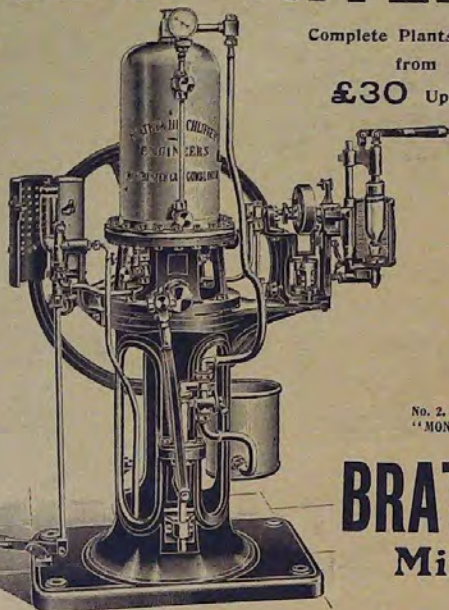
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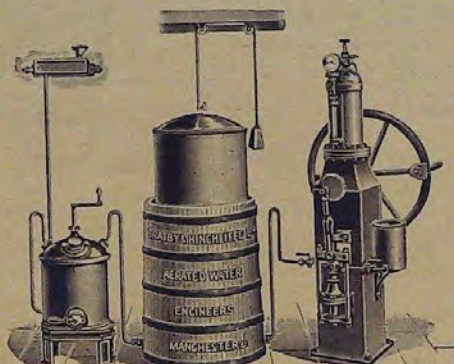
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