

them, even if the planter is so minded. Many, indeed, make their escape almost immediately after landing, and at once engage in trade, and will no more work--unless it suits them to do so to get a few shillings together for dealing in vegetables, &c.—than the Kaffir. In any street these people are to be seen in swarms, invariably trading, or idling time away. Hundreds of little coolie stores—a standing disgrace to the town—are to be seen, built of old iron, pieces of tin, and any rubbish they can lay their hands upon. Apparently they trade in fruit, vegetables, sweets, and Kaffir truck in a small way; but everybody in Durban, with apparently the exception of the police, know this is—in many cases—a blind, and that the Indian is also the medium for the illicit sale of spirits to the natives. You would, I do assure you, be astonished at the great wealth accumulated in this illicit manner. Indian women are to be met daily with large numbers of sovereigns worn round their necks. I have counted as many as fifty gold coins forming one necklace, with bracelets to match. Only yesterday the chief of police stated in Court that a receiver of stolen property had offered him £100 in cash to let him off. It is well known by people who see much of the Indian, that many of them can reckon their wealth at thousands of pounds, accumulated in a few years. These are the people that were to supply us with labour! For the sake of fostering the production of sugar, we are swamping the land with a worthless lot of creatures who are aliens to us in all things, and whose labour—when it is to be had—is of a most inferior description. Notwithstanding that some 80,000 coolies have been imported at a vast expense, the scarcity of labourers is still as great as ever it was."

SUGAR IN NATAL.

3,000 TONS.

SOMETHING LIKE AN OUTPUT.

Mercantile Advertiser.

The Natal Central Sugar Company's factory on Wednesday last completed 3,000 tons of sugar manufactured by their mill this season. Not only has a 3,000 ton output never been reached by any mill in Natal, but no mill in Mauritius

has yet touched the 3,000 line. The most powerful company in the Mauritius is, we believe, the company which owns the "Highlands" estates. That company has nearly double the mechanical power possessed by the Mount Edgcombe factory, and they have been running a race for the 3,000 tons goal. Last mail showed the "Highlands" mill lagging in the rear, and now the Mount Edgcombe mill has passed on to the odd hundreds of tons over the 3,000, which it will manufacture before the season closes. We heartily congratulate Mr. Dumat, the able managing director of the Mount Edgcombe factory, on his big success. He has reaped a double victory—a victory for himself and a victory for the colony. Mauritius has been for nigh a century the home of sugar, the place where long experience, big capitalists, and powerful factories have long been at work. Natal is still in its struggling sugar infancy; and yet here we have a yield never touched in the Mauritius. The value of this out-put, including sugar, rum, &c., is between £65,000 and £70,000, a big sum for one mill to crush from a product of the surrounding soil. The "Highlands" estate in the Mauritius differs from the Mount Edgcombe one in crushing its own canes. At Mount Edgcombe part of the canes belong to the Mill estate; the other part belongs to planters, who crush at the mill on a share basis.

What is wanted is to see several more of these large powerful mills in suitable cane centres. The need for them we are assured, exists. We hear rumours of a projected mill not far from the Mount Edgcombe one, but it will be on the same lines, crushing both for itself and for others. What we want are central mills, devoted to manufacturing, leaving cane cultivation to farmers. It is high time the planters of the Umhlanga basin and contiguous districts set about getting such a mill; as, judging by the look of the Mount Edgcombe estate, with its weekly widening area under cane, we should anticipate that the mill will have nearly enough to do in crushing its own cane. The mill is quite right to look after its own interests, and it is high time the planters looked after theirs, unless they are content to resort to the worry and fruitlessness of the old two and three ton mills.

WEALTH.—A fertile soil, a kindly climate, mineral resources, and navigable waters, are among the material parts of a country's wealth. But the people who should be satisfied with this, and make no effort to cultivate their own skill, energy, and power, to act upon Nature's gifts, would be the derision of the world. It is only by her non-material wealth that a country's natural resources can be made of any avail. The two together, acting in harmony, ensure national prosperity. As to which of them is the larger factor, all history shows us that is is not the material, but the non-material.





CHAPTER XXIII.

AFTER seeing all the sights, my friend launched into the only madness I know him to suffer from. That is the craze of all Anglo-Israelism, and when he would persist in maintaining that I too was of the "Ten tribes," then I felt not only disgusted, but outraged. I forgive him for plunging into the belief that he was of those tribes. I went over the books he drew my attention to on the subject, and I have decided to my satisfaction, and I trust to others who read this, that they of the English race, are not of the Arabian or the bastard Arabian in all its deformity. I felt, with my views fully explained, that under no consideration would I own the slightest relationship to the Jews, and that all I here express within, or shall in the future, will never alter one iota of the hatred I feel, for what was known of the Jews--as Jews--in the past and present, and I will do my utmost to expose them, until they repent of their ways and act justly to other men. Until that time arrives, I will, in season and even out of season, denounce them for ever and ever as old rogues and vagabonds, the knowledge of which is hardly calculated to make people keep their patience, temper, or righteous indignation; and at times one is disposed to treat in a summary way the genuine descendants of the Arabian Jews, who practice so successfully the tricks of their fathers; and who, if not constantly checked, would practice them still more, until passions would be aroused that would end in a general slaughter of the whole race.

It is astonishing what the Bible is made to uphold; according support to the latest theory that the Lord Jehovah having

promised to give the gates, or the most prominent portions of the world to the Jews, and not finding it convenient so to do, a band of bastard Jews have hit upon the plan of making out that, as the English are in positive possession of the aforesaid prominent portions, they are of the seed of the Ten Tribes, but not of the *Jews*; as if in reality there could be any difference in the connexion; for although, of different tribes, they are still the real descendants of Abraham. They who have studied race, know full well that the sons of the earth are many coloured, and that it is not a truth that all that is human sprung from Adam and Eve, as stated in the Jewish record. That these were the progenitors of the Jews, may be a truth, but not of the other parts of the world. It is marvellous how they talk of *our*, that is, the English inheritance of the Pyramids, and with what glee they chuckle, now that the strong arm of England is over Egypt as its mistress, and because a political necessity compels a European interference in the land of the Pharaohs, we forsooth, must be Jews. It is more than solemn twaddle, it is the idiotcy of Bible maniacs, that fortunately will end when men look upon the Bible as a book simply to be placed on the shelf for reference, instead of belief. It is a mania run for profit by the Hine-ites for the benefit of the Hine-outs. It is astonishing the little fortune that must accrue from the sale of the Israel journal, and while that continues the game will be pursued. It is said that the savage animosity of the Russians shown against the Jews will drive thousands into Syria, where the coming of the beneficent British is awaited with eagerness. There is no doubt that they are waiting for the British protection, and if they are prepared to pay for it out of their own labour it may be their's; but they are a long way off making up their minds to turn themselves into agricultural men, to reap the results of their own labours. Much has been said of the severe measures of the Russians against the Jews; but when we examine carefully into the particulars, as they give them, we are not at all astonished at their action, and the wonder is that they have remained passive so long. The fact is, the Jew must understand that there is no chance for him in a foreign land, unless he con-

verts himself into a worker. If he will not, then he must be run out of the land of his adoption, or out of existence. The following facts explain most convincingly the present position of the Jews in Russia:—

“The Jewish question continues to agitate the Russian mind in various ways; and the committee now, or very recently sitting upon the subject, does not yet seem to have arrived at any satisfactory conclusion. Not long ago attention, both here and abroad, was called to a rather remarkable pamphlet, by M. Demidoff, Prince of San Donatè—not Prince Domidoff, as he is so often called—in which the Jewish side of the question was fairly taken up, and equal rights and laws were very ably advocated for all Hebrew-Russian subjects. Another pamphlet has now just appeared on the other, and more favourite, Anti-Semitic side of the question, issued at Kieff, by General Kositch and his Staff Officers, who last summer made a thorough military and statistical inspection of the several districts bordering on the Austro-German frontiers.

General Kositch was Chief of the Staff of the 12th Army Corps, commanded by the Grand Duke Vladimir in the Turkish campaign, and is now at the head of a corps at Kieff. In all probability it was the movements and reconnoissances of General Kositch and his officers on the south-western frontier which so constantly startled the German and Austrian press, and led them to write of Russian war preparations a few months ago. General Kositch, ten officers, and a number of cavalry devoted themselves to the critical examination of seven districts, during four months; and the following is their account of the Jewish population, reproduced by the *Novoe Vremya*, in opposition to the recommendations of M. Demidoff.

In these seven districts the Jews number 43,400 souls, or 15 per cent. of the whole population. The fishing industry is entirely in their hands. The manufactories are principally held by Jews and foreigners; and those belonging to Russians do not constitute one-fifteenth of the whole number. Nearly all the mills are rented by Jews, and are kept in a most unsatisfactory state. The timber trade is also monopolised by

them ; and they are charged with horse-stealing and cattle-lifting to an enormous extent. Their influence in every direction, is described as most pernicious. There are altogether eight so-called agricultural colonies of Jews who are exempted from military service, in order to induce them to devote their labours exclusively to the cultivation of the land. The experiment, however, of forming Hebrew farmers, even with this privilege, has utterly failed. They rent out their properties on most profitable terms ; and turn their attention, as usual, chiefly to bargaining and usury, preying upon the Russian peasant, and keeping him in complete economical subjection. Finally, in case of war, these Jews, say the officers, will not scruple in the least, to serve the interests of the enemy if he pays them well to do so.

Now in England the Jews are but few, and from the peculiarly open position of all our arrangements, there is no fear of their taking such advantages, and holding such monopolies as they have in Russia, Poland and Germany. In England since 1829, we have not had any laws imposing express disability, on account of religious belief.

The difficulty had arisen in the requirements for the subscriptions of tests and formularies. Prior to 1859 the Parliamentary oath of allegiance contains the words : " On the true faith of a Christian." A Jew could not sign this because it involved an express declaration of belief in Christianity. Now there are no such words ; and Jews, such as Baron de Worms and others, sit freely in the House of Commons, and are eligible for all municipal offices, and even the judicial bench. There are still, however, social prejudices and social difficulties, which chiefly arise because of the fashion in which the Jews have, in England as in other countries, kept themselves a separate people. For example, in ordinary society an orthodox Jew would not find appropriate food ; and there are other special habits of life which isolate the Jew. There is also the prejudice arising from the habit of lending at usury. This prejudice is most active amongst those who, having borrowed, do not desire to repay, and who, while glad to borrow of the Jew, find their Christianity interfere with the payment. Generally the old

prejudices against the Jews are gradually dying away. Take, as an illustration, Disraeli, a christianised Jew—at least, nominally a Christian. I say nominally, for although his family had ceased to be Jews, he died without special religious communion with any church. The isolation of the Jews must lessen, as the intermarriage of Jews and other citizens increases. This, in England will be encouraged by the marriage between Lord Roseberry and Miss Hannah Rothschild. The objection to payment is not strictly true. The objection is to the outrageous interest and advantages taken of the unfortunate borrower. No one supposes that any marriage takes place between a Peer of England, with a daughter of a Rothschild, unless it is a question of the dowry of the lady. We shall believe in the love process when we find them marrying Jewesses without money. These well-to-do marriages are not marriages of love, but to bolster up the noble family, that like the Jew, studies every trick that pays, and for money would sell themselves as readily as the Jews would for rank. To make myself fully understood, I here reprint from my first "Jottings."

We shall never need the cash of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and their children, when our money laws are altered and put upon a proper basis, and then will come the glorious time for them and others devoutly wished for ; the restoration of the Jews to Palestine.

" Two centuries ago the Mersey's flood
 Rolled to the sea a stream of natural mud ;
 Beside its banks the noisy sea-fowl screamed,
 On what is now a town the shepherd dreamed,
 Or, like the poet's shepherd, waked the muse,—
 But now the place is all alive with Jews.
 The active Israelite, from Jacob's days,
 Has always studied every trick that pays.
 A ready reckoner, and an office stool,
 A ledger, a commission, and a fool,
 Are all the stock-in-trade a Hebrew needs
 To win the wealth with which the Gentile bleeds.
 Hail, conquering race! 'tis we who pay the cost
 Of all those grinders which your grandsires lost,
 For statesmen murder thousands at their will
 While you purvey the funds to pay the bill.

Purvey, forsooth! you lend what's not your own,
 And pouch a pretty premium on the loan,
 Include each form of traffic in their range,
 And make a Babel upon each Exchange.
 They owe no duty to the land they drain,
 They see no home where they collect their gain.
 They're keen, because they've nothing else to do,
 They're shrewd, since nothing else distracts their view.
 We speak of Jews; we would not harm a Jew,
 Or rob him of a tittle that's his due,
 Ticket his faith and fashions, and still less
 Grudge him one right which you and I possess;
 Still I might welcome others in his place,
 Prefer the Saxon to the Arabian race,
 And gladly see him back in Palestine
 With milk and honey, so it be not mine.
 We quit our country, yielding place to them,
 And they take all, aye, even take our name;
 Manasseh, Cohen, Levi, Israel, soon,
 Are Massey, Lewis, Raleigh, and Colquhoun;
 But when his tongue the adopted Saxon plies
 The voice of Jacob breaks the thin disguise,
 And by its nasal snuffle, to our view
 Betrays the patriarch and unmasks the Jew.
 Think you that such as these would sacrifice
 One single penny of the market price?
 Would, if the land which makes them rich and great,
 Run any risk, a single farthing bate?
 Would, if it staked upon some desperate strife,
 All well-earned wealth and every worthy life,
 Fail to exact the profit that they might,
 Or fancy wholesale knavery not their right?
 Learn from the story of unhappy France,
 The nation's agony, the tradesman's chance.
 Although the storm is high, the sky is dark,
 Gambetta strives to save the shattered bark;
 Hope seems to smile upon his desperate feats,
 He fails, because he's forced to deal with cheats.
 The people give its blood, its cash, its toil,
 While Jew contractors carry off the spoil."

And yet, spite of all this knowledge, unfortunates are going about to make out that the Queen of England is descended from David; that the Prophet Jeremiah once in a storm took refuge in Ireland, as if that was very important; that his countrymen, if all is true, had been rigged before, or cast

overboard and kindly landed by a whale-boat ; that a Jacob's stone has been found in Westminster Abbey ; that the Anglo-Saxon is a Jew : and so on. Well, there always will be a number of Simon Pures to amuse the public, but to use a friend's words,—of all the craziest movements, that of Anglo-Israelism is the most idiotic. It is monstrous that thousands of human beings, in spite of ethnology and history, can be brought to believe that the English are the descendants of the Ten Tribes, and that the Irish are the Canaanites. Alas, alas ! how many more lunatic asylums we shall presently need.

As has been seen, some of our fellow-travellers were sons of those who came out of the land of Chaldæa, and afterwards took up their position in the land of the Hittites, and so on. After having fleeced to the full, under a borrowing process, all they could get from the Egyptians, they, to hide themselves under another name, and to know the Arabians no more, called themselves God's chosen people, and christened the land they stole as Canaan ; a land they had the insolence and blasphemy to say was promised to them by the great I AM, the maker of all things ; a practice passed on to these days, for nations condoning the crimes of the Jews, and all political crimes, sing *Te Deum* to the Highest ; and all in a religious fervour, after they have committed some great wrong, and the priests of the Highest bless them at the same time.

To my disgust I found that these travellers had the audacity to call themselves Englishmen, forsooth, because they had by an accident been born in England. Why, an Englishman born in Kaffirland or India, might as well call himself a Kaffir or Indian. The conceit of the Jews is growing into insolence, as it did of old, until they were almost wiped off the face of the earth. The English sense of justice to them as men is ill repaid, since they boast that a bastard Jew sat in the seat of the powerful. But it will all end when this world knows how to make representative money as fast as it is wanted ; then the children of Abraham, Jacob and Isaac will have notice to quit, and they will have no opportunity of borrowing under false pretences from the Americans and English ; they will not be allowed to borrow any more valuables, but must pack up their little sacks of wealth and once more get to the Land

of Promise. They will take the hint, and move on with their Jews' harps once more. I ardently wish it might come in my time; but alas! my experience will be the same as that of all others. I can see the bright future but shall never enjoy it. But why complain? This is the experience of all men of all ages: the prophets have tried, and tried, and got stoned for their trouble. The redemption of the world still makes martyrdom needful. Martyrdom is not yet ended. Alas for the martyrs!

The impudence of the Jew charlatan, Disraeli, who to account for his position by the Tories' help, attempts to prove in his *Coningsby*, that the Jews are the secret rulers of the Universe, and the Hinites believe this in their Gospel. O ye poor deluded children of this mad age.

A few days ago M. Aksakoff's Moscow journal, the *Russ*, of November 21, published an extraordinary document, purporting to be a manifesto or appeal to the Jews on the part of the *Alliance Israélite Universelle*. M. Aksakoff states that he received it from Berlin, and declares that its contents are the words of the late M. Cremieux, twice French Minister of Justice, and once President of the *Alliance Israélite*, spoken before that association on or soon after its foundation. Another journal states that it has already been printed in the French *L'Anti-Sémite*. But, whatever the source of this strange and startling composition, its appearance here has created such a sensation among Russian Jews and anti-Semites alike, that, if not in some way authoratively contradicted, there is no saying what dangerous influences it may exercise in a country already so distracted by anti-Semitic troubles. M. Cremieux is alleged to have declaimed from the presidential chair of the *Alliance Israélite* very much as follows:—

“We have no fellow-citizens, but only religious followers. Our nationality is the religion of our ancestors, and we recognise no other. The faith of our forefathers is our only patriotism. We sojourn in other lands; but in spite of our external nationality we have remained, and ever shall remain, a chosen and indivisible people. Judaism alone represents in itself religious and political truth. The Jews will never

be friends with Christians and Mahomedans until the light of Israel's faith shines everywhere. On that day the religion of the Hebrews shall fill the universe. Jews throughout the world co-operate with us in this great and holy work, and success is assured.

"The Christian Church, our everlasting foe, is already wounded, and lies low. The net spread out over the globe by Israel's children stretches farther and wider every day, and sacred prophecy is fulfilled. The time will come when Jerusalem shall be a house of prayer for all peoples; when the standard of Jehovah shall float in the ends of the earth. Use all circumstances. Our might is great; and let us learn to use it to a purpose. Why should we fear? The day is not far off when all the riches of the earth shall belong to the Jews, and to the Jews alone."

It is hardly necessary to add that this document has again set all the Anti-Semitic pens in Russia at work, in favour of Anti-Semitic intolerance. The *Russ* and *Novoe Vremya* devote several columns to sharp attacks upon this "Jewish conspiracy against all European civilization and peoples."

It is this spirit that causes all Jews to be hated, and their room preferred to their company. In Austria there is the struggle going on between the Jews and the Christians, and between Hungarians and Croats. The Austro-Hungarian empire is probably the most astonishing political entity on the face of the earth. It is composed of Germans, Magyars, Croats, Czechs, and other varieties of the Slavonic race, all unfriendly to one another, yet compelled by pressing dangers to maintain some kind of unity. The Hungarian arms have been defaced or torn down by the populace at Agram, and the town council has declared that it will rather resign than take any part in their restoration. The Bishop, presumably apprehensive of bloodshed, has urged the Government not to insist upon restoring the objectionable emblems. But M. Tirza could hardly be expected to acquiesce in the gross insult offered to the State, and has intimated his fixed determination to uphold its authority. In the Zala district disorder appears to have attained yet more serious dimensions, though the Jews are there the objects of popular hate,

and the movement is socialistic. It is a revolt against the power of the purse, wielded by a detested race. Indeed, wherever we find disturbance, actual or threatened, in Europe, it is referable, not to great political considerations, but to ethnical prejudices and antipathies. We have all heard glowing predictions of the disappearance of these things, under the influence of closer relations and improved mutual knowledge. The abiding hatred with which the Jews are regarded over a great part of Europe might alone bid our theorists pause. Every nation has been brought into the closest relations with them, and that for centuries, yet what nation loves them? The fact we suspect to be is that intercourse removes national prejudices only when the differences are so small that it causes them to disappear. If the differences persist, then the closer contact will probably produce more intense dislike. Railways, commercial treaties, and the rest of the machinery of progress have now been long enough in operation in Europe to produce some of the blissful effects anticipated from them; but the prejudices of race, far from disappearing, actually show increased bitterness. If a man is objectionable in our eyes, we do not learn to love him because his society is thrust upon us at our club; and in the same way there is reason to fear that when the manners of one nation are offensive to another, brotherly love is not promoted by making each overrun the other's territory in the holiday season, or making them rivals in the same markets. The old English notion of foreigners was, no doubt, very absurd. But it is not by any means certain that the abstract foreigner of fifty years ago was not the object of less active dislike than the actual specimens everybody is now familiar with. Far from seeing any of that amalgamation of races which some have anticipated, the world presents to us the spectacle of increasing minuteness of ethnical division and growing accentuation of minor peculiarities.

Now, at the present, it is not so much a question of race or religious customs. No one thinks or cares what the Jew eats, or does not eat, but does he live like any ordinary citizen? We say, with regret, he does not. We never

know the ramifications of a Jew, and all our public records inform us that he will take advantage at all times, without the slightest hesitation.

The *Christian Herald* of November 21st, takes the occasion of commenting on Sir Moses Montefiore, to say:—"We believe that at no very distant period the Jews will be restored to the land of their fathers: when the Lord shall comfort Zion, when He will comfort all her waste places, and He will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the Lord. Joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody." We believe that the Pope will marry Connie Gilchrist before the Jews emigrate to the land of their fathers. They know a thing or two more than that. *The National*, the organ of the Jews in France, out-herods Herod in abuse of England, and is the faithful exponent of all that is low and contemptible. At the same time we learn that Mademoiselle B. Rothschild, the lovely and wealthy daughter of Baron Alphonso, fell in love with the Prince of Wagram. To win his heart was easy, as it should be, if so lovely, and so wealthy. A Rebecca sought two things that not even a Christian Prince could be expected to resist, but to secure his hand she must become a Christian, and, of course, to be a Princess, she has done so. It is so easy in these days to forego the stupid meaningless forms and arrangements of a Jew's table and practises for the full sumptuous table of a Christian, if it is dressed by the means secured by past extortion of the Christian; but think of the laughable part of the whole farce, for instead of joining the Salvation Army, and shouting out, "I do believe, I will believe, that my great grandfather died for me," as I want to marry a Christian, she passed through ten days of manipulation under the auspices of the Archbishop of Paris, one of the greatest enemies of her people. But what of that—she wanted to marry a Prince; but the ostentation of the process was disgusting: if she had been destined for a Russian, or any throne, it could not be more outrageous. They say that the Israelites were much affected at what they call the scandal: nothing of the kind, it was the loss of the "Monish" that made them sore, knowing full well that a Prince would not

mate with a Jewess, if ever so lovely, without the certainty of the cash. But here, what a support to the Hine-ites. Many people dated the coming of the Millenium as coeval with the conversion of the Rothchilds. O happy pair! picture the love created by the money-chest of the ancestor of this lovely wealthy Jewess, and prepare a Garden of Eden in this the Hineites Millenium. It cannot be denied that under Jewish names many a genius has illumiated the world, and none more notably than Heinrich Heine, the German poet, and thinker for himself; and when we read that after his death, his existence of disease as he calls it—his supposed brother burnt twenty-one pages relating to the origin of the Heine family. I am dubious of his origin. I say, supposed brother; I, for one, am inclined to suppose his origin, in reality, was the outcome of some affinity between his mother and some well-developed philosopher of Germany. It would not be the first case of a reformer in thought, deed, and action who could give no real account of his pedigree, and to say the least of it, it is awfully suspicious, the burning of this family history, and yet those who can read between the lines of the known family history, cease to wonder. The peculiar dislike and want of support from his rich uncle, the banker, the miserable pittance given him in such a detestable way are indicative that in some shape the great genius was not of the Jews, and I venture to assert, that no one can read his life, published by Messrs. Longman, without admitting that like the early Christ, he was not of the family of Palestine. Even his father was astounded, and never could comprehend the offshoot of his home, but when we know of the history of many of the past, his whole career, with his noble efforts for all humanity, and especially the constant efforts to create love, peace and harmony between the German and French, we cannot but conceive that he was other than the son of a not made-known father, who had a full love for the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man; and in this we do him no injustice. Christ could not tell who his parents were, and no one who remembers the constant commingling at that time of the East and Palestine with the Scandinavian race of Europe under the Romans,

with their ideas of inborn freedom, can come to any other conclusion than that Heine was in the true sense a "love-child," and that, expressing the views he did, he uttered the feelings and thoughts of his race. I cannot here forbear paying my deep homage to his mighty genius, and his noble efforts for the good of all, and deplore the fact that his life was but, as he expressed it, a life of disease, made so from the awful fact that being born in a Jewish house, he was always trammelled by Jewish modes, and even when baptised to get out of the connexion was no less disliked for the unfortunate circumstance that he was born in Germany, explains the secret. It is not possible for such to be the outcome of Poland, Russia or Syria, but with the well-known intellect of the German mind, it was possible for such to be born. It is impossible for me to say enough of the man; he was a child of no one in particular, but the child of common humanity, and well it will be if the Germans and the French remember this, and his life-work, as he expressed it on his dying bed, "that he had made it the great work of his life to labour at a hearty understanding between Germany and France," and well it will be if the French remember his warning to be always on their guard until the Germans have the courage to rise up and sweep away the haughty caste of princes and nobles, who have so long bullied and kept down the generations of hereditary bondmen under a policy of "blood and iron," when the Germans, in their turn, like the French, break the yoke of mean and ignoble servitude so long laid upon their dispirited necks. If the writings of the philosophers of nature are worth a thought, the warning of Heine may still bear fruit in proper season; and this is devoutly to be hoped for, in the interests of the occidental families of Europe, for their own happiness, and that of others. The emancipation of the Jews will be secured when the economic financial question is once solved. That alone can secure a love of justice, prudence and real necessity. Antipathy against the Jews has no longer a religious ground with the upper classes, and with the working classes it is transformed more into social spite and hatred against the overpowering might of capital and the gold medium of exchange, which gives them

the power of exploiting at all times. This is no mere statement. Their every-day history proves its truth. Hatred of Jews is fostered and maintained by the Christian governments being under their control in monetary concerns, such governments not knowing how to free themselves, but which I make bold to say is to be remedied when "Money and Its Use, and How to Construct Public Works," as I have explained in my pamphlet, is fully understood, endorsed and acted upon. Another giant—Dr. Lasker—the outcome of the spirit of liberty to be found in Germany, who at one time was the great opponent of the brute princes of Germany, but who at last, as the Germans boast, helped to the consolidation of the new German Empire, was superior to his race, if he was a genuine Jew; but it is so difficult to tell who are Jews in these days of race-mingling. I know of a well-known Jew of Bloemfontein who for three generations could claim that his father and grandfather, like himself, had married English or European women. Thus, to a great extent, his Jew position was obliterated, and in his every day intercourse, he could deny that he was a descendant of Moses. That Dr. Lasker was a political giant no one can deny, but we rejoice to know with all his help to consolidate the German Empire, he nobly demanded freedom of mind and body, and we also rejoice the more to know that there were conditions that could produce in Germany too, out of the many, such noble martyrs for humanity. Much is hoped for by the "Society for the conversion of the Jews;" but even this modern satire on the intellect of the Jews will cease to amuse, if all would adopt the plan of Theodore Hook. On one occasion he was asked for a donation for the conversion of the Jews. He replied that he had no money to give away, but if they sent him a Jew, he would try and convert him. This was not quite what the Society required, and Hook never heard from them again. Thanks be to the common sense of the age; we shall not need in the future such silly conversions and baptisms as the unfortunate Heine went through, which made him hated alike by Jew and Christian. Heine's eulogy of that book of books, *Biblion*, is pardonable. He says—which is almost a proof that he could not have

read it much—the Jewish History is beautiful, but the latter-day Jews injure the old. I think if there were no more Jews, and it was known that a single one example of this race existed anywhere, people would travel a hundred leagues to see it, even to shake hands, but now people turn out of their way. What a consummation to be devoutly hoped for, a time when one specimen only, and, as a curiosity, to be only seen in some future Barnum's—showing the present order of things reversed, a Christian making profit out of a Jew, but what an awful connexion for the Heine of the past. Depend upon this, no agitation can set in against a people in or out of England if there be not cause for the same. Men may write with all consuming indignation and strong passion. At the present time homage is being paid by the highest of English society, not to Jews as Jews, but to their wealth; and while even the new religious sect for political purposes, seeks to identify the English race with the Ten Tribes, they ignore the Jews. As to the cause of the quarrel between the Eastern Christians and the Jews, there was room for doubt. We had some reason to believe there was as much extortion on the one side as fanaticism on the other. No patriotism in the truest sense can ever be felt by a wandering race, with a tribal bond, tribal aspirations, and tribal feelings of its own. Of course there is something higher than nationality. We, while making an idol of our nation, can also make an idol of universal humanity. All civilised nations hold some allegiance to humanity; they all look forward to a day of universal brotherhood, but the genuine Jew regards his race as superior to humanity, and with all we know of their past, looks forward to its final ascendancy, under the leadership of a tribal Messiah, and protests most vehemently against all intermarriage with the Gentile. The restoration to Palestine is a bygone. Some Jews are there, and all would soon flock there from all parts of the world, if they had a wealthy people to fleece, but the extortion of the Turk as well as that of the Jews, keeps that country like all under the Jews' control, *poor*. The Governments of Europe bid against each other for the favour and support of an anti-national money, because they will not, or cannot

understand the money question. Let each Government make its own money, based upon its own wealth, and the power in finance of the Jew is at once and for ever removed. This is the true solution of the problem. To keep up their power they now pride themselves upon the influence they wield in the Press. If there is one danger to be feared more than another in this England of ours, it is the new social disease of the day in the perversion of public opinion in the interest of private gain, by the underhanded manipulation of the *Press Jews*, who, by their wealth, can buy the pen of the mercenary. They are more to be watched, and even hated, when they use these means to divert from their legitimate course national advantages for their own private gain. The advancing of one million by a Rothschild to an Egyptian exchequer, with the security of the English Government, was a fraud upon the Egyptians, and to the interest of an already rich house, because it was advanced by a French Rothschild, to the advantage of the French Jews, in opposition to an advance by the English Government, at a very low rate. But such is the desire to pander to the money power that even this fraud is permitted. The bitter antipathy to the Jew is not for their peculiar creed, character, habits and exclusiveness, but in their avoiding ordinary labour, and the spreading out like a network all over the world, to live on the labour of others by usury and smartness in other trading transactions. In Russia, Austria, Poland and Prussia the Jews get among a simple peasantry, devour their substance by usury, possess themselves of their properties, and, as is well known, become forestallers of all kinds of provisions, and even support drinking to demoralise the natives. The bulk of the victims to the late outrage upon the Jews in Russia were principally provision houses. It is not a religious question in any case, and he, or they, who maintain to the contrary have not studied race, religion or finance. Insurance offices do not refuse to insure the houses of Jews, on account of their religion. It is entirely due to the fact that they so often burn them to raise the cash, not upon the things destroyed but for what was not burnt. Their commercial morality is of the worst.

Let them form a fire insurance office for Jews exclusively, and then see how many Jews would be burnt out. Africa stinks with such burnings, and the same in America. In England the Jew is kept within bounds, only by constant watching; but he succeeds in making his way into the political arena, which, under party-governments enables him to enrich himself on the Stock Exchange. A money power is always conservative, and with political power in his hands, he will be more supple and cunning than before, and intrigue will become his special business. A poor Jew may be socialistic from necessity, but not from conviction. The greatest charlatan that ever sat in the seat of the powerful, was the bastard Jew Disraeli, who got up jingoism, as a commercial speculation, and who mouthed about English nationalism, and in no sense could be nationalistic. They can assist to rouse action, and to keep going while it pays, and as they owe no special allegiance to any country, clear out immediately it does not. They will at all times take advantage of the gain, but never share in the national loss. The impudence of a tribal wandering race, calling themselves the aristocracy of God, and looking upon all other races as their future subjects, is disgusting. It is not true that the more Jews in a country, the greater prosperity, for England has but few and Scotland less, in proportion to Poland, Hungary and Germany. Nothing can increase the wealth of a nation but productive industry, and in this particular the Jew stands the lowest. A stock-jobber is of no more advantage to a nation than a gambler—and judging by past history, the Jew, with his straight tips and his sneaking to secure information for future gain, is almost in the infamous position of the gambler with loaded dice. Renan tells us that he wishes all the privileges and advantages of nationality without being a member of the nation, or bearing his share of national burdens. It is not a religious question in Germany; but seeing the growth of the Jewish power there, the immense wealth exploited from out of the people, and by stock-jobbing and their contempt for manual labour, the pushing forward by virtue of their wealth, of the higher and influential places in the community, which to most Englishmen cannot be understood,

unless like myself, he feels degraded by the fact of a bastard Disraeli speaking and acting the fool, in the name of England, necessitating that the Jew should eastward go, and leave us to our devices, while he betakes himself once more to the land of Canaan, and take up, if he can, the position of a people once more. I would not rob a Jew of any equality before the law, but so persuaded am I of the Jew being the embodiment of all that is bad in our monetary arrangements, that until he will help to bring about the one true system of finance, that each and all countries should make their own medium of exchange, based upon the wealth of each country independent of the monopoly of Jew or Christian, I will never cease to draw attention to their presence, numbers, wealth and position as the greatest internal living, moving curse that can be within the boundaries of any people, and I warn them, that if they do not help to alter our monetary laws, based, as I have proved, on a national equitable base, that greater mishaps and misfortunes are in store for them than ever their fathers suffered from, and if once such a movement sets in in Europe, that neither money, wealth, man, women or child will find their way to their old land Chaldea, or the land they took by force, which after killing the old inhabitants, they called Canaan.





CHAPTER XXIV.

FOR the sake of Natal I was grieved that they contemplated raising their Customs' tariff, thus increasing the staff of unproductive men, and adding to the cost of the necessaries of life. When will free-trade, and thus a free table be possible? Alas! alas! only when Governments cease to blunder and plunder in the name of right. Since the formation of the African Bond, supported by the *Patriot* and the *Zuid Africaan*, there has been a constant murmuring about the rate of the customs and the share division, but one thing more notable than all, is the constant cry of the Free-Staters for a share of custom dues. One Jew editor has constantly demanded on the part of the Free State a portion of the Customs levied by the Colonies for the continuation of their public works, and with all the impudence of a highwayman has demanded a partition of the same. Since the poverty of the Free State has become chronic, they fancy they can bully John Bull or his sons, out of their money, and with all the insolence of bullies, strong in physical strength, they talk of strong defensive measures to compel the same from the Colonies, and have the audacity to state that for the last thirty years they have been plundered, which is simply a Jew lie. No compulsion in the slightest form to buy from the Colonies, no embargo is laid upon their exports of raw produce in any way, nor are they unfairly treated, and yet, now that they are poor through being skinned by the foreign banks, and the ever exploiting Jews in their midst, a Moses demands on behalf of Germans and Hollanders, that they plunder from the Colonies in the shape of rebate on Customs, and then, with

all their cur nature, bark and snap and talk of their right. Their might is like their right, nowhere, and although they may, like wasps, sting, they will find to their bitter cost that they can be smoked out. If they once rouse the British Lion they will find a difficulty in allaying his rage, if ever it is necessary to show who is master on this Continent. They seem to ignore that they are now encircled by the railways, and that in reality they are as powerless as the Kaffirs. By an act of kindness, to enable them to hold their own against the natives, they have had an unlimited supply of firearms and ammunition to protect themselves, until that had to be stopped, owing to their supplying the Basutos to continue in opposition. It may be truly said that all this feeling of brute-might is not the spontaneous outcome of the Dutch, but the miserable effort on the part of the German and Jew traders and editors, who yet hope to so excite the English as to run up to Kimberley a few regiments to keep the peace and bring with them, as they always do, a few big bags of John Bull's money to have a share of the cash. As a matter of fact, the Dutchman is now only a tenant-at-will to the Jews. The Jew, true to his instinct, has so arranged that the bulk of the farmers are mortgaged up to their chins. They are often now chaffed by the very men that hold them in bonds, that they now can wear black cloth, but in reply the Dutchman could answer, they wear the same, but it is not paid for, while when they wore leather breeches—"vel brockery," they had neither bills, bonds, nor liabilities. Here, too, if the monetary conditions are not remedied, there will be a sudden invitation to the Jews to move off if they wish to save their skins, and, as it is understood, that a man will give his all to save his life, they will clear out and leave the Dutchman his own. There would be no quarrel between the Dutch and English, if the German and Jew "witlander" was not in the way to disturb the peace. As brothers of the Scandinavian race, their interests are one, but with the everlasting Jew-irritant between there will be no peace. Under a system of confederation, with the seat of Government in Bloemfontein, a share of the customs would belong to the Free State and Transvaal, but certainly not to enrich the German and the Jew. Thank heaven, the

light is coming, and the time must not be far off, when the money question being solved, there will be no opportunity for the Jew manipulating any more for ever.

If all the conditions of the Cape Colony were fairly looked at, and the advantages that the Free State had from the Colony, the Dutchman would perceive that they are indebted to the colonists.

The full report of the debate in the Cape Assembly upon Mr. Scanlen's proposal to negotiate with the Free State on the Customs-Railway question is now before us. We gather from it that the temper of the Cape Parliament is quite lukewarm on the subject. There seemed no earnest desire anywhere to make any move just now. Timidity, in view of a general election, and a desire to husband revenue in face of a deficit, weighed on all sides. Mr Scanlen lacked heartiness in his way of putting the question. Referring to the historical documents published by the Free State Government, the Premier said :—

“ Sir Philip Wodehouse took up the attitude that this colony had undertaken certain burdens in the way of harbour works, roads, mountain passes, and works of that character, which were not alone for the benefit of this colony, but for the inhabitants of the interior generally. Amongst the papers laid on the table would be found a despatch from President Brand, in which he called attention to the treatment of the claims of the Free State, and it was after receiving that despatch that the matter was taken into consideration by the Government. One suggestion made was that there should be an equalisation of the customs dues, and a fixed uniform rate in an equitable manner between the different Governments. That despatch further contained the suggestion that if reasonable arrangements could be made with the Government of the Cape Colony, there was a strong desire on the part of the Free State to connect with the colonial system of railways. With reference to the customs duties it was pointed out, in reply, that the Government was of opinion that neither the Legislature of this colony nor of Natal would be prepared to so far fetter their action in a matter of such importance. In addition to the objections

then made he thought he might fairly urge that it would be a very difficult thing to make out a scheme for the division of Customs duties amongst the various colonies of South Africa. When the question came to be considered, he thought it would be found that this colony held towards the inhabitants of the interior of South Africa very much the position of a trustee. It was true we had received the customs duties, but while doing so we had with no niggard hand made liberal provision for services which had benefitted South Africa generally."

These remarks are well worth quoting ; not merely because of the speaker's responsible position, but because of the fact that Natal might make use of the same arguments. Whatever the Cape may have done, Natal has done little less in the way of developing communications. The Premier's next remarks were no less to the point, and especially those that immediately followed :—

" Besides the works mentioned by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the colony had since greatly extended the system of railways and telegraphs, and it must be admitted that these were not only for the benefit of the inhabitants of this colony, but for the benefit of the whole of the interior. Every mile of railway that went into the interior reduced the rate of carriage of goods conveyed there ; and it was not too much to say that during the last few years the carriage had been reduced at least by one half. Not only did it benefit the consumer, but the merchant, who had a greater certainty as to the arrival of the goods. Then the colony had borne a very heavy burden for some years in subsidising the mail companies, which was for the benefit of South Africa generally. In addition to the certainty as to the arrival of mails, there was the direct advantage of the reduction of postage to the lowest possible limit. The advantages to the trade of South Africa in this way had been considerable. Apart from this there was the subsidy to the cable, which was also for the benefit of South Africa generally. In dealing with a matter of this kind, we had to separate the question of what might be the claims of the Government of the Free State, as an abstract question of right, from the other question of what

was wise and politic to do. When the Government of a neighbouring State approached us and asked for the consideration of this question, without committing ourselves to any definite resolution, we should meet them and fairly consider what might be urged on their behalf, and consider what might also be urged on our behalf. If the Government of the Free State were prepared to connect Bloemfontein with one of our systems of railway, he thought it would form a fair basis for any arrangements that might be made. It was a question of some difficulty and delicacy as to the shape in which the allowance should be made, but on the whole he was disposed to think the fairer way would be to consider whether it might not be advisable to allow a rebate on the Customs duties upon the goods that passed through the colony in bond for consumption in the Free State. If the principle of rebate were to be agreed to, then the question would have to be considered to what extent that rebate should take place. It must be clear that the principle must be maintained that the Customs duties were to be applied towards paying the interest of a sinking fund on those large public works constructed for the benefit of South Africa generally. If in the course of any negotiations that took place it were found that the Government of the Free State were willing to connect their capital with the colonial system of railways, this colony might fairly take that into consideration with the view of obtaining advantages which would be very great, both directly and indirectly. The extension of the railways into the Free State would secure for this colony, at any rate, a large share of the trade from the Orange Free State. So far as he had made enquiries, he found that the trade from the northern portion of the Free State had for some years past gone in the direction of Natal, and even with the extension of our railways to the Free State, a considerable portion of the trade was likely to follow that route. There was one other question worthy of consideration which had not come into prominence in the past, but would be likely to come into prominence in the future. At no distant date the colony would have to undertake a considerable extent of coast defence."

This last question is not one of pressing importance just now to ourselves, though the time is not far distant when the proposals of erecting maritime defences at the Bluff and Point, for the protection of our harbour, will have to be considered. Mr. Uppington, on behalf of the Opposition, took up the same line of argument yet more plainly :—

“ In reference to Customs dues the same thing had always struck him. He remembered that some little time before Griqualand West was annexed to the colony this same question of a rebate of Customs dues was a burning question, and the people there when he visited that province made strong representations to him with a view of getting a rebate of Customs dues, on the ground that so many of the goods imported through the Customs here were consumed in Griqualand West. Well, he then said he could not quite agree with the claim advanced, and when they knew that this colony had been for years past spending immense sums of money on our harbours, on an ocean service for the introduction of goods, for the maintenance of a considerable staff for the protection of the revenue, and the recovery of Customs dues, for providing railways, or roads which were maintained at the expense of the colony, and if a debtor and creditor account were kept, it would be found by the time the goods reached Griqualand West, that that place was the debtor of the colony instead of the colony being the debtor of Griqualand West. Up to the present time he had never had that opinion shaken, and he held now exactly the same views as he did then.”

The prospects in Natal for “white” emigrants are by no means of an enticing character. The following statements prove most openly the danger any and all would run, if they hastened to Natal under the impression of doing well under present conditions :—

THE LAND AND IMMIGRATION BOARD.

The European Land and Immigration Board, at its ordinary meeting, arrived at some conclusions of considerable importance. In the first place, the Board had to consider the application made by Mr. Warren-Wright for an extension

of time in respect of the proposed settlement at "North Shepstone." The question arose whether or not there was any stability in the scheme which Mr. Warren-Wright, under the auspices of the South African Settlement Society, has been anxious to put in force in the locality indicated. The original sketch of the scheme was briefly this—that the South African Settlement Society should send out six families at once, and not less than six families per annum, to be placed on a block of 3,400 acres to be reserved by the Government for their use. It will be obvious to every one that the success of such a settlement depends altogether on the ability of those undertaking the scheme to help it through its early struggles. Nothing would be more blamable than to allow any persons in England calling themselves a Society to ship off families to a distant Colony without any guarantee that there is a living to be made when they reach their destination. Mr. Peace, who has been in communication with Mr. Warren-Wright in England, has charged the South African Settlement Society with not being in a position to carry out their proposal. To this charge there seems to have been no adequate defence, and though Mr. Warren-Wright, in communicating with Mr. Greenacre, has endeavoured to make his case good, it is evident that, even with such a willing listener as Mr. Greenacre, he has not succeeded. Hence the decision of the Board that the "Warren-Wright scheme" must be regarded as being at an end—a decision with which, we believe, no one in the Colony will be disposed to quarrel. To keep a valuable block of land locked up for the purposes of a scheme which could hardly help being a failure would not be a course recommending itself to the common sense of any colonist. We are anxious, it is true, to encourage European immigration by all means, but we do not need to incur the risk of having a pauper population thrust upon us. Another important aspect of this very question is alluded to by a correspondent in Alfred Country, who points out that to place European families at a distance from a market for the produce they may raise is little short of an act of cruelty. The native aspect of this correspondent's letter is hardly less important, though it can hardly be dealt with in the present connection.

Another question of very great importance which came before the Immigration Board was that of "free immigration." This question was raised on a letter from Mr. W. B. Carnegie, for which the writer received the thanks of the Board. The point to be decided in connection with the letter was this—is the labour market of the colony at the present moment overstocked? In the opinion of the Chairman of the Board this is actually the case, and in this opinion Mr. Greenacre, a most trustworthy authority on such matters, concurred. Mr. Greenacre had found that there are a large number of mechanics in the colony who are out of employ; and though among those who have left the colony for Australia only one had been introduced here as a free immigrant, still it is very obvious that, at a time when mechanics are leaving the colony, it is a mistake to go on bringing them in at the public expense. One important fact was mentioned by the Chairman, viz., that the introduction of additional artisans into the Colony has no effect in reducing wages. It seems to be the experience of employers of labour that the labour of a man who will accept anything below the current rate of wages is not worth having. Hence it is placed out of the power of any class of mechanics to assert that their individual interests are injured by the free introduction of more labour of the same class. Employers will stick to their old hands in preference to engaging new ones; and thus, while the newly-imported mechanic may have to complain of an inability to find work, the old hands will not have to complain of being ousted. The decision of the Board to continue the granting of assisted passages is quite consistent with the reasons assigned for the discontinuance of free passages. The object of the Board is to introduce permanent settlers, and though this object may be defeated by the free introduction of artisans whose presence will overstock the market, the fact of an employer being prepared to introduce, by assisted passages, persons for whom there is employment, is itself a guarantee that the objects for which the Immigration Board exists are being consulted. As regards the introduction of agricultural labourers, this is an entirely distinct question from that of the introduction of

artizans. It may, however, be questioned whether agricultural labour, pure and simple, would have much attraction for immigrants.

The question of the occupation of land by colonists, which also came before the Board, is one which will probably be found of increasing importance. The members of the Board are no doubt justified to a large extent in maintaining that their business is with immigrants only, and that colonists must look out for themselves. Nevertheless there can be no question that there is much to be said in support of the claim of colonists to be placed on an equal footing with strangers in respect of applications for land. Mr. Greenacre was perfectly justified in pointing out that the sons of Natal farmers are the very men to be kept in the Colony by all means. The statement of the Chairman of the Board that colonists can always get land cheap is one which must not be taken altogether without criticism. There is land and land in the Colony, and though inferior land may be had at the upset price, it does not follow that the better class of land is to be obtained easily. Mr. Greenacre has been invited by the Immigration Board to formulate some proposals on the subject, and no doubt these will have careful attention.

OCCUPATION OF LAND BY COLONISTS.

The subject of sons of colonists obtaining grants of land came up at the meeting of the European Immigration Board. Two applications being made for land, Mr. Greenacre said the question has suggested itself to him as to how far sons of colonists could have plots of land on the same conditions as immigrants, instead of being shut out as they were now. He knew many eligible sons of farmers and old colonists who were desirous of getting land on these conditions. These were the very men they should be careful not to drive out of colony. On the same principle that they were not going to invite more artisans to emigrate to Natal to drive others out of the colony, he thought it would be unwise to induce a class of ignorant agriculturists to come here to the exclusion of colonists who were well acquainted with the place.

With a determination not to miss anything of interest, I wandered down to the New Harbour Works, and although I could not feel any special confidence in the undertaking, I could but admire the energy and pluck that would again try to deepen the port inlet, and the ever increasing impediments to the entry of large vessels, and still feel that with the plan suggested by my letter to the Government Council, all improvements were possible. I was surprised at the close proximity of the houses, stores, and Hotels to the sea, and wondered that in these days of sea-shore bombardments, with all the well-known wisdom of Natalians, they allowed the possibility of the lower part of their town to be shelled, and even if it did not destroy their valuable properties, the fact of setting it on fire, and the possibility of landing troops and artillery under the cover of guns from the ships, would place the rich upper portions of the city under contribution to England's enemies. It is worthy of immediate consideration, whether in the face of the recent bombardment of Alexandria, which so astonished Arabi and his party, who never conceived that the English would destroy their own property, and also demonstrate the possibility of destroying stone forts, and all other property within the range of the most powerful ships of war, and thus, whether it would not be better to have only landing and receiving sheds on the immediate coast in communication with the city, which should be built inland, out of the possibility of being bombarded. In these days of tramways and railways, the communication from shore to city and city to shore, is so easy, and if the whole space was open from the landing pier to the city, with its fortress and its underground tramways, and thus protecting the city with heavy ordinance, no fear such as is now felt would be possible. If stone forts were impossible, then let us have raised earth works, with bomb-proof tops and elevating guns, that could be raised or lowered as circumstances needed. The Cape and other Colonial ports must see to this. We are the possessors of so many gates and lands of the earth, and should not be at the mercy of our enemies, or any Paul Jones. If they were to attack us under the present defenceless condition of all our ports, and there is no

doubt that, rather than our present sea cities should be shelled, the citizens would prefer paying a large sum of money, or any amount of goods, to be free from an attack. Now picture the probability with its tribute paid by Englishmen, and ask how long is such a defenceless condition of things to last, when all could be allowed for by a distance between port and city. Many would be the advantages of the plan. No low-lying houses near the sea-shore, and the inhabitants inhaling the mists and miasma rising from the low-lying lands, and the necessity of all shore-workers getting away by train or rail, would be conducive, from a sanitary point of view, to the advantage of all; and it is devoutly to be hoped that if any more cities are to be built like this, on our sea coasts, from Woolwich Bay to St. Lucia, all will be built inland, out of the reach of the longest range guns in existence, or that can be possibly conceived in the future, that can be used from on board ship.

Returning to my hotel, and having partaken of dinner, I wandered to the Theatre of speculation, and total loss to its builder, who, unfortunately for himself and others, never counted the cost, and thus, in forgetting the same, ruined himself and his supporters. The opera *Olivette* was played, and on it I have no remarks, good, bad or indifferent, upon what the Durbanites have to be satisfied with; but I again have to protest against the demoralising of our women, young men, and boys. The constant unsexing of our actresses is becoming disgusting. Women who can act the sailor, and young midy, and sing songs, which create a body-hunger to the audience, which when sold, and the monetary satisfaction given, only creates disgust, or perhaps living responsibilities, which are disregarded or ignored, but which ruin the woman and demoralise the man, who perhaps would never have thought of, or committed the deed, without his animalism being excited on witnessing such want of decency, by those who place and sell their art and skill on the stage, and themselves afterwards. No doubt some people will complain of this strong language, but it is the duty of all to expose such tricks and mannerisms of our public amusers. The same may be said of the English stage, as in the person

of Mrs. L—y, who posed on the foot-boards to make money of the beauty she could exhibit. True, she was one of the lucky ones when beauty was shared out, for she stood in the front row, while others were in the rear, who were too modest to turn mercenaries. This beauty does not hesitate to go round the world, and to America, to gather up her quarter of a million pounds out of her skin-covered ugliness. Beauty can be admired, and it is indeed a glorious thing, but if it is to be hawked about for gain, then it is a curse. There is enough vanity of vanities, without men encouraging women to make shows of themselves in their living fulness, only to excite the lusts and lecherous feelings of our male population. If such resistless beauty must be exposed, let it be in a Mrs. Javes's waxworks show. The food and condiments without French adulterated compounds are too much already, without the positive living form of half nudity of our present stage actresses aiding and urging our men to commit themselves. Such men at last almost think that every woman has her price, and would commit herself in a way I will not mention, if she only had the opportunity, and in the face of so many that rue after having done it with their *Olivette*.

The time has arrived when the women, but more especially the young girls, who have to masquerade on our stages, and in our pantomimes, must be protected; and if they are ever guarded from such scenes and temptations there will be less work for the Society of Protection to Women; and the society, like many such kindred ones, instead of wasting time and money in pretending to help to remove the outcome of the cause, they will prevent, on the principle that the prevention is better than the cure, at all times, in all countries.

Once more, having settled all things in Durban, not forgetting the worthy Mr. Fry, who so kindly assisted me in town details, and whose table was of the best, with a true manly English style, I once more shook the hands of my numerous friends and took the train for the last ride of civilisation prior to my three hundred miles of post-cart riding. At this particular period there was a continued hot

and bitter discussion about this railroad, which was considered to be the road of swindling contractors, who, having to share the plunder with engineers and others, got the work passed as of the best, when it was of the most indifferent description, and thus taking out of the pockets of the Natalians to the benefit of the staff of imbeciles. This statement may cause an outcry; but in these days of shoddy undertakings, manipulated by Colley, Fowler & Co., the thing is easy, the only thing aimed at by all this engineering gang is to get into the running, but to expect more of such is impossible. Some of these men are so "kaffirised" and "coolieised" that it is not the doing that they object to, but the finding them out in their peculations, and even then with all the effrontery possible, defending each other and shirking responsibilities and casting the blame upon no one until the remedies and repairing being effected, these rail highway wretches are allowed to escape, to repeat the process elsewhere upon some other unfortunate credulous colony.

Unless great care is observed in the future, and a different system is carried out in the construction of our public works, we run the risk of a new order of swindlers getting the upper-hand. The haste-to-get-rich system is so fully developed in our official life that they pander to the constructors of our public conveniences. An architect or engineer's certificate covers a multitude of faults, the same as the certificate of a doctor covers the cause of disease and death, which may be the outcome of the physician's so-called carelessness. I never, in all my long and dangerous journeys, in all parts of the Cape Colony, rode over so many miles of positive danger as I did from Maritzburg to the Devil's Gate Kloof or Porte. Truly it would have been a case of "God for us all, and the Devil take the hindermost," if the bridge had toppled over, but I never felt so near in the clutches of the devils of bridge and road makers, as I did, when with barely steam enough to pull us over, we passed over the seven bridges at a snail's pace, and like rats in a carriage-trap, pictured in horror, while passing over, the bare possibility of being hurled into an abyss of utter chaos, when in so falling, we should not only not have

felt the falling over, but not even detected the stopping at the bottom—and all this agony of mind to thousands who are compelled to pass over, and all to satisfy and enrich some of the colony black-mailers. Personally, I am like thousands of others, a unit or speck on this globe of ours, but why are we to be the victims of such gross incapacity. It might be bearable if we could get at such wretches and the funds they purloin were come-at-able, as compensation to our friends if we were smashed; but that they should have all the cash and advantages, and we the paying of the amount, while they secured the swindling-up prices, is not quite the thing. If we can help to disallow it any longer, let us, who may say to the contrary notwithstanding; but this would never take place if my system of railway constructing was carried out without bonds, mortgages, loans or the burden of interest. It is the scarcity of gold-money, the small amount of labour to be got for the great amount of cash borrowed, and continuing to buy the cheapest labour, and using the worst materials for the building of the bridges that bring about all these disasters. Men who start from England to build the railroads and other public works of utility, only with one idea, that of stopping in Natal or the Colonies for a few years, and during that time to get all they can out of the shoddy work done—it matters not to them how soon the deluge comes on after they are out of the way of the waters of public indignation, which will be their fate, and certainly happen in the future, when the world understands how to make all its public works of utility without the aid of bankers, money lenders, and wealth exploiters, and when the organisation of labour is controlled by the trusted and honourable men of responsibility of our future commonwealth. At last, in mortal fear we passed over all the dangerous spots, and one could breathe freer so far as bridges were concerned. As we passed upward and along the Ichanga valley and hills, the line seemed all out of gear, gangs of men building up and laying down rails, to give the road a more substantial construction. It was quite evident that it was a reconstructing at the public expense, and it made some of the Natalians savage, after reading the railway report, that in some way or other they

could not get at the original constructors. The view from the line is one grand panorama, certainly for beauty one of grandest sights in Natal, but without its natural surroundings. It was with feelings of joy I arrived at Maritzburg, and contemplated a journey to the Free State, by way of a post-cart, with sorrow that I had perhaps passed over, for the last time, the beautiful country and the Ichanga hill, for instead of the valley being one of unutterable delight, one was afraid all the way that it might have been, if not the shadow of death, death itself in its worst form, and like that of so many human rats for the time being in a gigantic railway trap. I was worn out with anxiety and fear, and with a nervous headache brought on in contemplating that I should be smashed up on this line of swindlers; and to recover, after supper, retired to rest, preparatory, and in anticipation of my morrow's ride up country, once more up the hills I had come down the year before, with such joy and elasticity to meet my family in British Kaffraria.





CHAPTER XXV.

ON the 27th of October I awoke, and with haste I ran round Maritzburg to see if I could detect any sign that here, the capital of Natal, if nowhere else, money was plentiful, setting all things in full working order, and causing the hearts of all to rejoice. Notwithstanding the fact that all Nature was in bloom, and decked out in her best green robes, making the valleys and hills resound with the hallelujah chorus of the cattle, for all things good for them and men, the want of money had made the hearts of all quite sad, and then to make the matter worse, the Governor here had an attack of insanity, and instead of their being operated upon by the Levites, they imposed and increased the cost upon all the inhabitants, and not being satisfied that all things were bad, and that their exchequer was on the right side, they too, must demand extra customs duties, to keep up the army of paupers at the ports to the disadvantage of the producers. Never since the time before had the oldest inhabitant known things so bad. Quantities of goods and quantities of produce, but no market could be found in which they could sell for money. Starvation, bankruptcy and ruin were staring them in the face. Here let me remark that it is not all failures that are due to want of ability or chicanery. The man who sets himself the deliberate task of robbing his fellow man deserves the most severe punishment; but the man who cannot sell and receive the cash in hand, needs the commiseration of the public. He is but one of the victims of bad government, and as carrion to be eaten up by the land-shark, for it must not be forgotten that if we have got rid of our sea-wreckers, we are now inun-

dated on the land by the ever-increasing number of land-wreckers. Maritzburg, like all other towns, is eaten up with debt; and again, like all other towns, is eating herself up in the mode of constructing her public works. When will this system cease, that to secure better water and other municipal arrangements, cities will so persistently mortgage themselves and their children for all time to come? And yet now the remedy is here, and I, like another John, without a saintship, am crying in the wilderness, urging modern men to grasp the tuition of our past giants, that in me in their great questions, found the experience of truth.

At present, no body of men will recognise these important social gospel truths. How many more good men—men of whom the world is not worthy, and who are not comprehended, and how long, before those that run may read, and having eyes may see, and who hear may understand? Not only do the Governors rob us in the form of taxation, in our Customs and other internal arrangements, but in that which regulates the future of our children, born and unborn. Our offspring is mortgaged to the bondholders, and yet we are free, and ever will be free, in imagination, while we are the bondsmen and bondswomen to the ever-increasing horde of filibusters in and out of our banks. Fortunately, all are not blind to all this, and in the Cape Colony the Dutch move resolutions demanding the customers of the Standard bank to cease business with them, and that all government funds be deposited in some Colonial bank, and not in the hands of a foreign bank that only lives upon a large interest, that they remit to their uncles, that live in palaces in England, who fare sumptuously every day, and dress in good black cloth and fine linen at the expense of the colonists.

STANDARD BANK *v.* AFRICANS.

At a public meeting held at Wellington, the following resolutions were carried:—

1. Whereas, of late it has become more and more evident that the Standard Bank aims at and brings about the ruin of our South African people, this meeting expresses its opinion on the bank as follows:—

- (a) That no one should make use of the bank either for purposes of trade or otherwise, except in cases of inevitable necessity.
- (b) That all who persist in dealing with this bank, are no longer worthy of the support of the Afrianders.
- (c) It considers it necessary that all local and Colonial banks use all their endeavours to assist our people, and to remove all existing obstacles as much as possible.

2. This meeting looks forward to the future with anxiety in the matter of the Standard Bank, and hereby also expresses with profound regret its deep-felt indignation at many Afrianders, especially traders, still preferring the said bank, notwithstanding the many warnings, and in future we will watch such persons carefully and support them only in cases of the utmost necessity.

3. This meeting deems it desirable that the funds of our boarding schools shall be deposited in our Colonial banks instead of in the Standard Bank, and deems it also desirable that a committee be appointed to treat with the managers.

N.B.—To endorse still further the above position, I hereby print an Article from the *Express* of October 18th, 1883.

A discussion on the advantages of local banks in preference to foreign banks is agitating Colonial circles, and the *Patriot* comes in for a large share of abuse for its round condemnation of the Standard Bank, and its advocacy of a "National Bank" for the Cape Colony. We think unduly, though the *Patriot* may suffer as much under the disadvantage of not having sufficiently explained itself, as from having been wilfully misunderstood. We do not write either against the Standard Bank or the Bank of Africa, the two institutions represented by the term "foreign banks;" nor do we condemn their special mode of working or doing business. We only write on the principle involved, and on this score there can be no question that in this matter, as in a hundred others, "home" institutions are preferable to "foreign" ones. This is what the *Patriot* meant, and in this our contemporary is perfectly right. But this abstract principle does not include that we should oust two large financial institutions now, even were

we able, which we most certainly are not. On the other hand, this should not prevent us from discussing, and gradually attempting, the establishment of such local or provincial institutions, which, if they do not replace the two banks, would certainly check and control their action. The *Volksblad*, in discussing this question, adduces the fate of the Cape Commercial Bank and the condition of the many small local banks previous to the arrival of the large English banks. The *Volksblad* forgets, however, that South African trade has greatly changed, and that the malpractices of some small local banks twenty years ago would, under the altered circumstances of affairs, and especially with the experience gained, most likely not take place. Directors may abuse their position, but that does not only happen here, but also in England and elsewhere, and may happen in the very Standard Bank or Bank of Africa ; with this difference, that the abuse in a local bank is practised by small local merchants, and the abuse in one of the two institutions by large London merchants, sitting on the Board.

The arguments against South African local banks hold good, in short, against almost any bank, whilst there are a host of reasons to be adduced in favour of local banks, which do not exist with foreign banks. To bring capital into South Africa is, of course, a gain, and they would be fools who objected to it, whether brought by means of a bank, or any other industry or mode of investment. But a bank which brings a hundred thousand pounds here, issues its own notes and takes away the interest and profit on some three to four hundred thousand pounds, besides using at least as much South African capital in the shape of fixed and floating deposits as it brings here to make these profits, is scarcely to be looked up to, as is the custom in some Colonial circles, as a public benefactor. This is, moreover, not the case with any other investment, and therefore the employment of foreign capital is more objectionable in the form of banking institutions than in any other form of investment. Another great drawback is the administration of such banks by means of a manager, who is almost entirely dependent upon another manager perhaps many hundred miles

away for his treatment of men and matters. From what we know of trade experience, this has proved a great inconvenience and a serious loss to many people who, but for the courtesy and confidence exhibited by a local bank, would have been in a queer position. Hereto comes the danger that, whilst local banks are bound to the country, and bound up with the country, a foreign bank may withdraw *ad libitum*, and by so doing ruin the country. Recapitulating all we have said, we think the question neither absurd nor ill-timed. There is only one argument in which we support the *Volksblad*, and that is its objections to local banks, if, by that term, is meant a purely local institute, with a capital of from £20,000 to £30,000. If we speak of local banks, we understand thereby a bank on the basis of the National Bank of the Orange Free State, or a bank such as we hope the Transvaal Government will find means to establish, when the Government will raise, say a quarter of a million, and add thereto as much capital as can be found in the Transvaal, for the purpose of founding a strong local bank. The *Patriot* may be wrong in one or the other argument; its instinct is a right one, and every Colony and State of South Africa will do well to take up the question seriously and, if possible, solve it successfully.

The Premier, as a public officer, for the means to construct the public works, ran to England to beg a loan under false pretences, in the hope that he might continue in office, and yet, perhaps, hardly knowing what he had to go home for, and feeling that the expense of so doing and the cost of the very clothes on his back, with a change of Government in his pocket—all, so said, for the benefit of the Colony; but such is the general feeling for modern Governors, that if they were accidentally to become food for fishes, no very heavy mourning would be worn, or tears shed, at their loss. A fine state of things, that such an indifference is now felt as regards the lives of our public men. At one time it was considered the greatest calamity to lose the foremost man, but now they all seem so insignificant, that it is often felt the sooner they depart, the better. Such men push and strive for office. The large-hearted man stands no chance, for he will not, cannot, resort to the miserable strife and trickery to get

into the seat of power, as it is at the present but the seat of the scornful, and the office of the political mountebank.

With sorrow, I reviewed the city and its stupid Government Downing-street boobies, and while I fell into a fit of abstraction and inward weeping at the horrid outcome of all this, with what delight I would have gathered all under my cosmopolitan wing, to teach and utilise all for the benefit of all men. The bugle of John Ogilvie sounded, and to its clear, ringing notes, I mounted the cart, glad, as I felt and hope to leave other men to solve the the difficulties of Maritzburg.

Having on my way to the Post Office finished my business in Maritzburg, I once more ascended the post cart, for my first day's ride to Estcourt, and it was with a heart full of joy I found we were to be driven up by John Ogilvie, the same post-cart driver I came down the Drakensberg with the year before. He at once recognised me, and assured me that he knew the Boon that he had on board the year before, and that nothing would be wanting on his part to make me comfortable and to bring me safe to my journey's end; and he kept his promise to the letter. With a splendid team we started from the Town Hall, past the prominent Post Office, took a last view of the city and its surroundings, and the splendid high estate of Judge Phillips, on which the finest strawberries are grown to supply Durban and elsewhere. Although called "Sleepy Hollow," truly in much the inhabitants of Maritzburg have to be congratulated upon its splendid site and all its surroundings and advantages, and as far as I could observe, no sleepiness, but all appeared to be very much wide-awake. True it is, that with all their sharpness they cannot control the parching, scorching, irritating and prostrating influence of the terribly hot wind that seems to issue from out of some open Hell. The hot air penetrates everywhere. You draw your breath wearily, your skin crackles, and whatever you drink tastes warm. Dust for three months in the year is another plague; it is so fine that it finds its way through key-holes, cracks, and everywhere, which makes a man curse, and at times even swear. Truly the tropics have some charms, but as if to keep man from always sleeping—many and various annoyances. Maritzburg is 2000 feet above

the sea, and the hills around are as high again. While passing up the town hill a tremendous thunderstorm rolled up from between Swart's Kop and burst later on. For two hours it blew, lightened, thundered and rained with awful fury. I knew then what a tropical storm in Natal is like, and when I was informed that from thirty to forty was the average number, I stood aghast! There was hail too—lumps of ice large enough to break windows and to give anyone out of doors an unpleasant hammering; the roads were turned into raging torrents, and the air was cooled instantly. One began to feel the breath of life again, and that life was still worth having. Here, as in Durban, the prayers of the hopeful and *poundless* were offered up continuously for another Zulu war, and for the general destruction of the Zulu Kaffir and the coolies. It was quite astonishing to me to hear the hatred expressed against the coolies in particular. I was bold to express my surprise at this, and to intimate, that, perhaps, when in the future the coolies found growing vegetables did not pay, they would become the growers of coffee, tea and sugar, especially the latter, since it was the general belief that 25, 50 or 100 acres in company, and as in the future the central mill for sugar-making was becoming an advantage, it would be possible for the coolies to grow and get it crushed, and thus increase and multiply the output of sugar for the up-country; for it is generally admitted that the coastlands are only fit for one extensive sugar plantation, and if such is the fact, seeing that it is impossible for Englishmen to work in the fields, it is the future business of the coolies to be the growers of all sugar, and all consideration and advantages should be given to encourage such an industry, so that the whole of the South African consumption of sugar should be of South African growing. This is no Utopian idea as regards the coolie, for in the tropical regions where sugar can be grown, the coolie, with comfort to himself, can grow it. I feel persuaded that this ought to be the one idea of the Legislature to make it possible, as it ought to be, the one idea of the Cape Government, to make Basutoland the granary of the colonies, which could easily be accomplished, if the Resident in Basutoland would at once make a road

through the Malutus, right across Nomansland, to facilitate the transport, and thus save a considerable detour through the Free State as at present. With such roads all the Cape could get its corn from the Basutos, and thus save the annual outlay of £500,000 in flour, and wheat from Australia. All could be grown in the upper districts of the colony, thus doing away with the necessity of going out of our own borders for the staff and sweets of life, and the material to make the cup that exhilarates without inebriating. If the placemen, occupying the places of Statesmen, could work out such a plan, there would be full hope for South Africa, and instead of relying, as now upon wool only, with these and other industries in full play, there would be no fear for the future of Natal or South Africa. Apart from the storm, we had a lovely ride through many a hill, and over many a green spot, until we arrived at Howich for a change of horses, and for an inner refreshment. The scenery here, as well as in most parts of Natal, wants diversity and colour. Its breadths of landscapes are almost too great for the vestiges of life they contain, and the eye seeks vainly for points of repose. There are a few houses and two hotels at Howich, and if my suggestions are carried out as I stated in my first *Jottings*, I suppose some day Howich will be a great place. The falls are only a hundred yards from the hotel. The Umgeni bounds over a fall of 300 feet. The valley, with the river winding through it, opens out beyond; it is a beautiful scene altogether. The surroundings are rather mountainous. The downward rush of water seems to draw you with it. I can quite imagine a person plunging after it. The scene is saddened by many a life swept down by the ruthless and swollen waters. How they came to make a ford within a few yards of such a cataract, is a mystery to many. Just before my visit, to tinge the whole with sadness, three Kaffirs were killed by lightning a day or two before, and to make it more awful, a young Englishman had been carried over the Umgeni Falls. It was with a heart full of thankfulness that the breath of life was not rushed out of me in our up-hill struggle, that we inspanned once more, passed on, and eventually came to the outworks of the railway to be continued to Ladysmith. My

fellow-travellers, and Mr. Newton fully endorsed my views, a I have explained in my past, and my future chapters, and deplored with me the folly of getting out from England iron bridges, when it was possible to make stone ones with the material in Natal, and in so doing give to the masons full work and keep the money in Natal; but when I explained my system in full, of how to construct public works of utility as illustrated in my *Money and Its Use*, they expressed delight that there was a hope and a Boon before them, and that Natal, and other colonies would in the near future cease to burden themselves, and mortgage their children. All wished me long life and health, to make known in England and the wide world over the facts and truths as I conceived them. Such is my hope that in the time to come, I too may be able to show, and if not successful in getting them practised upon, that my disciples will see the day when they will be acceptable and fully carried out. Although I, from my mount Pisgah, can only contemplate, it is with an intense feeling of certainty that these views alone, when put in practice, can bring about a time of peace, and free men from all kinds of impositions, that compels me, time after time, to reiterate and reiterate, until the works are completed, and the results proved by experience, carried on, and still on, until we possess all our public works, as the outcome of constructing them, without loans, bonds, mortgages or interest. At last, with a shout, we reach Harding's, at Mooi river, the only river in Natal fit for salmon, being the clearest stream, and on the highest elevation. If it was burning hot in Maritzburg when we started, we felt intensely cold as we rode in the dark into the town of Estcourt at nine o'clock in the evening. As famished men we rushed into the hotel. Once more I paid my respects to the motherly hostess of our accommodation, who, with a good fire, and a few bottles of wine, and a couple of repasts, and a few bottles of wine, and a couple of bottles of the hot coals, we certainly got a cooked tail of an ox, that to us hungry men was simply a perfect treat. And Oh! how can I describe the round of beef? O ye unfortunate Free Staters, your tough grass could not produce the same.

After many a long chat we retired to rest, to be ready for an early ride in the gray morning. With broken rest, caused

by breaking my rule of never eating a heavy supper, I was easily awoke at the dark hour of two in the morning, and, as needs must, mounted the well-inspanned cart of Welch. We rode on through the mist with a longing for that early cup of coffee so dear to the old inhabitants of Africa. At last we reached Colenso, and then with joy and a warmth by the coffee secured, we again inspanned and rode upward with the cry still of "excelsior," and with lamps retrimmed to light up our path, we went up the hills with the best of style; in fact, such was our manner all through Natal, and its little English villages, resting on the banks of streams, or nestling amid the trees planted and arranged by the proprietors of the hotels. With delight we watched the orb of day once more arrive to cheer the heart of man, to warm the earth and to dispel the mists after the previous storm, until with pleasure we stopped at the Blaauw Bank Hotel at half-past ten, where we were regaled to our morning breakfast, which, after ten hours riding, came most acceptable. We had met many a white man on the road, and were pained to hear from one decent mechanic, whom I knew in Bloemfontein, that like many others, they were seeking work, but unable to find any. Think of this, what is to some a veritable land of Goshen, to many walking through it is a land of starvation. Many and many a mile we rode on with nothing to cheer the heart of man. Time after time, we, as is the usual case, had many an escape from upsetting, but thanks to the good skill of our John Ogilvie, we passed over all Natal's dangers by road. At the Burg Hotel I fell in with a man who was red-hot to destroy all the Kaffir carriers, who, in such hard times, owing to competition, were under-carrying the white man to some extent. I pitied and sympathised with him, when the facts were so visible to every one acquainted with the system adopted. Such competition had a tendency to drive away all the carrying on the part of the white farmers, and if it could have made the so-called farmers more agricultural than at present, it would have been better. The dependence upon pastoral pursuits for the white man was partly the ruin of the colonists. In Natal, as in New Zealand, Canada, and America, there has been a band of English speculators, who in the early days of the colonies

bought up out of the robberies they committed in England, large tracts of the very best land—and don't let there be here any mistake—I don't mean the results of the Bill Sykes burglaries, and the outcome of the land and labour workers, but the descendants of Norman cut-throats and plunderers, who constitute a majority of our aristocracy, as we find that several dukes and earls figure as the owners of many thousands of acres. Sir Edward Reed is put down for a couple of millions of acres. English buyers on this scale, we may be assured have not laid out their money without evidence that they will be allowed to call in, as in Ireland, the power of the policeman or soldier to enforce their interest or rent, to enjoy the fruits of such purchasing. The question how far a country like the United States will tolerate a transplanting of the British system of vast territorial inheritance, is most serious. If the men, who, in the form of rent and interest, rob the English labourer and wealth-producer, invest such stolen money with the idea of planning the creation of landed estates, after the model in Ireland and England, it may be doubted whether they will not find the local prejudice too strong for them. Such is to be hoped for. For proprietors who mean to occupy their land themselves, there is abundance of room and of welcome across the Atlantic—a splendid opportunity for the younger sons of England's *ignobility*. But we fear that the majority of these large investments have been made with a view to future redistribution, at a profit, among smaller occupations, as so recently advocated by that sham Liberal, Auberon Herbert, when he asked for Companies to purchase England's cheap soil to place little men upon, to secure to the holders of such land a very nice income. Auberon, Auberon, you always were a Lilliputian when I knew you in Clerkenwell, London, with your supposed radicalism, and you have never ceased to be a Lilliputian, though you did secure the money-bags of others. These land-grabbers are ever the same; the younger sons for their advantage would make lard easy of transfer, and in some cases ask for the removal of primogeniture, introduced in the reign of that glorious polygamist Henry the Eighth, the only one true Defender of the Faith; but ask them for assistance, for the

one true remedy for the land—its nationalisation, for the full benefit of all the people. They will stand back, and tell you that it means revolution and confiscation, forgetting that they are the upholders of the present confiscators, who hold and compel rent for the stolen land they pretend to be the lawful owners of. They may be, as it is said, the legal holders, but they are, nevertheless, the public thieves of nature's domain. The same applies in Natal, where the promoters, syndicates, and companies hold [millions of acres of the land to secure rent and speculate upon; not for their own or their sons' occupation and use. These lands are let out at high rents in money, grain, or kind, to the natives, in opposition to the *white* farmer. The squatting Kaffirs, with their ever increasing stock bred upon these best lands in Natal, sell the same, embark in wagon purchasing, and then inspan their oxen to compete with the English and Dutch farmer, and not being burdened with the same taxes as the white farmer, are able to beat the Natalians on their own roads and employment. These Natal land companies have secured the best lands at about one shilling an acre, and, as in Ireland, are the absentee abstractors of Natal's wealth, and form, side by side with the foreign banks, another gigantic draining sponge of Natal's produce and wealth, filling the coffers of the already swollen money-bags of speculation bankers, and even poor peers, so that it is but a truth to say, that at the present time South Africa, like New Zealand and Ireland, is a "Tom Tiddler's ground" for the interested classes. If disturbance takes place, the funds of Natal or England must be used, not out of these companies' income, but out of the pockets of the taxpayers. How long shall such robbery continue? The Kaffir carrier competes unfairly; he often steals, and finds it possible to live upon meat, which a *white* carrier has to buy out of his earnings. The Kaffir needs but half the requirements in all things and ways of civilised life, and thus he can carry at £5 per ton that which a white man could only cover expenses by charging £7 10s., seeing that the *white* farmer is heavily taxed for roads, and in other forms of direct and indirect taxation. Now all this must be altered, and, oppose it who may, taxes must be levied on the black man in

proportion to his advantages, as well as the white man, no more, no less, in proportion to his civilized wants, that is if it understood that Natal and other colonies are to be the home of white men. All this would have been prevented if all lands and minerals had been retained and let for Government purposes. The continued robbery of the Colonists is getting unbearable. Had these properties remained in the hands of the people, there would have been an increase from such sources that would have made them independent of all money help from England, and the constant need of posing before Europe as paupers in want, and securing the labour of themselves and children for ever, as rent, tax, and interest-payers. The resident Colonist thinks that the time has come when all these conditions must be altered. Natal for the Natalians, Colonies for the Colonists, and they would be quite content for Zululand for the Zulus, and which must yet be arrived at.

The ride up the Drakensberg was most trying, the wind blowing great gusts right in our faces, that took all the enjoyment away of finding ourselves ten thousand feet above the sea; and with fear that we should be hardly able to battle or ride through the wind, to arrive at our destination before the last of day. At last, with the greatest pleasure that our horses were all right under the care of our driver, and holding on to our hair, we found ourselves once more in the cold city of Harrismith, in the Free State. Natal, with its three *plateaux*, is occupied by three different races and industries—the sea-coast line for sugar, the middle for farming and agriculture, and the upper for pastoral purposes; and it was quite painful to note, during those three day's ride, the want of trees and small forests, that would have so well pleased the eye. The constant burning of the grass, instead of cutting it down when young and green for hay, destroyed many a young tree, the want of trees causing the water to rush down the hills like torrents, to no purpose whatever, simply saddened one all the journey up, only to be aggravated by the aftersights in the barren Free State.

The relation of forests to water-supply is exciting considerable attention in America; and Mr. Little, of Montreal,

has written some capital articles for *Forestry* on this subject. Mr. Little remembers when the forests in many parts of America were hardly broken, and then the springs of water were frequent and perennial. The rivulets, creeks and rivers had a perpetual flow; these are now all changed. The rivulets and creeks are dried up in summer, and the fish so often caught in abundance in former years are gone, while not one spring in a thousand remains. The destruction of the forests has lost that bed of leaves, which was a perpetual reservoir for springs. The rainfall, even if at the same rate as of old, rushes off at once, sweeping the soil away to the Mississippi delta. The dry winds absorb, not only the ancient humidity of the air, but drink up the subsoil evaporation, so that the winters are longer, more changeable, and unendurable. Even in this country we have noticed that the rivers which have their sources in the forest, are more constant and hold out much better than those which have not forests as their sources. The Fish river often stops, while the smaller stream, the Kabousi, runs on merrily.

The late glorious rains will produce a good veldt, and farmers, wherever the bounteous rains have fallen, will expect a good supply of winter grass. It seems a pity that expectancy cannot be converted into certainty. This could be done if the farmers could be induced to erect silos. There is nothing new in ensilage, therefore failure need not be anticipated. In support of the fact that ensilage as applied to vegetables, has been long known; the following is taken from the *London Standard*:—"It may be interesting to know that every farmer's wife in the Netherlands has her silo. This is an earthenware jar about two feet high. Into one such in summer time she shreds kidney beans; into another she puts shelled green peas; into another broad beans, say; and having thus formed a six-inch layer, she sprinkles a little salt on the top, and presses the whole firmly down. Then comes no more, with another sprinkling, and so on, till she comes to the end of her vegetables. Leaving a light weight on the top, which serves to keep all firmly pressed, and exclude the air; when more vegetables are ripe, she repeats the process until the jar is filled. A good substantial weight is then placed on the