

THE ZUID-AFRIKAAN.

Cape Town, July 4, 1890.

In a recent issue of this paper we took occasion to remark on the careless and inconsiderate manner in which the Legislative Assembly assented to almost every item of the Estimates. It was easy to foresee the result, namely that a much larger amount would be voted than the revenue was able to cover. This result, as has been shown by the Hon'ble H. Jarvis in his place in Council has come to pass. He has stated on grounds which it will take more than ordinary ingenuity to refute, that the Estimates, if passed in their present form, will be in excess of the probable revenue by £66,000. The President of the Council and some others, who ought to know better, consider this as a sign of prosperity! We can hardly believe that this was said in earnest. Some people delight in paradoxes, and others are easily reconciled to any thing that is advocated by men who are in a position to require their obsequiousness. There is, under these circumstances, some comfort in the reflection that the Assembly has empowered the Executive to do an impossibility; for to spend £66,000 above what you receive is an impossibility, unless you contract a loan, for which no authority has been granted. On the other hand the effect of putting the Executive in such a position must be that the public service will unavoidably suffer in some branches, and what those branches shall be will depend on the discretion of those to whose hands the amount voted is to be confided. The present session of our Parliament, making every fair allowance, is a monstrous failure in legislation, and we do not see much chance of improvement, for we are told that some of the ablest Members are so much disgusted with the proceedings that they have made up their minds to resign. We hope those gentlemen may see reason to reconsider the matter before they take a step, which would certainly make bad worse. We are bound to say that the Council—perhaps we ought to say the remaining few of the Council—are acquitting themselves in a creditable manner in their duty. Though they have—with due respect be it spoken—rather a blind guide in their President, they manage to see their way and have a becoming confidence in their own judgment. The question about the Council's having no right to amend money-bills cannot with any chance of success be reproduced. Former discussions have made every one who cares to know anything about these matters familiar with the 85th section of the Constitution. Even the President of the Council "does not dispute the right of the Council to interfere with money-bills," but thinks it "a right which should not be exercised except on very important occasions." Now it appears to be rather an important occasion, when the Assembly is so far out of its reckoning as has been shown by Mr. Jarvis. The President, after having admitted that the section of the Constitution above quoted allows the Council to amend money-bills, asserts that the spirit of that section was against the exercise of that right "except on very important and very special matters." We are at a loss to detect that spirit in these words, which form a part of the section referred to: the said Council shall have full power and authority to make in all such bills such amendments as it shall regard as needful or expedient. We apprehend that the spirit was a ghost, haunting the mind of the speaker, who was mainly alarmed lest the Council should "impede the free action of the Government" against which he repeatedly warned them. Now we do not profess to know what Parliaments are intended for, unless for guiding and restraining to some extent at least the free action of Government; and if under such circumstances as we are now referring to, the free action of the Council happens to run counter to that of Government, the reflection that Government has year after year impeded the most important functions of the legislature, by withholding the estimates till both Houses began to think of breaking up, might well suggest a little forbearance. In short the Council appears to us to be in the proper track, and few as the remaining members are, we hope they will persevere in fearlessly doing their duty to the colony. Even should the struggle result in a dissolution of Parliament, we would rather see the colony exposed to that temporary inconvenience, than that our legislators should allow themselves to be dissuaded from what they conscientiously believe to be right by such flimsy arguments as have been urged against them.

APPOINTMENTS.—J. Bobbert, esq., as justice of the peace for the district of Riversdale.
Mr. J. Mackay, as field-cornet of the ward Hankey, vice van Rooyen.
H. Mosenthal, esq., as justice of the peace for the district of Murraysburg.

SEQUESTRATION.—The estate of J. Tierney.—First and second meetings at the Master's Office, on the 13th and 20th July.
C. Howard.—First and final meeting at do., on the 13th July.
M. P. O. H. Pieterse.—Do. at the Magistrate's Office, Stellenbosch, on the 13th July.
F. S. Smoock.—First and second meetings at the Magistrate's Office, Graaff-Reinet, on the 19th and 20th July.
A. Smuts.—Do. at the Magistrate's Office, Cradock, on the 23d and 30th July.

INTERSTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be holden in the estates of—
E. Leonard and surviving husband.—At the Magistrate's Office, Fort Beaufort, on the 12th August.
G. M. van Wyk and surviving widow C. M. W. Duran.—At the Magistrate's Office, Hopetown, on the 12th Aug.
S. G. C. van der Merwe and surviving husband John Kent.—At the Magistrate's office, Graham's Town, on the 17th Aug.
H. C. Marce and surviving widow G. M. C. van der Walt.—At the Magistrate's office, Oudtshoorn, on the 12th Aug.
S. J. Dicks, and surviving husband W. Bartlett.—At the Magistrate's office, Fort Peddie, on the 11th Aug.

ROBERTSON.—The election of members to represent districts 2 and 6 in the Divisional Council, will take place on the 23rd July.

VOTERS LISTS.—The Resident Magistrate of Capetown will attend at his office on the 12th July, to revise and amend the voters' lists of Capetown and Greenpoint.

PAARL.—The rate of a half-penny in the pound, imposed by the Paarl Divisional Council, will be due and payable on the 1st Aug. next.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE.—The annual meeting of shareholders will be held in the Exchange at noon this day. Besides the retiring directors and auditors, who are candidates for re-election, Mr. J. H. Wicht will also be put forward.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Saturday last the meeting convened for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures can be adopted to reduce the present high price of meat, was held in the Town Hall. O. J. Truter, esq., occupied the chair. From a statement read by the chairman, it appeared that at Stellenbosch, where a company, on a small scale, was lately formed, the measure had succeeded. Although sheep had been purchased at the high rate of 20s. 3d. each, the subscribers had been supplied with the best mutton at 6d. per lb., and on the seventeen days' transactions there had been a clear profit of £15. If that had been done there, he said, what ought to be done here, where the population was so much larger. Col. Apperley, Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Bam, Mr. Stanton, of Fort Beaufort, Mr. Hartley of Natal, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and eventually a committee was appointed, with instructions to draw up a plan to submit the same to an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

From the statement made by Mr. Stanton it appeared that oxen are sold beyond the Orange River at £3 15s. each, so that beef might be sold here at 4d. per lb.

Mr. Hartley stated that he would guarantee to deliver oxen at Natal at £3 each, fresh from the Zulu country, and that parties there were at present contemplating to provide the Cape market with cattle by sea.

Another gentleman stated that in the Graaff Reinet district sheep are in abundance and might be delivered in Cape Town at an average of 10s. each, provided proper arrangements were entered into.

The only difficulty now to be overcome appears to be to procure the necessary cash, and it is to be hoped that there will be no lack of subscribers.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday a blacksmith residing in Leeuwes-street, fell down in the shop and expired. He had been previously engaged in shoeing a horse. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of death.

THE WAR.—There are now two Austrian sailors on board the French vessel *Cadichonne* in Table Bay. They have through Messrs. Fairbridge and Hull claimed their discharge in consequence of war having broken out between Austria and France. Should the captain refuse, legal proceedings will be instituted.

RECRUITING.—It is said that upwards of 50 persons have enlisted for the British navy, and are about to embark at Simon's Town.

Whilst this is going on here, instructions have been forwarded to the Emigration Commissioner in England to recruit for the Armed and Mounted Police.

ALTERATION OF THE RAILWAY LINE.—His Excellency the Governor has consented to the following alteration of the line, viz.—from Salt River along the hard road to the 12th mile stone, and thence to the 21st mile stone, to rejoin the contract line about that point, so as to avoid the white sands and place at command the traffic from Durban and its neighbourhood. By this arrangement we presume that, as far as possible, satisfaction will be given to all parties—all interests being equally consulted.

WYNBERG RAILWAY.—A provisional committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying this undertaking into effect. According to the prospectus the capital of the company is to consist of £100,000 in 10,000 shares of £10 each. A deposit of 2s. per share will be required to carry out preliminary arrangements, but no expense will be incurred before the deposit shall be paid upon 5000 shares. The company is to be incorporated by Act of Parliament.

SIMON'S TOWN.—The people of Simon's Town indulged in rejoicings on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the passing of the Dock Company Bill. In the evening there was an illumination. At noon the volunteer artillery fired a Royal salute in honor of Her Majesty's coronation, and at sun set 20 guns in honor of the Dock Company. At 9 o'clock another salute was fired, which closed the proceedings of the day.

THE HORSE SICKNESS.—Owing to the persistence of this disease, the daily mail to the Paarl will be discontinued during the present month. The mail will now be closed at 10½ on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, and will be dispatched from the Paarl on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The mail for Wellington and Tulbagh will be closed on Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

PAARL OMNIBUS.—The Paarl Omnibus will, during the present month, only run four days in the week, that is on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from the Paarl, and Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from Town. It is hoped that the horse sickness, which has rendered this arrangement necessary, will soon cease.

CLANWILLIAM.—The latest accounts from this place mention that the ordinary meeting of the Divisional Council and the monthly meeting of the Agricultural Society had take place the previous week. Nothing of importance had however, transpired.

The Emigration Board had also had a meeting, at which it was resolved to request the Board in Cape Town to send thither the following artisans with their families, viz.: one tinsmith, one blacksmith, one shoemaker, one carpenter, one wheelwright, one mason and one tailor.

It was intended shortly to establish a weekly market in the village.

Some refreshing showers had again fallen, and the fields are described as surpassing anything that has been seen for several years.

MURDERER APPREHENDED.—The *G. Z. Journal* states that the murderer of the two van der Walts has been captured by the Mounted Police. He admits his guilt, but states he had acted in self-defence.

HOPETOWN.—A communication from the correspondent of the *Graaff-Reinet Herald*, dated 17th June, has the following:—

A letter was received this morning by Mr. G. Biddulph, from a gentleman residing in Griqua Town, dated the 13th inst., stating that one of Capt. Waterboer's burghers had been fired upon and wounded by a party of 4 colonial boers; and in consequence the whole of his people were in a great state of excitement, and he had great difficulty in restraining them from crossing the Orange River (the boundary line which divides the Colony from Waterboer's territory) and retaliating on the Fauresmith side. The act was committed in Waterboer's country. The wounded man is said to have been very active in the search for Taai-boeh and his son (the murderers of the late Mr. Murray). George Dimond (the gentleman writes) was one of the party, and acknowledged that he fired at the man, but for what reason I am as yet quite ignorant; however, the wounded man is on his way to Hopetown, to lay the matter before the Magistrate, when, I presume, the whole particulars will be elicited. Who is really to blame in the matter it is impossible at present to say, but the fact of the man having been shot in his own country, speaks rather against George Dimond and his party. If you recollect, Dimond was one of the late Mr. Murray's party, and made a very lengthy deposition in relation to the murder before our Magistrate when he went to Prisca. I will give you further particulars in my next.

A report was brought into town on the 15th inst., that the small-pox had broken out at Jackall's Fontein, which is one of the border farms of the Colesberg Division, and joins on to this Division. Our District Surgeon posted off to the spot immediately, to ascertain the correctness of the report—he has not yet had time to return. It is reported that 13 persons were sick with the disease at Jackall's Fontein, and that one had died.

QUEENSTOWN.—Queenstown is on the *qui vive*, in anticipation of being made the "Head Quarters of a Brigade of the Army," including a detachment of Royal Artillery, Engineers, and a Commissariat staff. In fact, it is said that one of the merchants has received a semi-official letter to be on the look out for offices for the Commissariat. The district is peaceful. The *Free Press* reports the following sales:—

"At Mr. de Beer's sale on Thursday last, the farm Schooffontein was sold for £4,050, £1,207 was offered for Lemansdrift but refused. Horses fetched from £8 to £21, Oxen from £9 to £10, Cows and Calves £3 10s. to £4 8s., Sheep 10s. 6d. to 18s., Ewes and Lambs (all to count) from 11s. 6d., Wheat from 28s. to 30s., a mound, Barley 10s. per muid, second hand Horse Wagon and Harness £65, Bullock Wagon complete £58. As is usual at such sales the furniture and other articles were bought in by the relations, and the prices given for some seem almost fabulous, for instance, a bucket was run up to 73s., a hymn book 51s., a bible £9, a bed worth about £3 fetched £15, and common uncut glass decanters £4.—*G. Z. Journal*."

TRANS-VAAL REPUBLIC.—From the very outset we stated that the rumours, so industriously and pertinaciously circulated, of an intended attack upon the missionary station at Kuruman, were a mere fiction. The following documents which we copy from the *Staats Courant* of that Republic, will show that we were right:—

Government Office of the S. A. Republic,
Potchefstroom, June 6, 1890.
To THE EDITOR OF THE "STAATS COURANT."—Mr. Editor, by the insertion in the *Staats Courant* of the accompanying documents, you will much obligate the government.
I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,
In the absence of His Honor the State President,
B. C. E. PROSS, State Attorney.

No. 1.
Potchefstroom, June 6, 1890.
To His Honor M. W. PRETORIUS, State President, &c.
Sir,—From the newspapers it has appeared to me, that in reply to a question put in the Legislative Council of the Cape Colony relative to an intended attack by the burghers of the S. A. Republic upon the Missionary Station at Kuruman, the Cef. Secretary, on the part of the Government, declared that the government had received reliable information that preparations were being made in this republic for a warlike expedition.

Whatever plans may have been previously entertained, though I hope that no attack upon any missionary station, whichever it may be, has ever been contemplated, I know that at present no commando, of what nature soever, is thought of, nor that during this year any preparations for that purpose have been made; and I have the conviction that in future no war will be waged by the S. A. Republic, except in urgent necessity to protect the lives and property of our burghers.

So long as the newspapers merely circulated rumours relative to the intentions of this government, silence could be observed, but now that the government of the Cape Colony has officially declared that it gives credence to those rumours, I have considered myself called upon, by virtue of the powers delegated to me to act in your behalf during your absence, to publish the correspondence on this subject with His Excellency Sir George Grey, with the addition of the motives for such publication contained in this communication.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B. C. E. PROSS, State Attorney.

No. 2.
Government House, Cape Town,
27th January 1890.

Sir.—Your Honor is aware that several British subjects have, for a long series of years, been located at the Kuruman, where extensive and flourishing Missionary Institutions have been founded, for the establishment and support of which various subjects of Her Majesty have contributed large sums of money, and in the welfare of which they take a great interest.

2. Reports have now reached me that some persons residing in the Trans Vaal Territory, have determined to destroy these Mission Stations, and to injure the Missionaries residing at the Kuruman.
I cannot believe that such a line of proceeding would be adopted, but I beg to recommend the persons and properties of the subjects of Her Majesty to your Honor's protection, and should you be unable to protect them, I beg that you will advise me that such is the case, in order that I may determine, without delay, upon the course which it may then be my duty to take.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Honor's most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) G. GREY.
To His Honor M. W. Pretorius, &c. &c.

No. 3. Government Office of the S. A. Republic,
Potchefstroom, May 6, 1890.
To His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Commander of the most honorable order of the Bath, Governor of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, &c., &c.

Sir,—The Executive Council of the S. A. Republic has the honor to communicate the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated 27th January 1890, and regrets that the absence of the President has so long delayed an reply.

The existence of the missionary stations at Kuruman is known to us, as also the support given to the same, by many subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.
As regards the rumours which have reached your Excellency, that the burghers of the Republic entertain the intention of destroying that missionary station, the Executive Council of this Republic is not aware of the existence of any such intention, and will cause such inhabitants of this Republic, who may endeavour to carry out such an intention, to be rigorously prosecuted according to law.

The real cause of these rumours will not be unknown to your Excellency. Upwards of a year ago the S. A. Republic carried on a war with the chief Mahura and Gashobane; after the death of the latter the first concluded a treaty of peace. This treaty has not been observed by Mahura, and the government of the S. A. Republic has the conviction, established in various ways, that the missionaries at Kuruman have induced and advised Mahura to violate the treaty of peace concluded with us. In connection with this circumstance the Executive Council has to communicate that reports have reached our ears that in the latter end of August, 1888, the missionary B. Moffat, left Cape Town, in company with several others, with three wagons, one of which laden with ammunition; this powder wagon was at first conveyed by oxen and afterwards—in order the more speedily to reach Mahura, who rumour stated was in danger—by mules via Hope Town to Kuruman.

The government of the S. A. Republic deems it a pleasing task at all times and everywhere to defend and protect the persons and properties of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, but the Executive Council cannot allow that the enemies of the S. A. Republic are instigated against us to violate treaties concluded, and presume that it only observes a universally adopted principle, if it considers persons, who supply the declared enemies of our State with ammunition, as enemies of our State.

In conclusion the Executive Council of the S. A. Republic cannot refrain from recommending the missionary stations at Kuruman to your Excellency's care, in order that they may truly answer their object, and the large sums of money contributed by subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may be applied in accordance with the object of the contributors; and the Executive Council gives your Excellency the solemn assurance that, like all other missionaries in our State, so also the missionary station at Kuruman, will be warmly supported and protected by us, should we receive the conviction that the seeds of discord are not disseminated there, nor heathens instigated to war against Christians, but the gospel of Christ is preached in truth.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
For the Executive Council of the S. A. Republic,
(Signed) M. W. PRETORIUS, President.
A. F. SCHUBAERT, Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.—The report of the committee on the Water Supply Bill was taken into consideration and, with a slight amendment, agreed to.

Mr. Stein withdrew the notice of motion for the second reading of the Water Supply Bill, and Mr. Wicht also withdrew his notice of motion suggesting that the general revenue should bear a portion of the Waterworks expenses.

Council resolved itself into a committee to resume the consideration of the Estimates. All the items under the heads—judicial department, border department and aborigines, and various other services were agreed to. Only very few items were ordered to stand over, among which—costs for a new hospital, for fire-proof building for deeds registry and orphan chamber offices, roads and bridges, &c. Progress was reported and leave given to sit again.

THURSDAY, 30TH.—Council went into committee on the Immigration Bill. Mr. de Roubaix occupied the chair. A discussion ensuing, progress was reported and the House resumed.

Two messages were received from the Governor, the first stating that his Excellency would give the most attentive consideration to the recommendations of the Council relative to the Cape Town and Wellington Railway;—the second stating that his Excellency would take care that no larger quantity of powder than is absolutely necessary for the protection of the town is kept in the different magazines,—regard being also had to the present disturbed state of Europe.

Council again went into committee on the Immigration Bill. Upon the first clause being read, Mr. de Wet moved that the sum of £50,000 proposed to be expended in 1890, be reduced to £20,000. He pointed out that, with a prospective deficit in the revenue, and in the impoverished state of the colony, this sum would be quite sufficient for the ensuing year.

Mr. Barry and the President were opposed to any such reduction, maintaining that the introduction of immigrants had proved highly beneficial to the colony, and that any money expended for that purpose was well laid out.

Mr. Wicht agreed with Mr. de Wet. He laid great stress upon the fact that several of the immigrants who had come here had again left for Australia, having merely come out here to save the half of their passage. He was altogether opposed to paying the full passage money of immigrants, but in favor of assisted passages and a bounty system, as also of juvenile immigration. The selection of immigrants, he maintained, should not be confined to the United Kingdom, but extended to the whole of the European continent.

Mr. Jarvis argued on the same side; but as it appeared to him that £20,000 would not be quite sufficient for the object in view, he proposed as an amendment that the figure be reduced to £30,000, which, at £15 per head, will pay for the introduction of 2,000 statute adults.

Mr. Stein was in favour of £50,000, and fully concurred with what had fallen from the President as to the benefits derived by the colony from the introduction of immigrants.

The Col. Secretary also spoke on the same side, but grounded his support chiefly upon the fact that whilst the £50,000 had been agreed to in a House in which the Eastern as well as the Western Province was represented, it would be a breach of faith if that figure were now to be reduced by a body in which there was not a single representative of the East. The proposed reduction would also be altogether insufficient to effect the object which the Governor had in view.

Mr. de Wet having withdrawn his amendment in favour of that proposed by Mr. Jarvis, the latter was put to the vote, and negatived by the casting vote of the chairman. Messrs. de Wet, Jarvis and Wicht voted for, and Messrs. Barry, Stein and the President against it.

Upon the motion of Mr. Barry, the 5th clause, transferring the conduct of the emigration scheme to the Land and Emigration Commissioners instead of Mr. Field, was struck out, and in its place another inserted, authorizing the Governor to en-

courage the introduction of juvenile immigrants, from 12 to 16 years of age, from any part of Europe, provided that not more than 200 shall be introduced under this Act. The President and Mr. Stein were the only two members who voted against the latter alteration, the first being carried unanimously.

The House resumed, when the Bill was reported with amendments and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

After some final business the Council adjourned.

FRIDAY, 1ST JULY.—The Immigration Bill was read a third time, passed, and sent up to the Assembly.

Council went into committee to consider the amendments made by the Assembly in the Crown Lands Bill. Some of these amendments were carried in and others disagreed to.

The Main Roads and Tolls Bill was considered in committee and reported with amendments. The Bill for applying a sum of £117,689 for the service of 1890, was read a first time.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.—The Executors Board Bill and Bribery Bill were sent back to the Council with a message that the House had agreed to some, but disagreed to other amendments made by the Council in these Bills, and requesting the Council not to insist on the same.

The House resolved that it was not expedient to take any further action, during the present session, in the matter of procuring suitable buildings for parliament.

The House went into committee on the report of the select committee on the claims of certain military settlers for compensation.

The Attorney General moved the following Resolution: That, in the opinion of this Committee, the claims to land of the military villagers should be settled upon the following principles, namely:—

1. Each settler entitled to a twelve-acre lot to receive £18 for land, and £20 for compensation for being kept out of that land, in consequence of its having been taken by Government for the location of Fingoes and others.

2. Every such settler as aforesaid to receive, moreover, compensation for loss of commonage, calculated according to his original share of such commonage, valued at 12s. per acre.

3. Every settler entitled to a twenty-four-acre lot to be entitled to £30 for land, £25 for compensation, and the same amount for commonage as the owner of a twelve-acre lot.

4. That the father of the late Lieutenant Stacey be allowed £250, and the mother of the late Mr. Philips an equal sum.

5. That Mr. Stevenson, who appears to have received his Queen's Town grant in lieu of all claims arising out of his hundred acres in a military village, is not entitled to any further compensation.

Whereupon Mr. Solomon moved that progress be reported and leave asked to sit again, which was done accordingly.

The report of the committee on the Worcester Crown Lands, was ordered to stand over till next Wednesday.

The debate on the report of the committee on the Queenstown, Alice and Stockenstrom petitions having resumed.

The Attorney-General moved the following Resolution, seconded by Mr. Munnik: That, in the opinion of this House, there is nothing in the conditions of any of the grants of land in the divisions of Stockenstrom or Queen's Town which fetters the freedom of Government in reference to permitting retail licenses to be issued, according to law, in either division, in like manner as in the other divisions of this colony. 2. That it appears to this House to be expedient that provision should be made by Government for enabling a licensing board to determine, in regard to the divisions of Stockenstrom and Queen's Town respectively, whether any licenses, and, if so, what licenses, should be granted.

The attention of the Speaker having been called to the number of persons present, it was found that there was no quorum, and Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 30TH.—Upon the motion of Mr. Molteno, the House agreed that Mr. Stanton should be paid his travelling expenses, and also his allowance during his attendance in the House.

Three messages were received from the Governor, the first stating that instructions will be given to lay before Parliament, at the beginning of each session, a statement of all monies paid from the revenue without being covered by a vote of Parliament;—the second, that the instructions of field-cornets will be laid before the House at the next session; and the third, that plans and estimates for the construction of a Parliament House will be laid before the House in the next session.

The Forest Bill was considered in committee, reported with amendments and ordered to be considered by the House on Friday.

The consideration of the report on the claims of military settlers, was postponed till next session.

On the motion to go into committee on the Arts Union Bill, it was found that there was no quorum present, whereupon Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 1ST JULY.—The Immigration Bill was received from the Council into amendments.

On the motion to go into committee on the Kafir Squatting Bill, the House resolved that, owing to the lateness of the session, it was not advisable to proceed with the consideration of said Bill.

The House went into committee to consider the Bill for appropriating a sum of £117,689 for the service of the first four months of the year 1890, which was reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee to consider the amendments made by the Council in the Forest Bill, some of which were carried in and other disagreed to.

The report of the select committee on the petition from Queenstown, Alice and Stockenstrom having been taken into consideration, the House recorded its opinion that Ordinance No. 9, 1851, contemplates the formation of licensing boards in all the districts of the colony.

The amendments made by the Council in the Immigration Bill having been considered, the alterations in the preamble and in the 4th clause were agreed to, but the new 5th clause, authorizing the introduction of juvenile immigrants, was negatived.

After some other formal business the House adjourned.

