









van 1,000,000 werd verstrekt; en de Koopmanschap verbond zich, jaarlijks aan het Zuiden 100,000 Chinese arbeiders te leveren.

## THE Zuid-Afrikaan.

Cape Town, December 27, 1909.

### CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

We are glad to find that the Town Council are vigorously prosecuting city improvements. Part of that unseemly ditch in Buitengracht has been at last filled in, and that street now forms one of the most spacious and airy in town. If the Council would accept a suggestion from us, they would not stop short in the improvement of that street until they have provided it with pavements or trottoirs for foot passengers on both sides. The vexatious question of stoeps needs not be thought of in this case, as there is ample room outside the stoeps for laying down such pavements without interference with the drainage. While on this subject we would earnestly call the attention of our city authorities to the dangers and inconveniences that pedestrians are put to in finding their way through the narrower streets in the town. With cabs before, cabs behind, and cabs along side one, it requires incessant vigilance and care to avoid accidents. Let the drivers of the vehicles be as careful as they will. There is no doubt considerable reluctance will be felt on the part of the inhabitants generally, to forego their stoep, which is prized, and used perhaps as much as any room in the house, yet to avoid an inconvenience of such public magnitude, and that necessarily arising from the narrow streets without pavements, individuals might be found to sacrifice a little personal comfort in the domicile for the assurance that when they take to pedestrianism in the streets they will no longer be under the necessity of having their eyes overlaid by about them to prevent their being run over. The question of stoeps is a difficult one for our Councilors to deal with, but we think the Board is quite able to deal with even this difficult subject. Besides the question of getting the right to one's property, there is also this further difficulty in the way. The carrying out of the proposed alteration would necessitate a great deal of money, but the improvement might be effected gradually, commencing with the narrowest and most frequented streets, and in this way, the thing might be done without the Town's exchequer much feeling it. The inhabitants of Cape Town are so used to the inconvenience of walking in the public streets, that they have no idea of the horror that a stranger feels when he submits himself to its risks and dangers. We hope Mr. Stignani will throw his energies into this question and not abate them until a movement in the right direction has been fully inaugurated.

There is another great improvement which we are glad to see the Town Authorities are prosecuting with vigour, and that is the substitution of granite gutters for the old and objectionable mode of drainage that has hitherto prevailed. There can be no doubt that this is a vast improvement as well in a sanitary as in an aesthetic point of view. But more than that, we believe in the end it will turn out that the city will actually be the gainer by this outlay in the reduced expenditure for scavengers, which the improved street drainage will effect. With an abundant supply of water to flush these gutters frequently, so as to prevent anything like an accumulation of stagnant water and putrid vegetation, there is no reason why Cape Town should not be one of the cleanest cities in the world. Its situation is such, that there can be no excuse for stagnant water accumulating anywhere, and poisoning the atmosphere with odours infinitely less agreeable than Omar's Essence or Otto of Roses.

We have been induced to make the few above remarks, because there is in some cases or other, a feeling generally abroad, that our Town Council is not so energetic as it ought to be, and that for any good little credit bestowed upon it, while it is generally soundly rated for its errors of neglect and omission.

**APPOINTMENT.**—George Huidn, Esq., Civil Commissioner and resident magistrate of Balfour, to be visiting magistrate of the Kwaio Convict Station, vice George Rex Duthie, Esq., transferred.

**SEQUESTRATION.**—The estates of Albin G. Gier, and Daniel Wallace, first and second meetings at the master's office, 29th Dec and 31st Jan. —P. M. Henning, first and second meetings at the magistrate's office, Calvinia, 5th and 12th January. —C. J. van Heerden and W. S. du Toit, first and second meetings at ditto, Graaff-Reinet, 4th and 11th January. —F. J. van der Merwe, first and second meetings at ditto, Graham's Town 5th and 12th January. —W. S. G. J. J., first and second meetings at ditto, Colesburg, 8th and 15th January. —Leo Behr, first and final meeting at ditto, King William's Town, 13th January.

**INTESTATE ESTATES.**—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of: Adriaan Jordaan and spouse E. N. J., at the magistrate's office, Calvinia, 19th January.—Jan Plesius and pre-deceased spouse, K. Brill, at ditto, Freraburg, 23rd January.—Isaac F. N. J., and surviving spouse E. F. Strijdom, at ditto, Bedford, 4th February.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that it is his intention to summon Parliament to meet in Cape Town on Thursday, the 20th day of January, proximo, if the Returns of elected Members of the House of Assembly shall have been received before that date; and if not, then the first day thereafter that the completion of the Returns will admit of.

**INQUIRY** having been made for the following Person, it is requested that any information concerning him may be communicated to the Colonial Office:—Heinrich Ganz, is stated to be a native of Löwenbrücken, and to have served during the Crimean war in the 8th Company of the First Light Infantry Regiment of the Anglo-German Legion. When last heard of (5th October, 1855), he was at Richmond, in this Colony, where he was employed as a teacher.

**SALES OF MULES.**—The sale of Messrs Barry and Nephews' mules which took place at Klipfontein Station on Wednesday was well attended. All the mules were sold, and fetched an average price of £11 each. They were included a fine lot of Mr. Hofmeyer was the auctioneer. Messrs Barry and Nephews advertising the remainder, 500 in number, for sale at Klipfontein Station, on Tuesday, the 18th of January next. Amongst the second lot there are some very fine mules, as also several teams thoroughly trained, and in good working order.

**THE "GREAT EASTERN."**—This fine steamer since her arrival in Table Bay has been visited by many hundreds daily. The officers are extremely courteous to visitors, and every facility afforded for inspecting the giant ship and telegraph cable. She will take about 4000 tons of coal from this port, and is expected to leave for Bombay on Wednesday.

**THE SCREW-STEAMER "HIBERNIA"** follows the Great Eastern to Table Bay. She is of four thousand tons register, and is employed in laying the Indian cable. She goes direct to Aden, whist the Great Eastern commences her work from Bombay.

**VOTING AT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**—Mr. Stignani, complained at the Municipal elections the other day that the system of voting was bad, and there can be no doubt of it. Out of Mr. Stignani's votes, fifty-nine were rejected as bad and very nearly the same number was refused for Mr. Green.

**GRAHAM'S TOWN.**—Archdeacon Merriman has finally resolved on declining the Bishopric of the Orange Free State.—On Saturday and Sunday night the office of Messrs. Stone and Wolfe, and the shoe-making shop of Mr. Whiting, in High street, were broken into. The burglars took nothing but money, a few shillings from a desk in Messrs. Stone and Wolfe's, and £4 from the cash-drawer of Mr. Whiting.—Close of Poll for Albany—Gush, 255; Slater, 225; Stanton, 102; Eganlin, 69.—The Hon'ble James Hall has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council.

**FORT BEAUFORT.**—A good many thefts have lately taken place in this and the adjoining districts last week. Mr. J. Attwell, of Battersden, near Alice, had forty-five well-bred ewes and five thoroughbred rams stolen from his flock.—Close of Poll—Quinn, 425; Rork, 310; Ayff, 250.

**STRONG WIND AT GRAAFF-REINET.**—On Wednesday last, we had a gale from the north-west which lasted all day. The wind was remarkably cold for the time of the year, and blew with such violence as to tear up trees by the roots. In Mr. J. H. Cloete's garden, three Beefwood trees (Casuarina) 45 feet in height, were blown down. They had stood in the garden for 25 years, and were very much admired. They now present a most extraordinary appearance, their matted roots having torn out a large mass of ground, which stands 10ft feet above the bottom of the hole the trees grew in. A fine tall cypress in the same garden, had about half its length snapped off suddenly, to the imminent danger of Mr. Cloete, who had only the instant before walked past the tree. We have heard of several other trees being blown down, and many valuable grafts being broken off fruit trees, and if this had been a good fruit season, the damage done would have been immense. As it happened, there was very little fruit to blow off, this having been an exceptionally bad season; but the little there was, has, in many instances, been completely destroyed. Such was the strength of the wind, that the tough young figs of the second crop were wrenched off, and lie on the ground under the loosened fig-trees. It was fortunate the wind ceased suddenly in the evening, for had it lasted much longer, many more trees would have been uprooted, as they had begun to sway about fearfully, cracking the ground for some distance around them. Such a wind has never, within our experience, visited Graaff-Reinet.—Herald.

**MURDER AT VOGLSTRUY'S NECK.**—On Wednesday last a letter was received by the Resident Magistrate from Mr. W. H. Webster, of Vogelsdruy Neck, stating that on the night of Monday, the 13th inst., a most brutal murder had been committed on a Hottentot woman, named Kaagje, by a Hottentot man of the name of Isaac. The letter contained no further particulars beyond the fact that the man had been captured, and on sending information to the District Surgeon (Dr. Grey) proceeded to the spot to make a post mortem examination.—Cradock Register.

**CAPTURE OF A HORSE-STEALER.**—A German, calling himself Martin, was captured here yesterday by two of the Frontier Police from Fort Brown, and lodged in goal charged with stealing a horse, saddle, and bridle, which he sold to a transport-rider at the Gobau for £3 10s. The horse has been recovered.—H.

**BURGLARY.**—Last night, the premises belonging to Mr. J. Van Rensburg, a portion of which is occupied by Mr. C. E. Ziervogel, as a store, and the other by Mr. Van Rensburg, when visiting the town, was broken open and various articles abstracted. This morning a man named Fortuin, on passing through the yard attached to the garden, of which he has charge, saw the kitchen doors in two halves lying on the ground. An investigation was soon set on foot, but as Mr. Ziervogel had just left for Aliwal North, and Mr. Van Rensburg was away at Driefontein, no idea could be formed as to the quantity of things taken. It could be seen, however, that the thief had had a free range of the whole premises during the night. An hour after the discovery of the burglary, the offender was found to be a Hottentot, named Cobas, lately in Mr. Ziervogel's employ as a rider. He was discovered concealed, with a number of the stolen articles, in one of the gardens. This is the second offence, he having been sentenced once before to 5 years hard labour for breaking into some house here.—H.

**FREE STATE.**  
(From the Friend.)  
**LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—The first services in this town, in connection with the Church, were held in the Council Chamber on Sunday last, morning and evening; the Rev. Meyfath officiating. About 30 persons were present.

**TRADING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**—It is notified by Government notice of 14th Dec., that the former notice, prohibiting trading in the Conquered Territory, does not in any way prevent trading with the Basutos in British Basutoland, under license from the proper authorities.

**WARRANT OF APPREHENSION.**—A warrant was issued at Smithfield on 9th December, for the apprehension of James Smith, alias John Smith, alias Jan van Reenen, charged on the oath of Charles Cathcart Castry (not Cashaz) with stealing £100 in bluebooks; about £200 in Colonial money, and a large chesnut horse out of the pound at Smithfield.

**FORGERY AND FRAUD.**—A Dutch African farmer, named Piet Visser, was on Tuesday last, fully committed for trial at the Circuit Court, on above grave charges, under the following circumstances:—The (Piet Visser) first came into the town and called at the store of Messrs. G. Page & Co., with an order for goods purporting to be signed by Mr. Gort Kotzee, of wald Kalspruit, in this district; but suspicious being aroused and enquiries made, he obtained nothing on this order. He next proceeded to the store of Mr. M. Levisser, where he represented himself to be Schalk Vorster, son of Mr. Vorster, of the same ward, and actually managed to obtain, on account of said Mr. Vorster, goods for some £30, which were carried out of the store, and placed in a wagon, before the fraud was discovered. Mr. Piet Visser was, however, very shortly thereafter apprehended, and marched first to the land-prospector's office, and from thence to 'trunk'. The following day he was brought up for a preliminary examination, after which he was at once committed for trial. This man has, it is said, a flock of some 1500 sheep on the farm of Mrs. Kolbe, at Kafferberg.

**THE WEATHER.**—During the past week, and especially, the three last days, we have had a taste of the old Bontfontein weather; viz., lots of sand and nothing to wash it down. On Monday night, however, a smart thunderstorm broke over the comhange to the W. and N.W. of the town, causing the sput to run rapidly and broadly for several hours, and thereby replenishing the big dam, which was beginning to get very shallow. In town the rain did not fall so heavily as in its immediate vicinity, but the lightning was of its most dangerous nature, and the thunder appallingly loud. The house of Mr. S. W. Green was struck; the lightning entering the chimney, running down the gable, and thereafter penetrating the floor of the dining-room. The thunder-bolt did no material injury to the building beyond throwing the gable a little out of the perpendicular. Fortunately, Mr. Green's family were unscathed, which is somewhat surprising, seeing that the electric fluid played about and nearly blinded them by its intense brilliancy.—After the strong wind, binding dust, and cloudy sky of yesterday, the temperature has fallen at least 25 degrees Fahrenheit, and this morning broke clear and bracing; in fact, quite wintry; and all hopes of rain are again dissipated for the time being.

**LOCUSTS.**—Since we last adverted to these pestilent insects, we have seen more than enough of them. For four days they were on the march (for ratchet hop) through the town, and have laid our vines waste, and barked our fig-trees, and made their branches white. The green grass is all gone, the beans grown, and the herbs are perished; because there is no pasture. History has once more repeated itself; and what Joel the prophet experienced, we alas! now experience. God has sent these locusts, in order to make us wiser and better men; and this He can only do (according to the Revd. Canon Kingsley who says "Lionel" or "The Locust Swarms") we publish to-day "by teaching us more about himself." This little does by making known to us the great natural laws which govern all things (including the weather) in the universe. Last week the thoughts confounded us when we were dealing with the number of Locusts, contained in a thousand moids (supposing each moid to contain 150,000 of these insects). We erroneously calculated, that all told, they would only amount to 1,500,000, instead of 1,500,000,000 (one hundred and fifty millions). Really, what puzzling things "naughts" are to work with. Take nothing from nothing, and nothing remains. Add nothing to nothing, and the result is the same.

**TRANSVAL.**  
(From the Transval Advocate.)  
**THE GOLD FIELDS.**—Intelligence has again reached us from the gold-fields, which we regard as very gratifying. The diggers with some rude machinery of their own contrivance have obtained gold from their quartz in the proportion of nearly an ounce to ton. They expect to get 200s. and have formed a company to obtain machinery. Coupled with these facts we have the intelligence that they believe there is plenty of gold; that they value their claims highly; that they are determined to stand by them and work them, and they are all in good spirits. This intelligence has reached us through a most impartial and uninterested witness who describes only what he saw and what the diggers told him. It is quite consistent with all the intelligence we previously received and leaves no doubt in our minds that the Tatin gold fields only require workmen and apparatus such as are employed elsewhere to make the operations there payable and lucrative. Their distance must make the development of the mines a work of time but they are progressing slowly and surely. The announcement that nearly an ounce of gold to the ton of quartz has been obtained is another great step in advance and will materially accelerate operations. That the diggers will, as they say, obtain two ounces to the ton will soon be proved and Australian men who have been to the Tatin and seen the quartz have several times assured us it will yield much more. From the numerous specimens continually reaching this place no doubt exists in our minds of the truth of this and it will be satisfactorily demonstrated when the diggers get their machinery. Very recently we had an opportunity of conversing with a small party of four Australians who hesitated in proceeding to the Tatin but if here a short time ago to go there. On asking them, "Why do you now proceed to the Tatin when you hesitated to do so before in consequence of your misgivings?" One of them replied, "Before, we had only seen solitary specimens which adverse reports inclined us to doubt whether they had come from the Tatin, but now we have seen half a bag full of quartz from there and if it is a fair specimen it will pay very well. If we are asked how to account for the conflicting rumours respecting the gold-fields we would reply, it requires an educated eye to read gold-bearing quartz. When we say educated, we do not mean theoretically—that is too empirical—but educated by experience, practical labour and observation in a mine. Mrs. Barbauld tells an interesting story of Eyes and No Eyes. Two boys went out for a walk in much the same direction. On returning home their tutor asked them what they saw? The one described in glowing terms the landscape; the setting sun, the river meandering through the meadow, the bank fringed with enter 11 and spangled with buttercups, daffodils, and daisies; full of his discovery in being and omnisciently he related minutely what came within his observation, but when his fellow was asked what he saw? he suddenly answered—Nothing. So there are some men can read.

"Sermons in stones, tongues in trees, And books in running brooks." While others can read—Nothing. Mr. J. B. Murray, similarly, may be very competent to read the qualities and value of leather, to which he has been trained, but his eye has not been educated to read gold-bearing quartz. When he looks at that he is like the boy with No Eyes, he can see nothing. Hence, then, we can account for the conflicting rumours we have alluded to. They originate with men who having eyes cannot see and ears that cannot hear discern between a diamond and a glass crystal or between the sublimest music and the chattering of a monkey.

**General Intelligence.**  
**DIAMONDS.**—The discovery of a diamond weighing three-quarters of a pound, and worth, on a moderate estimate, twenty millions of money, would be an event calculated to leave a mark even on the age of sensations. We only regret that we cannot quite announce it as a fact. A stone, however, assumed to be precious, and defined in successive telegrams as a diamond, a tizaz, and a non-descript, has actually been found in the Australian gem-sand. It is as big as a large lemon, and weighs between seven and eight ounces in the scale, and it might, as people say, be anything for all that could be told. To enable the reader to speculate on the possible marvel, and appreciate the phenomenon at its proper worth, we will just explain what it means or would mean, if actually realized. Diamonds are measured by their weight in carats, a carat being four grains. The largest diamond of which we are in this country have any practical knowledge is the famous Koh-i-noor, which in his historical shape, as shown at the Exhibition of 1861, weighed 186 carats, or 744 grains. The new Australian diamond would weigh about 900 carats, or 3,600 grains—just about five times as much. Diamonds, however, increase enormously in theoretical value with increase of weight; so that, whereas the Koh-i-noor was computed to be worth, according to the ascending scale of prices, some £2,000,000, the Australian stone would be valued by a jeweller at far more than five times that sum. We need hardly add that such calculations are purely speculative. It is all very well to prove the value of a diamond by the rates of a conventional table, but as no purchasers could be found with millions in their pockets, the estimate is entirely nominal. The real value of a thing is what it will bring, and no stone could be actually sold for a million. In point of fact, this limitation of market value was very soon reached in the late buoyancy of the trade. Up to a certain point the value of diamonds rose greatly about twenty years ago, but when this point had been passed, the prices remained stationary. The enhancement occurred solely in stones that, as the phrase goes, were "everybody's money." A diamond worth £500 or even £1,000 would fetch twenty or thirty per cent. in addition, but too famous Burgundy diamonds, for instance, brought only £20,000—a very moderate price.

It has been said that the art of manufacturing diamonds, like that of creating gold, might be no impossible invention, but that it would certainly be useless when accomplished. Exactly so it may be presumed that diamonds will lose their value if they come to be found by the bush. All, however, depends on size and quality. Very small diamonds are already imported from Brazil in such quantities that at least two tons have found their way into the trade from the American mines. As far as the Australian discoveries are to be classed with these imports their effect will be trifling. If the number of larger or finer stones should prove to be limited, the increase of supply may perhaps stimulate the demand, and be attended with only a partial reduction of value. In point of fact, diamonds might easily fall some twenty or thirty per cent. in value, and still be worth as much they were thirty years since. It is clear, however, that the Australian discoveries are carried away by the novelty of the discovery and the excitement of the idea. They are all dreaming of precious stones. At every table and in every railway carriage "the talk is of diamonds and rubies, opals and emeralds, pearls and topazes," and persons of all ranks are rushing to the mines. There is no reason why these mines should not, like the gold mines, have "muggets" of their own in the form of prodigious riches; but before we believe in a diamond as big as a man's fist, we should certainly like to see it.—Morgan's British Journal.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.**—The Chicago Post of October 12 says:—"The grand jury of Kane County found an indictment for murder against the Rev. Isaac P. Smith, of Turner Junction, a little town 30 miles west of Chicago, for the drowning of his wife last June. The facts are as follows:—Some time in the early part of June last, Mr. Smith, with his wife, drove in his buggy to Elgin, to attend a minister's meeting at the house of a brother clergyman, when he came to Mr. Bantou's house in considerable excitement, asking if his wife was there, and saying that his buggy had been overturned in crossing a stream about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Bantou's, and as he had not been able to find his wife, he thought she might have gone on to the house and left him. His account of the accident seems to have been very contradictory. To one person he said he did not know why he had driven into the stream, for he had just left a stable where there was plenty of water. To another he said that he had drove across the bridge, but that the horse, in spite of his efforts to drive on, turned after crossing and went into the stream to drink. The discrepancies together with the fact that the horse was found standing still in the water, with the buggy resting on the side of two wheels, just where the accident or murder took place, the body of the woman only 10 or 12 feet from the buggy, led to the investigation. I leaked out that there was an assurance to the amount of 3,000 dollars on her life. He denied that there was any more insurance, whereas close investigation showed a further accident insurance of 6,000 dollars, which when discovered, he said he concealed by advice of his father, lest it should make a talk. Then one person discovered that Mr. Smith had but 400 dollars salary at Algonquin, and yet he kept a horse and buggy, and paid insurance on 15,000 dollars for himself and his wife; and had commenced to build a house shortly after his arrival, which would cost him little short of 6,000 dollars; while he had but a salary of 600 dollars—all of which would have to be borrowed at 10 per cent. This would have him 200 dollars a year to live on, pay insurance and taxes, and save to pay the principal of his borrowed capital. When asked about the accident policy, he said that he had taken it at her request, together with 10,000 dollars on his own life, some time last fall, when he had contemplated a visit to Prescott, Wis., which had been given up when he came to Turner Junction. Mrs. Smith was about 26 years old, the daughter of a

farmer who lives near Algonquin, Illinois. Mr. Smith preached a year ago; she is a looking woman, of an amiable, retiring disposition, much beloved by the people generally. Smith has been in the ministry about ten years, five of which were in New England, where first Mrs. Smith died, and it is said to be an eloquent and earnest preacher. He came to Turner last November.

**HOW TO MAKE MONEY.**—Advertisers will do well to ponder the following sensible remarks, contained in a little book, entitled "How to get money"—"Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. It has been observed by those who have tried advertising, that it did not pay; this is only when advertising had been done sparingly and grudgingly. Homopathic doses of advertising may perhaps not pay—it is like half a portion of physic—making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Advertise liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent. Some say 'they cannot afford to advertise'; they mistake—they cannot afford not to advertise. In a country where every body reads the newspaper, the man must be blind who does not see that there are the cheapest and best media through which he can speak to the public, among whom he must find his customers. Put on the appearance of business, and generally, the reality will follow. The farmer plants his seeds, and while he is sleeping, his corn and potatoes are growing. So with advertising. While you are sleeping or eating or conversing with one set of customers, your advertisement is being read by hundreds and thousands of persons who never saw you, nor heard of your business, and never would, had it not been for your advertisement appearing in the newspapers.—Perry's Price Current.

**A MECHANICAL REGISTER OF DISTANCES TRAVELLED BY CABS.**—The Council of the Society of Arts offers a Silver Medal for the best instrument to be affixed to a cab or other hackney carriage, for indicating the fare as between the passenger and the driver, whether by registering the distance travelled or otherwise, and which instrument shall also indicate, for the convenience of the cabowner as well as of the driver, the total distance travelled during the day and the total amount earned. The instruments competing with full descriptions of their construction, to be sent to the Society's house before the 1st of January, 1870. Competitors may, at their option, sign their communications, or may forward with them sealed letters containing the name and address of the writer.—Morgan's British Trade Journal.

**THE THIEF HAT.**—A French journal gives the following as the invention of a "Yankee." The hat is of "chimney-pot" shape, formed of indiarubber, very elastic. The thief, wearing this hat, enters the shop of some jeweller, or any place where there are articles of value, seizes a favourable moment to thrust the hat on the shopman, and force it down to his shoulders. It is added that the victim can neither cry out nor quickly remove hat, and that the thief has ample time to pursue his theft at leisure.—H.

**COLONIAL**  
**Orphan Chamber & Trust Company**  
ESTABLISHED 31st MARCH, 1856.

**Capital £20,000 Sterling.**  
FOR administering Properties and Estates, as they may be lawfully appointed to, as Executors, Administrators, Tutors, Curators, Agents and Trustees in Insolvent Estates.

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**AUDITORS.**  
C. HOPMEYER, Esq.  
J. J. STETTLER, Esq., Esq.

Persons desirous of appointing them will be pleased to nominate and appoint them as "The Board of Directors of the Colonial Orphan Chamber and Trust Company."  
The Insolvent Branch will be conducted by the Secretary, for those acts the Company will be responsible.  
The Directors meet every Thursday, at 11 o'clock, for the despatch of business.  
Office No 3 Church-square.  
G. W. STETTLER, Secretary.

**Western Province Bank Paarl.**

Nominal Capital ... £21,000  
Paid Up Capital ... 30,000  
Reserve Fund ... 10,000

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3 Months and above 3 per cent.  
6 " " " " 4 " " "  
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Capital £40,000  
In Shares of £200 each.

FOR the Administration of Properties and Estates every WEDNESDAY, at the Office of the Board Western Province Bank Buildings.  
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J. L. BYRRES, Esq.  
A. J. LUDWIG, Esq.

**SECRETARIES:**  
H. J. HUGO, Esq.  
T. ROOS, Esq.

The Directors attend, for the transaction of business every WEDNESDAY, at the Office of the Board Western Province Bank Buildings.  
I. HORAK as VILLIERS, Esq.



