

The reason for the rebellion of the Uitlanders is somewhat similar to those of the British Colonists in America, nearly a hundred and twenty-five years ago.

The main cause is the unjust taxation. The amount of money paid to the Government by the Uitlanders is far greater than that paid by the Boers, and yet they have no voice in the Government of the country. In the City of Johannesburg, nine tenths of the population are British, who have no vote, the city being governed by a few Dutch farmers, who are elected by men of their own class.

The language used in schools, business, and in all public documents, notices etc., is Dutch, and in order to do anything in business, a Uitlander has to learn Dutch.

The British have to pay the School-tax, and yet cannot have their own language taught, unless as a foreign language.

A few years ago some of the Uitlanders, finding they could not get the Government to teach British children in the English tongue, set up private schools at their own expense; but the Boers would not allow this, and termed it "open rebellion."

Before the British went to the Transvaal, the country was very poor, and on the verge of bankruptcy, but they at once went into farming, mining, and everything that could make the country prosper. But the Government takes no notice of this at all. It allows the Uitlanders none of the rights and privileges the Boers have, and when some of the farmers tried to hold meetings to discuss the matter, and get up a petition to send to the Government, they at once sent a force of Mounted Police to stop them. So the British decided

to ask help from the Mother Country, and after many communications too and fro, England having had the matter carefully looked into, allowed Kruger an ultimatum, viz. that he should accede to the demands of the British, unconditionally, within a certain period, or their demands would be enforced by armed troops. The Boers took the initiative, and on the day when the ultimatum expired, they made a raid on several towns in Rhodesia. Fighting has since been going on. May God bless and prosper our British arms.

DAISY, (Aged 15.)

Tableaux Vivants.

THE Winter Term closed with a most charming entertainment got up by the pupils of the Canadian School under Miss Shibley's direction, to which Mr. and Mrs. Croucher, all the children of the Yale Sunday School, and the children of the Indian School were invited.

The Programme began with a Piano Solo, very nicely rendered by Jessie Jones. This was followed by a capital recitation, entitled "That Calf" by Ella Underhill.

Then the most entrancing scenes from the well known romance of "The Sleeping Beauty" were presented in a series of Tableaux Vivants.

Scene I. "The Christening."
 Scene II. "The Fatal Spindle."
 Scene III. "The 100 Years' Sleep."
 Scene IV. "The Coming of the Prince." Scene V, "The Awakening."

All these scenes were full of artistic beauty, but the one which more especially held every one silent with admiration, was the second Scene, "The Fatal Spindle."