

## DECEASED PUBLIC MEN.

### Right Hon. CECIL JOHN RHODES, P.C.

IT is difficult during the lifetime of a great man to fully appreciate the benefit that he has conferred on mankind. The perspective of several years is essential to a true understanding of the motives which actuated him, of the principles which guided him, and of the ambition to the attaining of which the best energies of his life were directed. Through the distance of retrospect we see him dwarfed to his true proportions, and the essence of his finest qualities, as well as his worst, is then displayed; while, at the same time, to him who does not see in history a continuity of recurring types, the great man of his day becomes invested with a halo of romance, until succeeding generations grow more and more to regard him as something more than human, and without parallel in their own times. The name of the "Corsican Ogre" was held in awe long after Napoleon's death. Cæsar, Alexander, Nero, Oliver Cromwell have held the imagination in thrall for the respective centuries which separate us from these "bright particular stars" in the firmament of their ages.

In Cecil Rhodes we had one of the greatest men of his time. Like the great ones just mentioned, he was an empire maker, but, unlike them, he did not wade through human blood to achieve his ends. The magnetism of his eye, of his whole personality, was such that he gained more for his country by his moral victories over the native tribes of Rhodesia than a small army could have accomplished, except by protracted warfare, in the same space of time. And not only that, but, with the exception of the Matabele war and the rebellion of 1896, wherever territory was annexed, pacification followed, and was of a lasting character. Never was the doctrine of conciliation preached more effectually or nobly than by this truly great man, to whose name posterity will only give a brighter lustre, as the true significance of his splendid services to the Empire are more surely grasped in the fairer light of future developments.



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Mr. Rhodes was the fifth son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, in Hertfordshire, and was born on July 7th, 1853. The first mention of his family occurred early in the eighteenth century, when William Rhodes came to London, and bought a farm in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, close to Gray's Inn (the site of which is now occupied by the Foundling Hospital), where he had considerable flocks. By the time the late Cecil Rhodes' grandfather appeared on the scene the family was already in a prosperous position. His great-grandfather, Samuel Rhodes, founded two county families in the persons of his sons Thomas and William. The latter was succeeded in his estate by his son, the Rev. Francis William Rhodes, vicar of Bishop's Stortford, Herts, and Cecil John Rhodes was born at the vicarage within two years of the time when the Transvaal State was accorded its full independence under the Sand River Convention, and a few months after the British Government decided to abandon the sovereignty of the Orange Free State. His father married twice, his second wife being a Miss Peacock, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters, namely, Edith and Louisa, Herbert, Colonel Francis, William, Ernest, Cecil, Arthur, and Bernard. The eldest son Herbert was killed when hunting big game in Central Africa. Very little is really known of Mr. Rhodes' early life, owing to his habit of reserve.

He rarely talked about

himself, and when he did it was only to illuminate some point which he wished to drive home to his audience. There was little sign in his early career of those masterful qualities which raised him in future years to such a high position. He passed his childhood in a typical, quiet English country home. His father, on acquiring the living of Bishop's Stortford, devoted himself to the re-organisation of the fine old grammar school, which had fallen into decay; and to this school each boy of the Rhodes' family went in turn. Cecil was eight years old when,



on November 4th, 1861, he entered on his school studies as a day boy. He was of a hard-working disposition, normally constituted, being fond of athletics, and fairly successful as a scholar. After eight years spent at Bishop's Stortford, he passed 1st class in the Cambridge Junior Exam., and in 1869 took a senior class scholarship at Oriel College, Oxford. At first he had some thoughts of following his father's profession and entering the Church, and to this end was entered at Oriel College, where he read hard for some months. However, he developed a serious lung affection, which was responsible for Mr. Rhodes taking a long sea trip to South Africa. How surely this goes to prove that out of evil good may come! For, had it not been for his infirmity, should we have had a Cecil Rhodes, or the vast possession which bears his name to-day? By such trivial influences of fortune are great fates decided. Napoleon, it will be remembered, on the critical day of Waterloo was suffering to distraction from a complaint which scarcely allowed him to attend to his army. Who knows but what this otherwise unimportant circumstance prevented disaster overtaking Wellington, and the ensuing invasion of England!

On September 1st, 1870, or three years after the discovery of the first diamond, which led to the opening up of the Diamond Fields, with which later he was prominently identified, Mr. Rhodes landed in Durban, joining there his eldest brother, Herbert, who was a cotton-planter in the southern part of the Colony. Here he was soon restored to health, and when his brother, tiring of cotton-planting, went to the Diamond Fields in 1871, he soon joined him in the occupation of diamond-digging. The brothers worked a claim between them until 1874, when Herbert left to go on a hunting and exploring expedition in the interior, from which he never returned alive, being burnt to death at night in his hut. Between the years 1873 and 1881, Mr. Rhodes was very successful on the diamond diggings, and it was during this period that he laid the foundation of that great wealth which he used for such noble purposes, in promoting and carrying out those schemes of Imperial expansion with which his name will for ever be associated. But Mr. Rhodes, if he looked after the possession of worldly goods, did not allow himself to get so absorbed in the making of money as to neglect the due development of his higher faculties. With one eye on his work and another on his books, he managed, during a part of each year, to complete that education which he had begun at Bishop's Stortford, and eventually graduated B.A. and then M.A. at Oriel College, Oxford. It was here that he became acquainted with Mr. Rochfort Maguire, who afterwards became associated with him in his political and commercial enterprises. At the same time he garnered that intimate knowledge of Colonial politics and questions affecting British interests in South Africa which in later years proved of incalculable value to him.

From the outset Mr. Rhodes recognised the importance of British expansion northwards, and of the eventual federation of the various Colonies and States in South Africa; so he determined to devote his powers and energies to the attainment of these praiseworthy objects. Influences were at work, the aim of which was to confine Great Britain in South Africa to Cape Colony and Natal, and it was in the hope of being able to circumvent the enemies of his country, and to secure the lion's share of Africa for the British, that Mr. Rhodes resolved to climb to the

goal of that ambition from whose exalted eyrie he could the better command these sinister influences and carry out his aims. For this, two possessions were necessary: parliamentary powers and, what was more important, great wealth. Herein lay the greatness of the man; that the fortune he had initiated and partly made by the sweat of his brow, he was ready to sacrifice for the amelioration and the widening of British influence in South Africa. Self was always left out of the question, except as a sacrifice and the means to an end.

In 1880, at which time Fortune was smiling kindly upon him, as well the fickle dame might, for he never abused her, Mr. Rhodes was elected to represent Barkly West in the House of Assembly, and this constituency he continued to represent till the day of his death; no amount of opposition sufficed to de-seat him. After the death of his brother in 1877, he entered into partnership with Mr. C. D. Rudd, who, like himself, had come out to South Africa in search of health and fortune. In addition to their diamond claims and their transactions as diamond merchants, the partners engaged in a variety of schemes, from which profit generally accrued. It was about this time that he formed that friendship with Dr. Jameson which was destined to have such remarkable results, and lasted till his death. Though immersed in schemes, Mr. Rhodes never lost sight of the idea of northern expansion; he had an intense longing to see the British flag carried forward to the Zambesi. Dr. Jameson seems to have been his principal confederate in politics; and while these two were making their plans for expansion, the late President Krüger was dreaming dreams of an equally ambitious nature. There were thus two prominent expansionists in South Africa in those early days—the one aiming at securing the hinterland for Great Britain, and the other seeking to extend the Boer flag as far as the Zambesi. Early in his political career, therefore, Mr. Rhodes was confronted with considerable difficulties, as the Cape Dutch strongly sympathised with the aspirations of the northern Boers, and he recognised that extreme caution was necessary, and that particularly he would have to show the Cape Dutch that their own interests were being served by supporting his efforts at expansion.

Mr. Rhodes took his seat in the Cape Legislative Assembly in 1881, and he was soon recognized as a man of extraordinary promise who was destined to attain a high place amongst South Africa politicians. His maiden speech was against the proposal to disarm the Basutos, and it was while serving as a member of a commission to compensate the natives of that country who had not taken up arms against the Cape of Good Hope that Mr. Rhodes formed that friendship with General Gordon which endured until the latter's death. One of the first important occasions in which Mr. Rhodes pitted himself against the ex-President of the South African Republic was in connection with the Stellaland Commission of which he (Mr. Rhodes) was a member. A number of Transvaal adventurers had set up some small republics in parts of Bechuanaland, more or less with the connivance of Mr. Krüger, with the intention of barring British progress northwards, and expanding the border of the Transvaal in a westerly direction. This was the interpretation which Mr. Rhodes placed upon the presence of the freebooting Boers in Stellaland, and Goshen, and subsequent events showed that he was right. After much negotiation, the freebooters were cleared out by a bloodless expedition



under Sir Charles Warren, and the first step in the direction of northern expansion was gained. This helped to bring the question of a Protectorate over Bechuanaland to an acute stage, Mr. Rhodes being assisted in this by precipitate action on the part of Germany. The ambition of that Power to obtain a foothold in South Africa—an ambition foreshadowing a possible German-Boer alliance—stirred the Colonial Office into activity. The Protectorate was authorised at the time when the London Convention of 1884 had been granted to the Transvaal, and mainly at the instance of Mr. Rhodes; but it was almost too late. Mr. Krüger boldly annexed Montsoia's country. The Imperial Government, however, refused to recognize this action, the boundaries of the Republic having been fixed by the new Convention, and demanded the withdrawal of the proclamation. To strengthen the demand Sir Charles Warren's troops were moved northwards, and Mr. Krüger was immediately brought to his bearings. He came to Fourteen Streams to discuss matters with Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Rhodes.

Mr. Rhodes' share in clearing the Boers out of Bechuanaland directed attention to his expansion scheme, and the ideas which influenced his conduct in this affair were set forth in one of his speeches at the time, in which he questioned whether if the Transvaal possessed Bechuanaland, it would be able to keep it; predicting with that gift of prophecy which he possessed, the interference of Germany, who, he said, on some slight pretext, would step in from Angra Pequena and annex it. Bechuanaland was, in fact, the key to the question of British supremacy in South Africa, and, Mr. Krüger having been defeated in his endeavours to extend the borders of his Republic, and Germany's ambition for empire in Africa having been curtailed, the road was opened for the northern expansion, which had for years been Mr. Rhodes' high ideal. In pursuing his policy he did not lose sight of the fact that he could only be successful by having the co-operation of the Dutch in Cape Colony, and by cultivating good political relations with the Transvaal; but although the Bond was all powerful, he resolutely refused to work in subservience to it. He never for a moment turned aside from his plan of extending the Empire to the north, and of establishing a United South Africa under the British flag; but this could only be done by welding the two white races together, by sinking all differences, so that the native question might be dealt with independently of the friction between Dutch and British, and on uniform principles throughout the States of South Africa. The part Mr. Rhodes played in checkmating Krüger's designs in Bechuanaland was his first conspicuous service to the Empire; it was the first of a long series of splendid successes in a direction which continued without intermission down to that date at the end of 1895, when his direct power for usefulness was checked by the fact that he associated himself with the movement for the relief of the Uitlanders which resulted in failure.

Mr. Rhodes first attained Cabinet rank on March 20th, 1884, when he joined Sir Thomas Scanlan's Ministry as Treasurer of the Cape Colony. This Cabinet, however, only lasted until May 12th of the same year. On July 17th, 1890, he became Premier and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works. He relinquished that portfolio on September 23rd, 1890, but retained the premiership until May 3rd, 1893, when he formed his

second Ministry without portfolio. This lasted until January 12th, 1896, when the raid made his resignation necessary.

The success attending Mr. Rhodes' efforts to frustrate the ambition of Mr. Krüger, who would have drawn a cordon across the British advance to the northwards, encouraged the former to continue the path he had marked out for himself, and determined him to keep the road open for the Empire. But it was not only the Dutch he had to fear; Germany had shown that, given a favourable opportunity, she would swoop down on Mashonaland and Matabeleland. He, however, succeeded in checkmating the designs both of Mr. Krüger and the powerful Berlin syndicate, which was backed secretly by a powerful firm of German bankers; and determined to make British influence paramount from the Limpopo to Lake Tanganyika, and from the east to the west of the Portuguese possessions. He was afterwards instrumental in obtaining a concession from Lobengula, which embraced the whole of Matabeleland and Mashonaland, and subsequent concessions increased the area to 750,000 miles. In the settlement of Rhodesia, Mr. Rhodes carried the Dutch with him, having previously conciliated them, and attended closely to the interests of the Cape farmers in Parliament. He then procured a charter from the Imperial Government, which brought the British South Africa Company into being. The Matabele war and the rebellion of 1896 convinced Mr. Rhodes that bloodless victories paid the best, and the readiness with which he changed his plan from "fighting" to diplomacy is a signal proof of his resourcefulness and good judgment. It is well known how he pluckily went unarmed into the Matoppo Hills to treat with the indunas, and how his personality won them over who regarded him as the "great white father." His next move was the acquisition of Barotse-land, by which he kept open the northern route for the great Cape to Cairo Railway. Then the Bechuanaland Railway was formed, and Bulawayo was reached in due course.

In conjunction with Sir Charles Metcalfe he pushed telegraphic communication rapidly forward, making it the advance guard of the railway, mindful also that as a commercial enterprise it would prove very remunerative. Then he interviewed the Kaiser and gained his permission to carry the Cape to Cairo line, which he never saw completed, through German territory. His great secret in disarming effective opposition was to split his opponents into groups, and then convert them to his views. By hook or by crook he eliminated his political enemies. In his treatment of natives, he approached them with sympathy devoid of all arrogance or sentimentality, and showed his wisdom and foresight in the Glen Grey Act, which is a masterpiece of constructive statesmanship; as, though designed primarily in the interests of the white settlers, it is in reality a measure fraught with happy auguries for the natives themselves. To follow Mr. Rhodes through his many schemes and interests until his death is impossible in a short memoir of this kind. We can only touch on his work henceforward. Mention must be made, however, of his scheme to consolidate the four great companies which in 1888 controlled the Kimberley diamond industry, which resulted in the formation of the De Beers Consolidated Company. This was carried through with great opposition, especially from Mr. B. Barnato, who, however, soon capitulated to the colossus.



In addition to the building up of this gigantic diamond corporation, he introduced the compound system, diminishing thereby the thefts by Kaffir workers, and the syndicate controlling the price of diamonds. Of this company he became one of the four life governors. Then, in conjunction with Mr. C. D. Rudd, he formed the great Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa in 1887, with a capital of £250,000, which company holds the pick of the mining areas on the Rand. But all these schemes were subservient and merely auxiliaries to the acquisition of Rhodesia—his culminating ambition. When, in 1894, Mr. Rhodes was practically paid out of the Consolidated Goldfields with 100,000 shares to be divided between himself and Mr. Rudd, from that time the building up of his personal fortune ceased. Thenceforward his schemes concern the provision of ways and means for the great northern undertaking. It will, probably, be never known how much he contributed from his private purse towards the exigencies of his infant territories; but it must run into many thousands.

In October 1901 his health began to fail, and he took a trip to the Mediterranean, then to Egypt, and afterwards to England, still an invalid. Thence he left the English winter for Muizenberg, a favourite watering place near Cape Town. Here after a few days' illness he died surrounded by friends, one of his last utterances, so familiar now to the world, being "So little done. So much to do." Though his body now rests on World's View in the Matoppos Hills, where his fancy had loved to play so long, his spirit is still amongst us, and his influence will long be felt. In his will he made large provision for scholarships for the advantage of American, German, South African, and other students, besides setting aside large sums for experimental farming, irrigation, forestry, &c., and for the endowment of an agricultural college.

Taking his life as a whole, it was great in deeds, and splendid in self-sacrifice. His standard of conduct was that set up by Aristotle, whom he used to quote. He tried to achieve the highest spiritual good that was in him through the systematic training of the best qualities of his manhood. Almost his last public service to the country he loved so dearly was in the defence of Kimberley during the siege, in which he displayed the true nobility of his nature. Knowing that his race needed him, he lived for his race. He was a very great man.

**S**IR HENRY MORTON STANLEY, G.C.B., D.C.L. of Oxford, Camb. and Durham, LL.D. of Edin., Ph.D. of Halle; late of 2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, and of Furze Hill, Pirbright, was born about the year 1841 in Denbighshire, so far as is known, for his early years are clouded by much obscurity. But it is understood that he spent many years of his childhood in the workhouse, and at the age of fourteen shipped as a cabin boy for New Orleans, where he found a generous patron in the person of a Mr. Stanley, whose name he adopted. On the outbreak of the American

War in 1861 Henry Morton Stanley joined the Confederate forces, but afterwards fought on the Federal side. In 1867 young Stanley went as correspondent of the "New York Herald" with the British troops in Abyssinia, and after the fall of Magdala he represented that journal in Spain. It was while he was there that a telegram summoned him to Paris in October 1869, and he was commissioned to go and find Dr. Livingstone. He started on this vague enterprise immediately, attending, *en route*, the opening of the Suez Canal, visiting Sir Samuel Baker in Upper Egypt, running over to see Captain Warren in Jerusalem, visiting Stamboul, going over the old Crimean battlefields, visiting Trebizond, Tiflis and other places, and eventually journeying through Persia, and finding his way overland to Bombay, where he embarked in October 1870 for Mauritius. Thence he procured a passage to Zanzibar, and began in January 1871, his inland journey in search of the great missionary. In the following November the intrepid party found themselves on the eastern shores of Tanganyika, and here, at a village called Ujiji, they encountered Dr. Livingstone.

A year or two later he returned to Africa to represent the "New York Herald" in the Ashantee War, and on his return the ever-enterprising "Daily Telegraph" joined with the "New York Herald" in sending Stanley back to complete the discoveries of Speke, Sir R. Burton, and Livingstone (who was now dead).

In 1879 Mr. Stanley (as he still was) was deputed by the newly-formed African International Association, of which King Leopold II. was the founder, to establish trading stations and open up the land bordering on the Congo, with the main object of promoting commerce. In 1884 was founded the Congo Free State, referred to in Mr. Stanley's "The Congo, and the Founding of the Free State" (1885), and the first Governorship of this territory was offered to, but declined by, the explorer and pioneer of commerce in West Africa.

In January 1887 the Egyptian Treasury placed £10,000 at Stanley's disposal for the relief of Emin Pasha, upon which he set out from the Congo with many able lieutenants, pushing on to the Aruwihimi River, where he established a base. Stanley then took the greater part of his force northwards, and after seemingly endless obstacles—death, disease, hunger, desperate conflicts with natives, struggles through virgin forests, &c., he at length met Emin, and brought him back in triumph.

He married Dorothy, a daughter of Mr. C. Tennant, of Cadoxton Lodge, Vale of Neath, Glamorganshire, in 1880, and after one unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament, was elected in the Liberal Unionist interest as member for North Lambeth at the general election in 1895, retiring in 1900, a year after receiving the honour of knighthood. In 1898 he paid one more visit to Africa on the occasion of the opening of the railway to Bulawayo. Sir Henry died on May 10, 1904, and was buried at Pirbright, lamented by numberless friends, and honoured by all. Besides the book already referred to, he was the author of "Coomassie and Magdala," "How I found Livingstone," "In Darkest Africa," "Through the Dark Continent," and "Through South Africa."

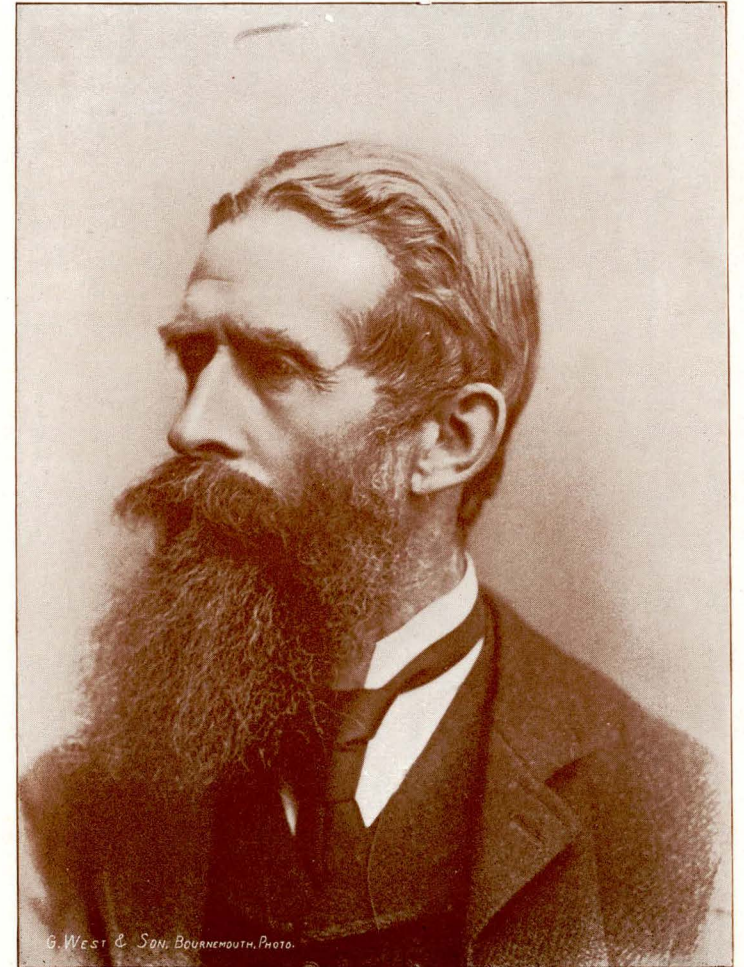




The late Sir D. TENNANT.



The late General JOUBERT.



The late Hon. PEACOCK, M.L.C., Queenstown.



## DECEASED PUBLIC MEN.

TO the older residents of the Eastern districts of Cape Colony the name of JONATHAN AYLIFF, who represented for many years the constituencies of Victoria East and Grahamstown in the House of Assembly, will still be familiar. He was born at Salem, where his father, the late Rev. John Ayliff, was stationed, on June 17, 1829, and was a member of a family highly respected in Cape Colony. After he had studied at Glenthorn, in the academy of the Rev. P. Wither, young Ayliff was articled to Mr. George Jarvis, then the leading attorney in Grahamstown. As a member of the Grahamstown Yeomanry he served in the Kaffir war of 1840, and was in the engagement near Woest Hill when Captain Norden was shot. On the formation of the Ministry of Mr. Upington in 1884, he became Colonial Secretary, but owing to failure of health, his term of office was a short one, and he died in England on October 20, 1885. He was of an affectionate and kind disposition, and his private life and character were pure and beyond reproach. Among some of the last words he spoke were: "I have tried to do good." Jonathan Ayliff was a type of the upright, intelligent Englishmen who have cast in their lot with the interests attaching to the Eastern districts of the Colony, and who, though British, have strong Colonial sympathies.

THE HONOURABLE CHARLES BROWNLEE, C.M.G., entered the Cape service in 1846 and died in 1890. He was first interpreter to Sir Harry Smith, for which position his thorough knowledge of the Kaffir language made him very competent. He was subsequently attached to the Burgher Forces, and at the close of the war was appointed Commissioner to the Gaika tribes. In the war of 1851 he was wounded, and his services were warmly praised by Sir George Cathcart. He proved himself very useful in restraining the Gaikas from slaughtering their oxen during the cattle-killing of 1856, and it was no doubt due to this practical diplomacy that the movement was delayed until the Galekas were starving and scattered, and the combined attack on the Colony rendered impossible.

Mr. Brownlee received the appointment of Civil Commissioner of Somerset East in 1868, and was promoted to King William's Town in June 1871. When responsible government was established, he was made the first Secretary for Native Affairs, and held that office from 1872 to 1878, after which he filled the office of Chief Commissioner, and eventually Chief Magistrate, of Griqualand East. He served the Colony faithfully for nearly forty years, and discontinued doing so owing to persistent ill-health. He died in the country which he had served so long, loved and respected by the entire community.

THE late Mr. P. W. COURT, son of the late Richard Court, of Woodfield, near Kidderminster, and grandson of the late Richard Milward Court, of Ribbesford Hall, Bewdley, Worcestershire, was one of Port Elizabeth's oldest and most respected citizens in all things pertaining to the welfare, the progress and advancement of the "Honest Port," and indeed of South Africa generally; and it is doubtful whether there ever lived under the Southern Cross a citizen more loyal-hearted or solicitous for the common good. During his long life in Port Elizabeth Mr. Court figured prominently in public and social affairs. He filled the position of Chairman to the Chamber of Commerce, was a member

of Sir Joshua Tyler's famous Railway Commission, and a life member of the Port Elizabeth Agricultural Society. He took the deepest interest in agriculture, and was an untiring advocate of the necessity of encouraging and assisting the farmer to develop that greatest of South African industries. He established himself in business in 1868, trading as P. W. Court, produce and general merchant, and soon acquired the reputation of being one of the largest wool brokers in the Eastern Province, and one who held the highest position in the wool industry. He was in those days a prominent member of the Port Elizabeth Club.

The earlier career of Mr. Court was replete with variety and adventure. He was born at Woodfield, Worcestershire, England, and educated privately in his native shire. Three years of his youthful life were spent at sea. He landed in the Cape Colony so far back as 1847, and was then a young man. He went on a shooting trip to the Zambesi, and had many narrow escapes from death. He captured some young ostriches on this trip, and conceived the idea of domesticating and taming the birds by penning them up for some time. Mr. Court subsequently fought valiantly in all the early Kaffir wars, and was fortunate enough to escape destruction in his several hand to hand encounters with the natives. He next went to New Zealand at the instigation of Sir George Grey, and there participated in the Maori wars. He also visited the Ballarat Gold Fields in the early days, but eventually returned to Cape Colony, where, after a short stay at the Kimberley Diamond Fields, he devoted himself to ostrich and cattle farming, until he finally set up business in Port Elizabeth. He retired in 1899, returned to England, and died there in 1902. The news of his demise was heard with sorrow in Port Elizabeth. Few men, young or old, in the Eastern Province were unacquainted with the virtues of Mr. Court, who for thirty years had lived and moved amongst them, and won the esteem of every section of the people.

IN January 1898 passed away from the scene of his labours a devoted public servant in the person of Sir LANGHAM DALE, K.C.M.G., who was for many years identified with the Cape Colony as Superintendent-General of Education, and later Chancellor of the University. He was born at Kingsclere, North Hants, on the 22nd of May 1826, where his father, Henry Dale, was clerk of the Sessions. His primary education took place at a branch of Christ's Hospital at Hertford, to which he had received a nomination, but his exceptional ability soon caused him to be sent prematurely to the Upper School in London. He subsequently worked his way to a presentation to the University of Oxford, where he became Thomson's Exhibitioner to Queen's College. Having obtained an introduction to Sir John Herschel, he was offered by him, in 1847, a professorship in the South African College, Cape Town. He graduated in honours in 1848, and then left immediately for South Africa, and found rather a mixed collection of boys, out of whom he formed a class for classical reading, consisting of six pupils. Mr. Dale soon succeeded in reorganising the college, and when he left, in 1858, to take the post of Superintendent-General of Education, it had become a popular and successful school. In the same year, he was a member of the Commission appointed to enquire into the advisability of forming a Board of Public Examiners in Literature and Science, and the Government availed itself of his services; during a visit to Europe in 1858, he compiled a valuable report on educational



systems. On this occasion the University of Glasgow conferred on Mr. Dale the honorary distinction of Doctor of Laws. By degrees he built up a system of education based to some extent on Sir John Herschel's scheme. It was at his suggestion that, in 1872, a Commission was appointed to consider the expediency of going a few steps higher, so as to proceed from the Board of Examiners to the institution of an examining university. Subsequently Dr. Dale had the honour of conferring the degree of M.A. of the new Alma Mater on Lord Carnarvon, and installing his lordship as its first Chancellor.

He wrote extensively for periodicals, and was a member of various public boards, including that of the South African Library, and thus proved himself a most useful citizen. As an educationist his influence and energy have proved most potential for good, and the present high perfection of our educational system is largely attributable to his organising powers.

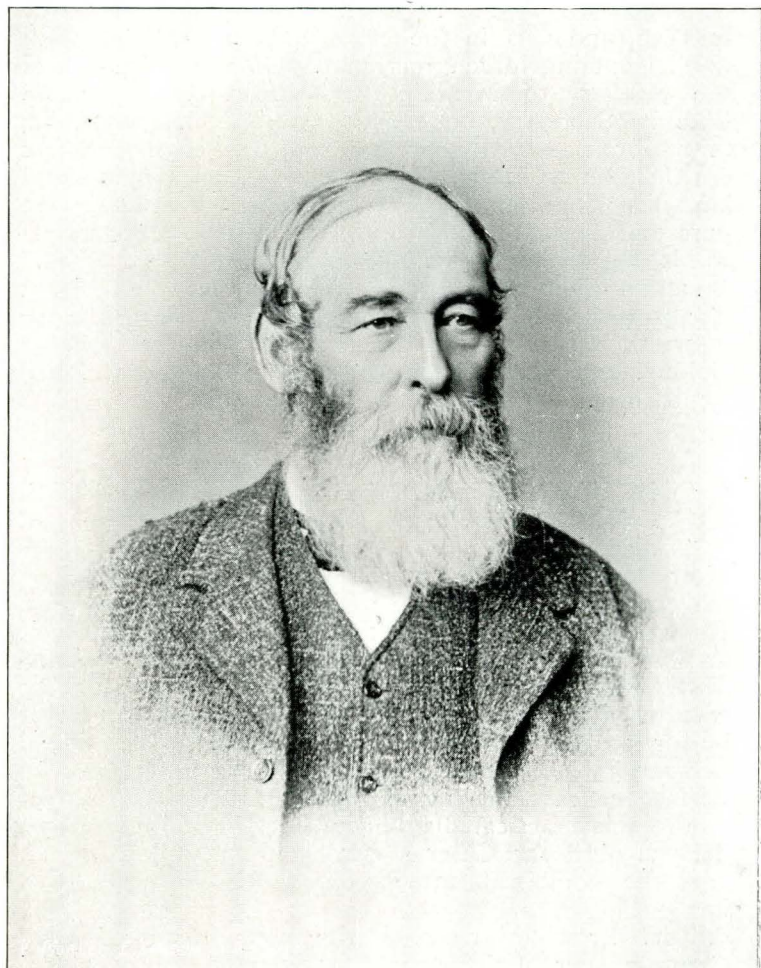
**M**R. JOHN BARDWELL EBDEN, who died in September 1873, three months before the decease of Doctor Innes, was a colonist of seventy years' standing. He was a merchant, and a member of the old Legislative Council. Born in England in 1787, he went out to China while still a youth, eventually settling down at the Cape as a clerk in the Royal Victualling Office in 1805, and witnessed Sir David Baird sailing away in the "Paragon" in January 1807. He lived to see during his long career one of his former clerks, Mr. John Molteno, become Premier of Cape Colony. Mr. Ebden was the founder of the Cape of Good Hope Bank in 1838, and was chairman of this institution from its foundation to the day of his death.

He was eighty-seven when he died, and was in full possession of all his faculties to the last. He enjoyed a brimming measure of public esteem, respect, and confidence, and left distinguished sons behind him to perpetuate and still further adorn the family name.

**T**HOUGH he has now been gathered to his fathers, Mr. JOHN GATELY, "the father of East London," will long live in the memory of that town's inhabitants; for his first acquaintance with East London goes back to a time when, at the age of twenty-two, he left Ireland for South Africa, fifty-five years ago, and stayed at East London for a few days, then went to King William's Town for a short period, and afterwards took service under the Imperial Government at the Amatola Range, which included Fort Beaufort and the ranges in between. During his stay in those parts Mr. Gately witnessed plenty of fighting with the disaffected Kaffirs, and took part in more than one engagement himself. He was born in County Roscommon just prior to the anniversary celebration of Ireland's patron Saint in 1829. In 1860 Mr. Gately returned to East London, and permanently settled down there. In business life he was a shipping and forwarding agent, and in this line established a sound connection. For many years he was responsible for much good work in the capacity of Town Councillor, and during a large part of his municipal career occupied the Mayoral Chair. On his retirement, owing to his advanced age, he was presented with an address by the ratepayers as a token of their appreciation of the excellent and faithful services he had rendered in their interests to the municipality. He was connected also with many local institutions, chief among which was

the Frere Hospital, of which he became a life member. Then he held a seat on the Licensing Board and took a large interest in the building of a Public library, which promises to be second to none in South Africa. Before his death he was President of the East London Irish Association, and was held in high esteem by his brother Irishmen.

Mr. Gately died full of years, deeply regretted by all sections of the community, and leaving behind him



MR. JOHN GATELY.

many permanent records of the public work he accomplished among his fellow burgesses.

**F**EW men combined so perfectly the quality of being generally beloved with mental power, wit, and eloquence of the higher order as did the deceased subject of this notice, THOMAS BURT GLANVILLE. He left the Colony five years previous to his death, and lived till that event took place, on May 1st, 1878, at Woking, in Surrey. He first became associated with the "Grahamstown Journal" in the year 1865, and worthily occupied and maintained the influential position fought for and secured by Robert Godlonton, the father of the Eastern Province press. The new editor was as broad minded as he was able, and in felicitous language, honestly and wisely advocated the best interests of the country. Though it has been asserted that his politics were colourless and his opinions insufficiently pronounced, there is, looking back on the events he was dealing with, nothing to warrant the assertion, and it would, on the contrary, be difficult



## DECEASED PUBLIC MEN.

to point to any instances wherein his judgment was at fault, while many can be cited to show where his hesitancy was prudent. He was a safe adviser, and was an ideal man to have at the helm in stormy (political) weather. Mr. Glanville was first returned to Parliament as a member for Victoria East, and then for Grahamstown. Though he opposed responsible government, he knew it to be inevitable. He was a ready and eloquent impromptu speaker, skilful in debate, and having an inexhaustible store of anecdotal illustration to draw upon, together with a keen and refined sense of humour. The demands of the firm with which he was connected would not permit of his accepting the office of Secretary for Native Affairs, whose creation he had suggested, and to the conduct of which he would no doubt have brought sufficient tact, ability, and experience as to have obviated the Kaffir war of 1877-8. It should be added that after declining Cabinet office he went to England in 1873, and after editing the "Empire" newspaper for some years, he accepted the appointment of Immigration Commissioner in succession to Mr. Fuller. South Africa lost in him one of the most genial, generous and efficient men who ever gave advice in her council or who guided her press.

**I**N May 1884, at the advanced age of ninety, there died in Grahamstown a man who for many years had served Cape Colony with high ability and distinction in the Legislative Council. This was the HONOURABLE ROBERT GODLONTON. He was born in the year 1794, and, before coming to South Africa with the "1820" settlers, served his apprenticeship to a printer at home. On arriving in Cape Colony he entered the Civil Service as a magistrates' clerk, but resigned his position to become connected with the "Grahamstown Journal," which was founded by Mr. Meurant in 1831.

In those critical times, when the colonists were maligned by enemies both in England and South Africa, Mr. Godlonton came to the front of public opinion as one of their most able, vigilant, and persistent champions. In the press, and in books of considerable merit, he wielded a pen which made his name a household word in the homes of Albany. With Mr. Cock he was chosen to represent the Eastern Province under the first form of constitutional government granted to the country, and the valuable services he rendered still further increased the deep affection and confidence in which he had been held by all classes of the people. First and last he was a prominent politician, both as speaker and writer. As constitutional institutions expanded, he was continuously elected by the people of the Eastern districts. When over sixty years of age he went to live in England, after an absence of more than thirty-eight years. He could not, however, settle down for long in a country which must in his eyes have altered and become strange; and it was but natural that, after a three-years' sojourn, he should return to the scene of his labours and success and the land of his adoption.

He still served devotedly in the Legislative Council, until at last old age compelled him to live in retirement. He died at the venerable age of ninety.

**O**NE of the most commanding figures in South African history was the first Anglican Metropolitan, BISHOP GRAY, who died in Cape Town on September 1st, 1872, after a stormy and difficult administration, which lasted during a quarter of a century. When he arrived at the Cape the Anglican Clergy could not have numbered more than

twenty at the most, but when he died a compact incorporated organization was in existence. His life was embittered by ecclesiastical contests with Dr. Colenso and Mr. Long. His most important work was the establishment of the Church of South Africa, with a constitution for self government and by synodical action. He possessed great zeal for education and had many excellent qualities. His character was resolute to the verge of despotism. He saw things so clearly from his own point of view that his impetuous nature could not entertain the idea that other people, equally single-minded and earnest as himself, should differ from it. During the last twenty-five years of his life he had great difficulties to face, great obstacles to overcome, and only a man of his iron temperament could have conquered them. He always and freely lent his co-operation and sympathy to every public movement aiming at the social and material prosperity of the country. He died leaving his mark on South Africa, of which he was one of the best and most respected public benefactors.

**B**Y the death of Mr. JAMES ROSE INNES, C.M.G., Cape Colony has lost one of its most useful and illustrious public servants, though his name is being honourably and worthily upheld by his son, Sir James Rose Innes, Chief Justice of the Transvaal. When he died on July 6th, 1906, he was in his eighty-third year, and had for some time been in a weak state of health.

He was born at Uitenhage on January 23rd, 1824, being the eldest son of Mr. J. Rose Innes, LL.D., the first Superintendent-General of Education under the Herschel system. Originally a teacher in the Normal School, Cape Town, he entered the service in the Educational Department in May 1842. Five years later he was appointed to the Colonial Secretary's Department, and was employed in the correspondence and despatch branch. On the recommendation of Major Hope, the Acting Colonial Secretary, which was endorsed by Sir Charles Darling, he was specially selected for the appointment of Provisional Resident Secretary, representing the Colonial Secretary's Department at Grahamstown. This appointment was approved and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was the first under the new system which dispensed with the transaction of public business through agents, and provided for the establishment of duplicate departments of Government, to be located in Grahamstown. Sir George Grey, who succeeded Sir George Cathcart, did not, however, approve of the system, and it was abandoned.

Mr. Rose Innes was then made Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner of Riversdale, which in the year 1856 was made a fiscal division. Subsequently he became R.M. and C.C. at Uitenhage, Bedford, Somerset East, and King William's Town, where he was stationed during the Kaffir war. During this war wide and heavy responsibilities devolved upon him, for he was answerable for the equipment and provisioning of the levies and volunteers who arrived in quick succession, and the whole of the war expenditure for the first six months was incurred, administered, and controlled by him, as he had received *carte blanche* to do what he considered best in the interests of the service. For the able manner in which he discharged his duties he received the thanks of the Governor and the Government. Towards the end of 1879, Mr. Rose Innes was selected to take up the appointment of Administrator of Griqualand West, which was the highest office any civil servant could be offered. Having carried out the annexation of Griqua-



land West to Cape Colony without a hitch, the office of Administrator lapsed.

Instead of retiring on a well-merited pension, he became eventually Under-Secretary for Native Affairs, a position he held for sixteen years. When he did retire, he was granted the C.M.G. and an additional pension, which made his total pension £1,000, "being the full salary of his office in consideration of extraordinary services during a long career extending over fifty-five years."

**D**OCTOR INNES died at Port Elizabeth on December 1873, when he was seventy-three years of age. On his arrival in Cape Colony, in 1822, he at once became Government Instructor at Uitenhage, where he established a school of such reputation that he was subsequently promoted to the Mathematical Chair of the South African College. He had the knack of reducing abstruse studies to charming simplicity, with a skill and lucidity all his own. When the new educational system devised by Sir John Herschel was put into force, Doctor Innes was appointed by Sir John Napier to be the first Superintendent General of Education in Cape Colony. He subsequently went to Scotland, and brought back with him such useful men as Messrs. Tudhope and Paterson. In due course he became Secretary and one of the members of the Board of Examiners.

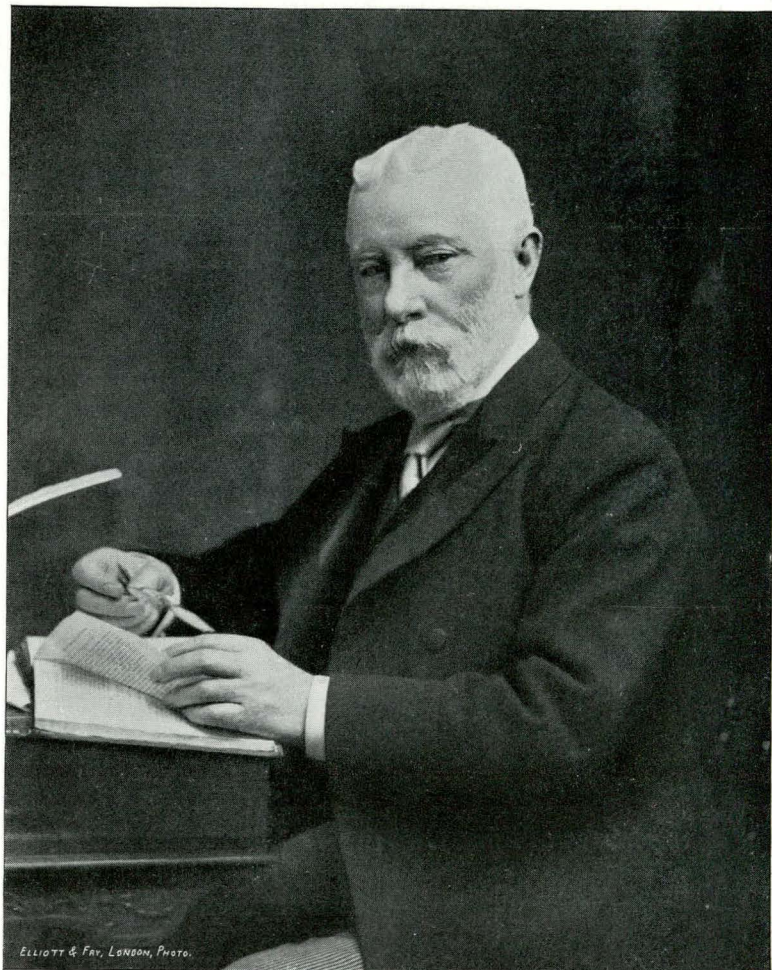
Four or five years before he died he retired from the public service, and at his death left behind him a numerous family, whose names are well known to the South African public—one grandchild having been in a former Ministry the leader of the Opposition party in Parliament.

**C**OLONEL the HON. FREDERIC SCHERM-BRUCKER was born at Schweinfurth, Bavaria, in 1832, and was a son of the Hon. C. Schermbrucker, one of the judges of the appellate court of the province of the Palatinate. He was educated at the Jesuit Institute of Neuburg, on the Danube, was a Latin prizeman at that academy, and entered the ranks of the Bavarian army as a private, but with the privileges of a gentleman cadet. He went to the Cape in 1857 with the rank of ensign; was for some time a teacher of German before being appointed interpreter in the office of the R.M. at King William's Town. Later he started as an auctioneer, and from 1859 to 1866 took an active part in opposing the annexation of Kaffraria to the Cape Colony. He was one of the accused in the famous Calabash case, and was fined £100 for shooting a Kaffir sheep-stealer. He was elected a member of the Cape Assembly in 1868, and eventually became editor of the "Bloemfontein Express." He left Bloemfontein and volunteered for service, and did a great deal of fighting in the various Kaffir wars. In 1880 he accompanied Sir Gordon Sprigg to Basutoland to raise a police force. In 1882 he was elected M.L.C. for the Eastern Circle, was re-elected two years later, and in the same year joined Sir Thomas Upington's cabinet as Commissioner of Public Works and Crown Lands, and continued in this office in the second Sprigg ministry. He successfully contested King William's Town at the general elections for the Cape House of Assembly in 1888, 1894, and 1904, and was also a life member of the executive council of the Cape of Good Hope. The gallant Colonel, who died in 1904, will long be remembered for the many great fights he put up for the Progressive side. He was a strong supporter and a trusted friend of the late Cecil Rhodes. He was a recipient of the Papal decoration, "Pro Pontifice et Ecclesia," and wore the medals for the Gaika war, the Basutoland rebellion, and the Zulu war.

**T**HE late Mr. FREDERICK YORK ST. LEGER, M.L.A., was one of the pioneers of journalism in South Africa. Born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1863, he was educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whence he proceeded to Oundle School as classical scholar.

In 1856, he sailed for the Cape to take up the position of Principal of St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, where he remained until 1863, in which year he went to Queenstown, and on the discovery of the Diamond Fields at Kimberley, participated in the rush of 1871.

Five years later he started, with Mr. A. W. Murray, the "Cape Times," which eventually became the first



THE LATE MR. FREDERICK YORK ST. LEGER, M.L.A.

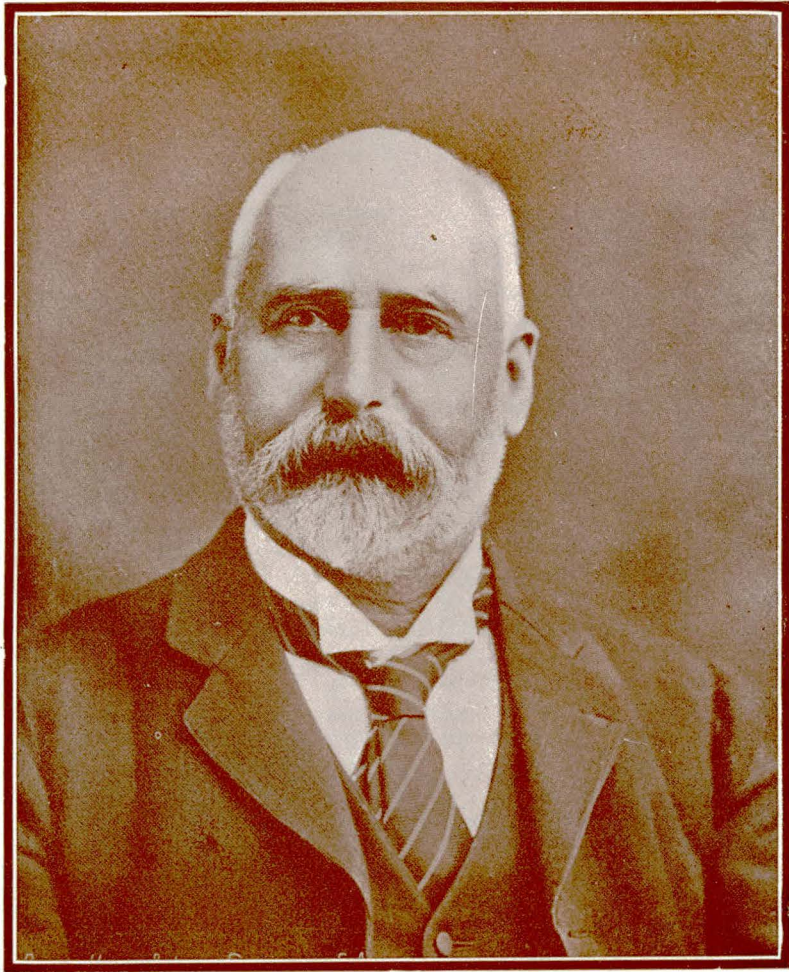
paper in South Africa, retiring from the editorial chair in 1895, but remained solely responsible for the policy of the paper.

In 1898 Mr. St. Leger was returned as member of the Legislative Assembly for Cape Town, and headed the poll.

A volunteer enthusiast, he held the rank of major (retired) in that famous corps, the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, and served with his regiment in the Basuto war. He resided at Clyst Hazell, Newlands, near Cape Town.

**N**O ecclesiastical contest of modern times was waged with more acrimony than that which really resolved itself into a trial of strength between the Church of England in South Africa and the Church of South Africa. It took the form of a long and bitter controversy between the friends and supporters of BISHOP MERRIMAN, and, on the other hand, the partisans of Dean Williams. So much friction was caused by the disagreements of these Church dignitaries





The late Hon. A. DOUGLAS, M.L.C.



The late Colonel SCHERMBRUCKER.



The late Colonel RHODES.



The late Professor STEWARD.



## DECEASED PUBLIC MEN.

that the dispute took fire in an action in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, where the case of Merriman v. Williams was decided on August 25th, 1880. The Chief Justice delivered a lengthy judgment, which resulted in absolution from the instance, or judgment for the defendant with costs. The grounds of dissension were that the plaintiff claimed rights as a Bishop of the Church of South Africa; the defendant resisted because he was not a member, but that he abided by the laws of the Church of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland. When Bishop Merriman intimated on one occasion his intention to preach in the Cathedral, and was present for the purpose, Dean Williams, because his leave was not asked, prevented the Bishop from preaching by entering the pulpit himself. This gave rise to the action at law. The Dean held rightly that no Bishop has a right to preach in the Cathedral without the consent of the incumbent, and that Dr. Merriman was not a Bishop of the Church of England in legal succession, and that in resisting the infringement of the law on the former head he was but protecting the privileges of members of the Church of England.

Bishop Merriman came of a Lancashire family, and was educated at Winchester School, where he was successful in winning a Second Class in Classics and the Hulme Exhibition. In due course he was ordained, and spent his earlier years in a living at Darwen, Lancashire, which was in the gift of his College. Here he married a Miss Potter, who was a member of a well-known Manchester family. Eventually he removed to Street, in Somersetshire, as curate with Lord John Thynne, sub-Dean of Westminster. In 1847 Dr. Gray, who had been vicar of Stockton-on-Tees, was searching for suitable men to assist him in Cape Colony, and offered the Archdeaconry of Grahamstown to Mr. Merriman, by whom it was accepted. In this way he became a missionary, which had long been his desire. He came out with Canon Baker and Bishop Welby. He was simple and thorough in character, and was much beloved, displaying also an unwavering sympathy with the native races, for whose conversion he worked hard.

When some years after he was raised to the Bishopric, communicants of both sexes travelled all the way from the Transkei to be present at his consecration. The success of Church of England Missions amongst the frontier Kaffirs was largely due to his energy and care. Had he so wished, he might have become the first Protestant Bishop of Grahamstown, and when he was offered Bloemfontein declined to accept. He, however, succeeded Dr. Cotterell, and consented to take office in 1871. On August 20, 1882, he received a severe shock from a fall which resulted in his death.

**S**IR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., the late Agent-General of Cape Colony, died in the year 1895. When a youth he ran away and enlisted in the army as a private, afterwards serving in the 98th Foot and on the staff of H.M. Army in India, China, and Turkey, between the years 1843 and 1856. He then became Staff Officer of the German troops sent as military settlers to the Cape.

One of the most successful works he ever performed was arranging the settlement of these people in a manner calculated to satisfy both themselves and the Colonial Government. He was appointed Sheriff, and eventually Government Secretary of British Kaffraria. After the annexation of this territory to Cape Colony, Mills was elected one of the members of the House of Assembly for King William's Town.

Sir F. E. Wodehouse, who perceived his ability, appointed Captain Mills to a vacancy in the Colonial

Office, from which position he rose, in 1872, to be Under-Colonial Secretary. He performed his duties in this capacity with marked zeal and ability, and in the matter of details virtually ruled the Colony.

On the 1st of October 1882, Captain Mills, C.B., C.M.G., became Agent-General in London, and until 1895 performed the duties of the office in such a manner as to give the utmost satisfaction to the people and the Government, whom he had long and faithfully served. No more able or devoted officer ever served Cape Colony, and although millions of money necessarily passed through his hands, accompanied by numerous and insidious temptations, he was a very poor man at the hour of his death.

He was supposed to be connected with Royalty, or at least one of the noblest families in the realm, and was eminently a society man in London. He died suddenly in the metropolis, and was succeeded in office by Sir David Tennant, then Speaker of the House of Assembly.

**T**HE first politician who held the helm of State on the introduction of responsible government was **JOHN CHARLES MOLTENO**. He was born in England in the year 1814, and, while still a lad of sixteen, came to Cape Colony. For some time he was a clerk in the South African Public Library, and then entered on a mercantile career, during the course of which he availed himself of the opportunity of purchasing a large farming area at Nel's Poort. He then moved into the Beaufort West division, where he became both a farmer and a merchant. In the war of 1846 he was one of the commandants of the Beaufort burghers, accompanying them in the expedition under Sir Andries Stockenstrom, which was so successful in the Amatolas. Eventually he participated in an expedition which pursued the chief Krelie to his retreat in the fastnesses of the Kei. Politically Mr. Molteno was a strong supporter of Sir Andries Stockenstrom and Mr. Fairbairn in their efforts to secure representative government in the colony. Through the exertions of these two the constitution was granted, and at the first general election, in 1854, Molteno was returned as the representative in the House of Assembly for Beaufort West. Responsible government and Western domination were his political objects, and he succeeded wonderfully in obtaining them. He became mainly instrumental in carrying out the scheme for a railway over the Hex River mountains. This made the farms of Beaufort West more valuable, while it gave Cape Town and some of the Western districts an important trade route. Through all changes, friction, and attacks John Molteno marched triumphantly. He was as successful in politics as in land. When the new responsible government and constitution was proclaimed, and both Mr. Porter and Mr. Solomon declined to form a Cabinet, the real leader of the Opposition was called upon, and Molteno became the first Prime Minister of Cape Colony. He retired from public life in the year 1883, after a knighthood had been conferred on him.

After a strenuous life of seventy-two years, most of which was given unsparingly to the public affairs of his adopted country, he died in 1886.

**M**R. JOHN PATERSON, whose name looms largely in Colonial history, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in the year 1821, and was educated in that ancient city. In 1840 he met Dr. Innes, the first Cape Superintendent General of Education, and was by him induced to come out to South Africa as a teacher under the system then just inaugurated by Sir John Herschel.



His first appointment was that of Principal of the Public School in Port Elizabeth. In 1847 he commenced to write for the newly-established "Eastern Province Herald" newspaper, and soon joined the regular ranks of the "fourth estate." In this capacity the force and thoroughness which marked his political career animated his pen, but at first, in a small community, with but moderate scope for literary effort, he met with little success. He seriously thought, therefore, of going to Natal, but changed his mind, when, through the friendship of the American Consul in Cape Town, he began to engage in profitable mercantile adventures, and was appointed to the vice-consulate of the United States in Port Elizabeth. His partnership with Mr. George Kemp proved a failure, as they both suffered in the commercial disaster which overwhelmed the Cape in 1866. However, he started work again with indomitable energy, and eventually obtained the success which his industry and perseverance deserved. Certainly "Little Bess," as Port Elizabeth was called, has reason to bless the memory of John Paterson. His great ability was devoted for years to municipal affairs.

The sea-wall, town hall and library, public parks, Provincial Hospital, and Grey Institute Schools, were initiated or immensely helped forward by him. No man in South Africa has ever been more usefully enterprising. He founded the Standard Bank, the Guardian Assurance and Trust Company, as well as the Ægis and Provident Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. The first-named has become the premier bank of Southern Africa, and ranks among the successful corporations of the empire, while all the other institutions became flourishing and richly repaid the shareholders who were so fortunate as to invest in them. In politics no man could have fought with greater zeal, although his uncompromising methods of speech frequently provoked hostility. Mr. Paterson sat in the first Parliament of the Cape Colony as one of the members in the House of Assembly for Port Elizabeth. Confederation was his political ideal, while his vigorous efforts were directed not only to the furtherance of this cause so strongly espoused by the Imperial Government, but to the consideration of questions connected with finance and railway progress. In his death federation lost its most daring and devoted champion. So far was he in advance of his age, that when he proposed what was then considered a colossal scheme of railways to cost £5,000,000 sterling, he was laughed at by the very men who subsequently agreed to votes amounting to £15,000,000 for the same purpose.

John Paterson sat in both Houses of the Legislature at different periods. He spent some years in England, and was coming out to South Africa for the last time when he became a victim of shipwreck, and was drowned in the North Atlantic.

**M**R. WILLIAM PORTER, who prior to his decease had been intimately connected with South Africa and its politics during a long and active life, was a native of the North of Ireland and a barrister of the Dublin Bar. He came at an early age to Cape Colony, and thenceforward made South Africa his adopted country, his interests being all centred in its prosperity. He was a splendid orator, and had he so chosen could have secured reputation and wealth in his own country. In 1839 he was appointed Attorney-General, which was many years before the advent of representative institutions, and was the framer of that constitution which gave great

privileges to the people of Cape Colony. No man, we suppose, was ever more universally or more continuously loved by all sections of the community. He performed the duties of his high office with great ability, helping forward all measures for the public good, and generously assisting where charity pleaded for notice. He never married, and, as his circumstances were good, sacrificed a portion of his pension for the foundation of an educational business and the establishment of a much-needed reformatory for boys. His intimate and long life-friend was Mr. Hugh Lynar, whose character was both the contrast and complement of Mr. Porter's. This adopted brother predeceased him, and from that time his interest in life seemed to wane. Mr. Porter refused the office of Chief Justice three times, and when responsible government was introduced declined to become the first Prime Minister. He was so richly endowed with brains as to have made it possible for him to succeed without industry; yet he had industry enough to have succeeded without ability. He died leaving many friends, loved, honoured and respected. If a deficiency must be mentioned, it was that his opinions were wanting in that down-rightness of tone which gives and strikes conviction in the breasts of the audience. This limitation, which mitigated somewhat against his success as a lawyer, he himself was conscious of, hence his refusal to fill the chief office in the Supreme Court of the Colony. In politics his feelings carried him away, and his heart being better than his head a political constitution by far too generous in respect of the franchise was the consequence.

Mr. Porter left the Colony on August 16th, 1873, and travelled through Europe, then settled down in Belfast, being never more destined to revisit the old scenes and familiar faces in the land where the best years of his life were spent.

**A**NDRIES STOCKENSTROM, second son of the baronet of that name, and for some time Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Graaf Reinet. After studying in Europe, he was called to the Bar in 1866, and soon rose to be one of the most popular advocates of the Eastern Districts Court. Few men took a more profound interest in the trend of public affairs, and no man was more imbued with an intense patriotism for and devotion to the land which was his by birth and adoption. Four years prior to his death he contested the constituency of Grahamstown, being on this occasion defeated by Sir Richard Southey. He soon after left the field of politics to take up the appointment of Judge of the Court of Griqualand West, which was formed for the settlement of land claims. His work in this connection was of a most disagreeable character, so much so, indeed, that he felt constrained to apply for a Royal Commission to inquire into his conduct relative to the serious charge brought against him of having caused the war. But the Secretary of State decided that such a course was unnecessary, considering the high reputation he enjoyed for the conscientious discharge of his duty. At the end of the parliamentary session of 1877, Mr. Stockenstrom was appointed Attorney-General in place of Mr. Jacobs, and, without holding a seat in the House, continued in office until the dismissal of the Molteno Ministry in February 1878. He was then elected as member for Albert. About this time, however, the dread hand of disease was laid upon him, and checked that parliamentary career which held out such high promise. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in succession to Mr. Justice Fitzpatrick, but, after fighting against



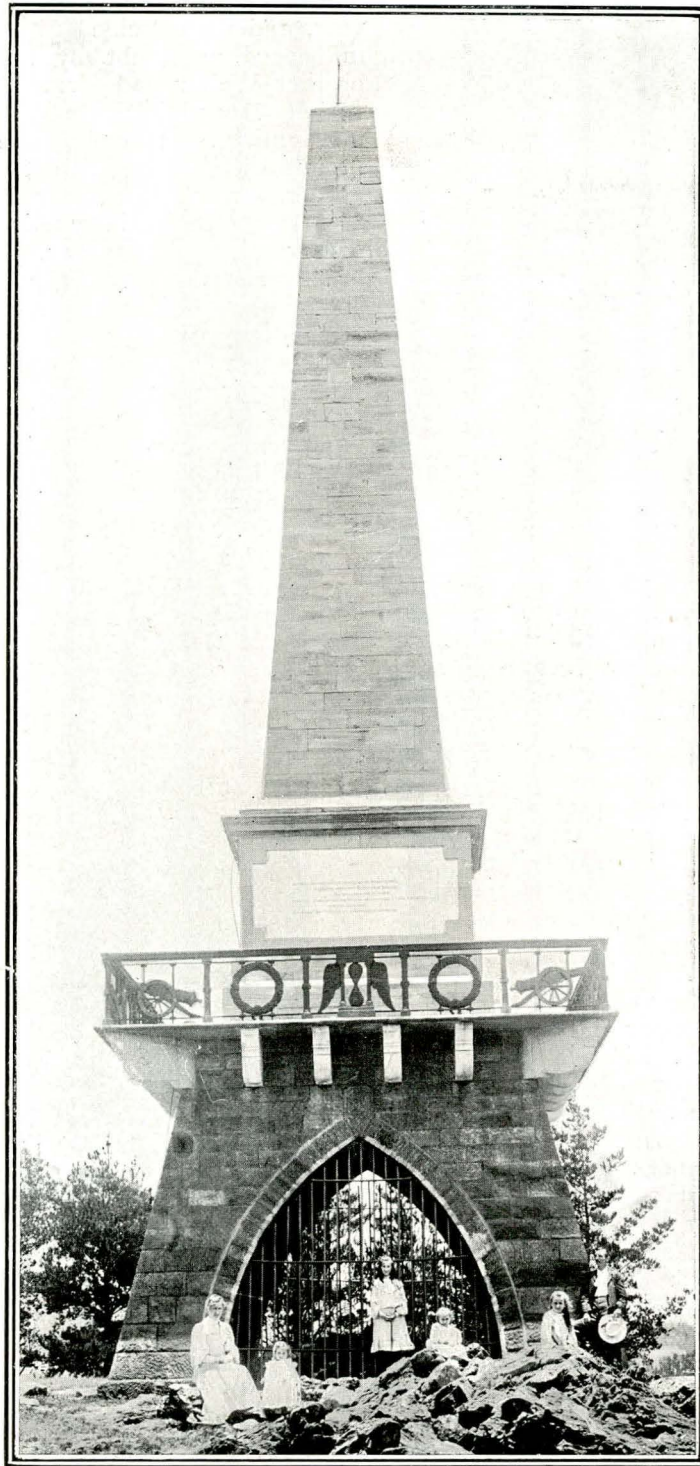
DECEASED PUBLIC MEN.

failing health for a few months, he died in harness at Swellendam, on his first circuit, at the early age of thirty-six. He hated baseness and trickery, sham and pretence. He loved truth and justice for their own sake more dearly than himself. His scrupulous honour as an advocate and all his fine attributes combined to make him an ideal judge, upright and fearless, and one difficult to replace.

**T**HE HONOURABLE GEORGE WOOD was born in London in 1805, and came to Cape Colony with the Salem party in 1820. Possessed of a clear head and a robust constitution, combined with an indomitable will, he could lay claim to all those qualities which, practised, mean success. At the age

of thirty, Sir Harry Smith gave him the rank of major in the Colonial forces, and when peace was again restored, he prosecuted his commercial pursuits with such energy and acumen that he soon became the wealthiest man among the "1820 settlers."

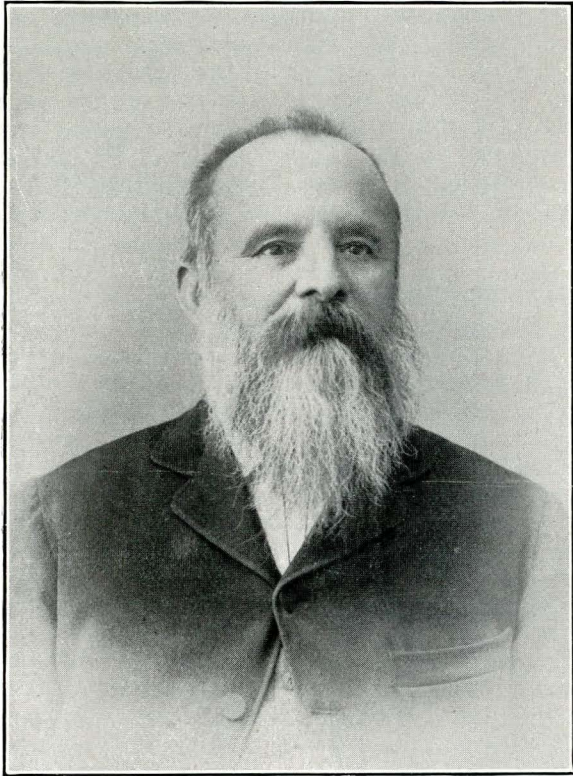
Mr. Wood held a seat in the Legislative Council of Cape Colony from 1854 until about a year before his death, which took place in Grahamstown on 1st November 1884. He was a striking example of a self-made man, and it was only through sheer force of character and ability that he attained to his position as a merchant prince and as a devoted public servant for many years in the Upper House. He did much for the development of the commercial and industrial industries of Cape Colony, and he prospered with its prosperity.



DINGAAN'S MONUMENT, TRANSVAAL.



THE late Mr. HENRY W. BIDWELL, whose death occurred in 1899, has been well described as a "public, as well as a private, benefactor." Born in Norwich, England, in the year 1830, he early in life set out to seek his fortune in the great City of



THE LATE MR. HENRY W. BIDWELL.

London, and there obtained employment in a printing establishment. A self-educated man, he made the study of lithography his first care, and in a brief while made some important discoveries in the production of fine art, which helped him considerably in the struggle for existence. He lived several years in London, never relaxing his studies, and in 1862 emigrated to South Africa, to take up the position of sub-editor to the "Grahamstown Journal." Two years later he changed to Uitenhage, and there founded the "Uitenhage Times" (still extant, and at present edited by Mr. W. S. J. Sellick). In 1873 Mr. Bidwell was chosen as the representative of Uitenhage in the Legislative Assembly, but was some time afterwards appointed official shorthand writer to the Committees of the House of Assembly. His labours on the Commission which was appointed to deal with the Frontier War, and on other important Commissions, were of inestimable value. Mr. Bidwell was also a member of the old Uitenhage Board of Commissioners, while his services on the Uitenhage Town Council, the Divisional Council, and on the boards of management of the local public schools have been great. He edited the "Uitenhage Times" until 1892, and was not unknown to fame as a novelist who had written and published several good books. As a poet, too, he was successful, having written a book of excellent poems. Some of his finest verses were written on the occasion of the marriage of King Edward (then Prince of Wales), for which he received the personal thanks of His Majesty. As a musician Mr. Bidwell earned not a little distinction. He established, and for years conducted, the first choral society of Uitenhage. His death in the January of 1899 was universally deplored. All his varied talents had ever been at the service of every useful and philanthropic

cause. The respect entertained for him by his fellow-citizens was great and profound, and they will long cherish the recollection of his good deeds and good example.

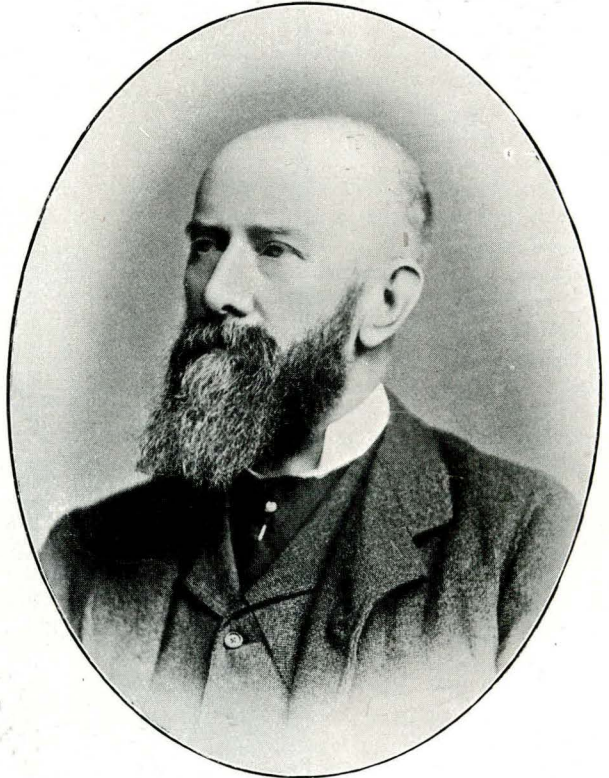
THE late Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE was born in 1837, at the Boreland of Dryfe, in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. He was the eldest son of James Jardine and his wife, Jemima Halliday—both representatives of old Scottish border families long settled in Annandale.

He was educated at the parish school and, at the age of fifteen, was apprenticed to Mr. James Johnstone, in Annan. After serving his four years he went across to Ireland, and entered the mercantile house of Todd, Burns & Co., in Dublin, the Burns in the firm being Gilbert, nephew of Robert, the poet. In 1858 he left for the United States, but returned to Scotland after about a year, and then decided to try the Cape of Good Hope, influenced no doubt by the fact that his father and brother Walter had already come to the Colony. Mr. Jardine landed in September 1859, and started business in Wynberg, but after a time he removed to town to the premises in Adderley Street, recently rebuilt.

Mr. Jardine was of a retiring disposition, but he took a strong interest in public events, and was generally conservative in his views. He highly approved of the practical department of the Salvation Army, and cordially contributed to the support of their rescue work.

Sprung from a farming stock, he had a great taste for farming and gardening, and acquired an extensive property at Sir Lowrys Pass, where he planted thousands of trees and spent much of his leisure in superintending various improvements. His garden was his great recreation, and taste and skill were evident in its cultivation.

Mr. Jardine leaves a widow and family of ten sons and daughters. His eldest son, who succeeds to the busi-



THE LATE MR. WILLIAM JARDINE.

ness, is Major W. Jardine, who for many years has been associated with the Cape Town Highlanders and the Scottish societies of Cape Town. His second son is a mining engineer and surveyor at Roodepoort, on the



## DECEASED PUBLIC MEN.

Rand, and his youngest son is passing his studies for the medical profession in London. His eldest daughter is married to Mr. Lawrence Woodhead, son of the late Sir John Woodhead, of Sea Point, and two of the younger daughters were married to Mr. J. J. and Dr. Wm. Johnston, surgeon dentists of this City.

Mr. Jardine has left behind him the record of an upright life and honourable business career, and the success which he achieved was accompanied by the respect and goodwill of all who were acquainted with him.

ALL the grit and enterprise for which the Irish people are noted were well exemplified in the person of Mr. DAVID KERR, who, without having had the advantages of higher education, began the battle of life in earnest whilst still in his teens. His career



THE LATE MR. DAVID KERR.

lay not along the lines of least resistance, not always in pleasant places, or on a bed of roses; but mostly in the rough and ready miners camp, where hardships and want of the pleasures of civilized life are compensated for, somewhat, by the stirring excitement of winning the hidden treasures of the earth, whether in the shape of rust-coloured nuggets of gold or of glittering diamonds set like stars in the "blue."

He was born at Warringstowna, in the North of Ireland, in the year 1839, but left his native land at the age of thirteen when his father, who was a large farmer, and his family emigrated to Australia. Here he was early engaged in mining, laying the foundation of a sound practical knowledge of this branch of

industry, before he left his new home and went to the river diggings in the northern part of New Zealand. Here he was successful, managing by steady perseverance to save the money which in 1864 supplied him with the means to push his fortunes in South Africa. He first, on arrival, went to Kimberley, where he worked in the mines with variable fortune in partnership with his brother, S. Kerr, who was for many years his close associate. On hearing that a property at Jagersfontein had been worked and abandoned as unremunerative, the prospector's instinct, which through long experience had become second nature to him, was aroused; for judging from certain information that he had received, he and his brother went out for themselves to inspect the workings, and were so favourably impressed with their possibilities that they started operations at once, and were first to import machinery for the development of this now flourishing diamond mine of New Jagersfontein. By-and-by, such energy and faith did they throw into the undertaking, that the syndicate was floated into a limited liability company, the two brothers Kerr each having a seat on the directorate. It was just after flotation that the finest and most costly, if not quite the largest, diamond ever found in South Africa was unearthed and brought to light, surpassing in splendour, being of the rare blue-tinted variety, the famous Koh-i-noor, and being worth a fortune. A crystal model of this diamond, known everywhere as the "Excelsior" and having a value of 970 carats, is in the keeping of Mrs. Kerr, who treasures it dearly as a memento of her late husband, and as a token of his enterprise and industry, to which its discovery is undoubtedly owed. The diamond, we hear, has now been cut up into several smaller brilliants, which fact serves to enhance the value of the model.

Mr. Kerr's heart was always in the mining centre of Kimberley, and more especially of Jagersfontein, where his interests chiefly lay, where his public service was given, and where his fortune was made, so that when he sold out his controlling interest in the Jagersfontein Mine, retaining only such as enabled him to remain on the directorate, it was chiefly out of regard for the well-being of his wife and family that he changed his residence to Cape Town in 1888, thereby practically retiring from the avocation which had kept him employed through many years of a strenuous life.

A man, however, who could never consent to "leisured ease," he occupied his time in building property in various parts of Cape Town, and was accustomed to spend many hours a day in the company of his architect, Mr. Law, in pursuance of his plans in this respect. While at Jagersfontein he had been Magistrate for several years, and naturally took an affectionate interest in the community of the mining dorp which he had been the means of creating. In Cape Town he never entered public life, because as aforesaid he could never get over the feeling that he was a stranger there, and that his real home was in Jagersfontein.

Mr. Kerr married twice, his second wife being a daughter of the Rev. John Edmunds, of Longford, Ireland.

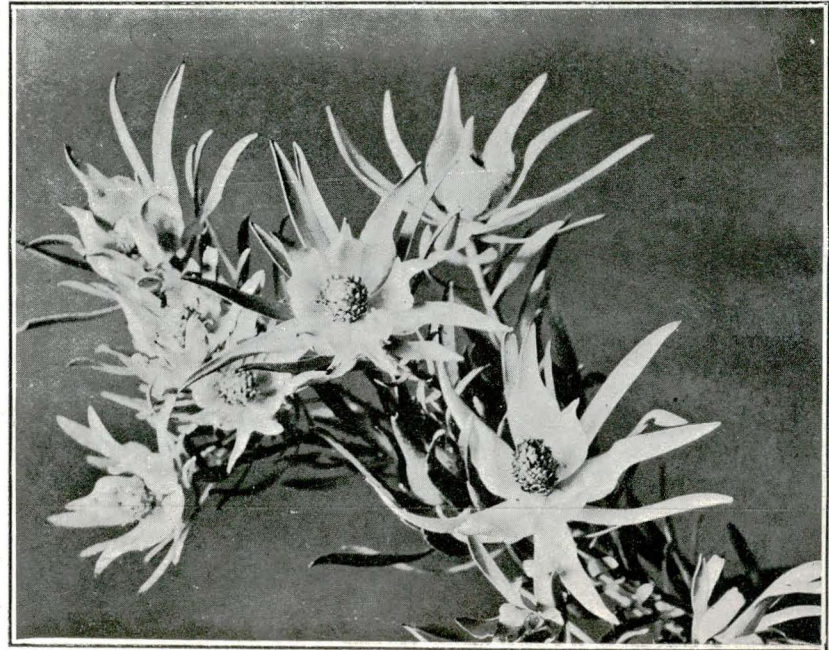
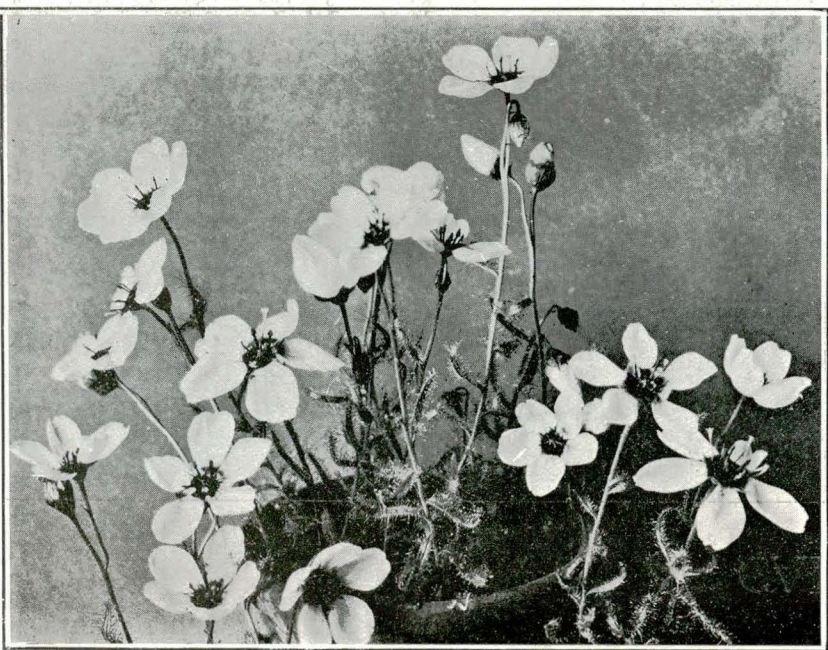
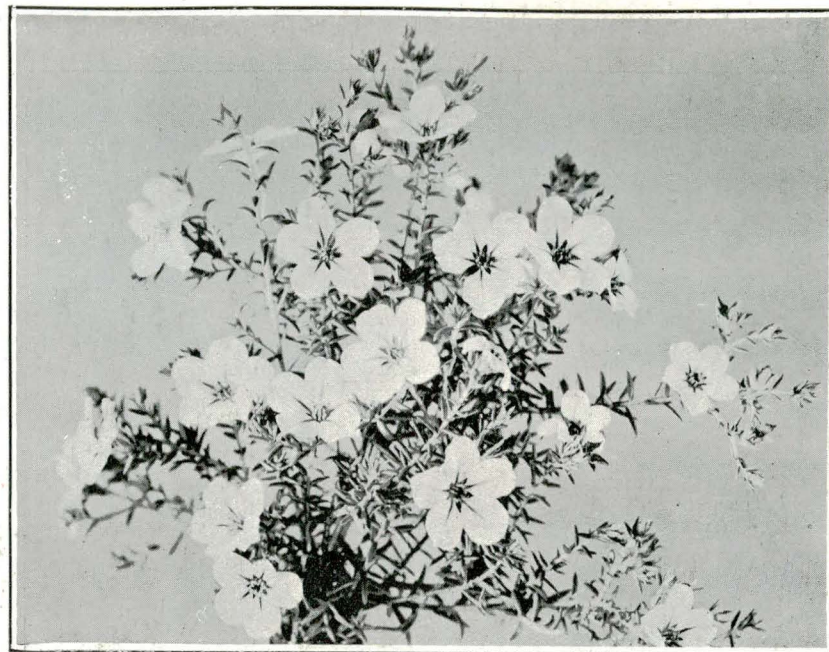




THE LATE PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S MONUMENT, PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL.



CAPE FLORA.





CAPE FLORA.

