

LORD MILNER.

THE TRANSVAAL SECTION.

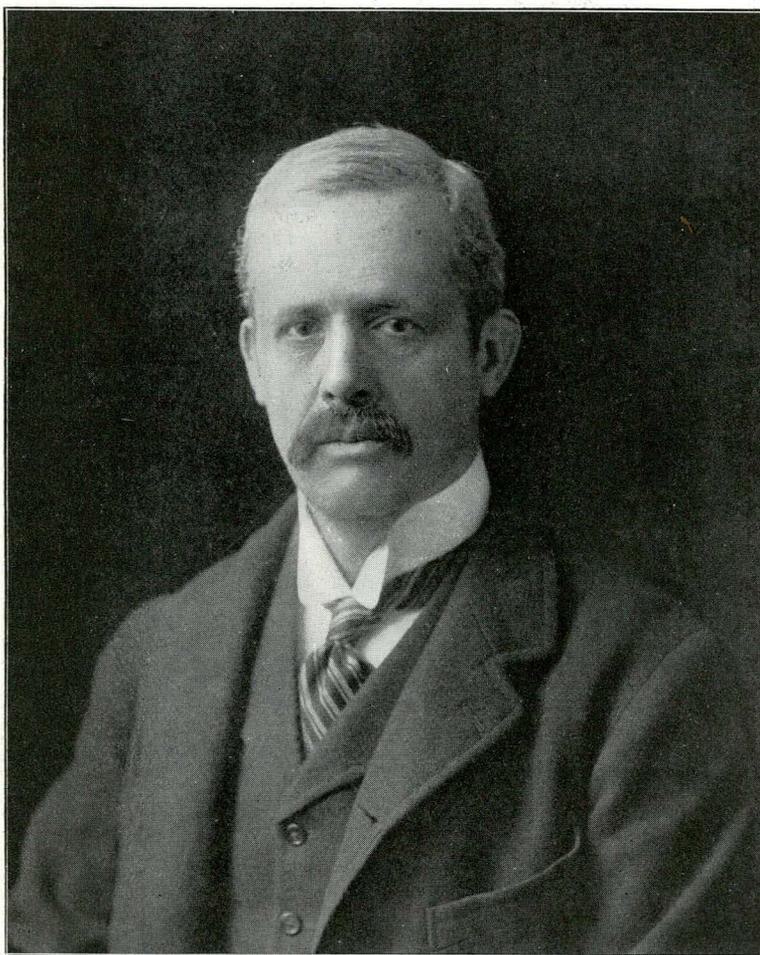
Sir JAMES ROSE INNES, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B.

THE Chief Justice of the Transvaal is a colonial by birth. His father, James Rose Innes, C.M.G., was formerly Under Secretary for Native Affairs of the Cape Colony, and it was in Grahamstown—better known as the city of saints—that the subject of our biography was born in 1855. He was educated at Gill College, Somerset East, and obtained his degree at the Cape University. He then decided to embrace the legal profession and was admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony in 1878. His general knowledge and ability soon brought him a numerous *clientèle*, and his interest in political affairs was such that the electors of Victoria East requisitioned him to stand for that constituency. In 1884 he was first returned to the House of Assembly, and at the general election four years later he was chosen to represent the Cape Division. In the following year he was made a Queen's Counsel and subsequently Mr. Rhodes appointed him Attorney General in his first Ministry. This appointment he retained until the year 1893, and the following year, on Parliament being dissolved, he was returned for the Cape Division.

In 1895-6, when the Reform Committee were

in dire straits owing to the participation in the Jameson Raid, Mr. Rose Innes was retained by the Imperial Government as one of the Counsel for the defence, but a technical objection precluded him from addressing the Court, and thus deprived the Reformers of the assistance by word of mouth of one of the most earnest and

eloquent pleaders that the country possesses. He was allowed, however, to advise the Barristers defending the prisoners and although the defence was unsuccessful, and the various sentences were imposed, he did not relax his efforts, but remained in Pretoria until the punishments were reduced to a minimum. In 1900 he was appointed Attorney General in the Sprigg Ministry and retained that position until 1902, when he resigned his seat in the Assembly. In March of that year he was appointed Chief Justice of the Transvaal Colony, which position he now holds. He was knighted for valuable



[Photo by K C E Nissen.]

Sir JAMES ROSE INNES.

service, not only to South Africa, but to the Empire. Sir James is a member of the Athenæum Club, Johannesburg, the Pretoria Club, and numerous other clubs in Cape Colony and at home, while the list of sporting clubs of which he is patron or honorary president are too numerous to mention.

Mr. JUSTICE SOLOMON.

MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY SOLOMON, a Judge of the High Court of the Transvaal, was born in the late Free State in the year 1852, and educated at the South African College, Cape Town, and Cambridge University, England. Graduating M.A. at the latter institution, he studied for the Bar in the Inner Temple, London, and was called in 1876. In that year he returned to South Africa, and for eleven years he practised in Cape Colony till he was



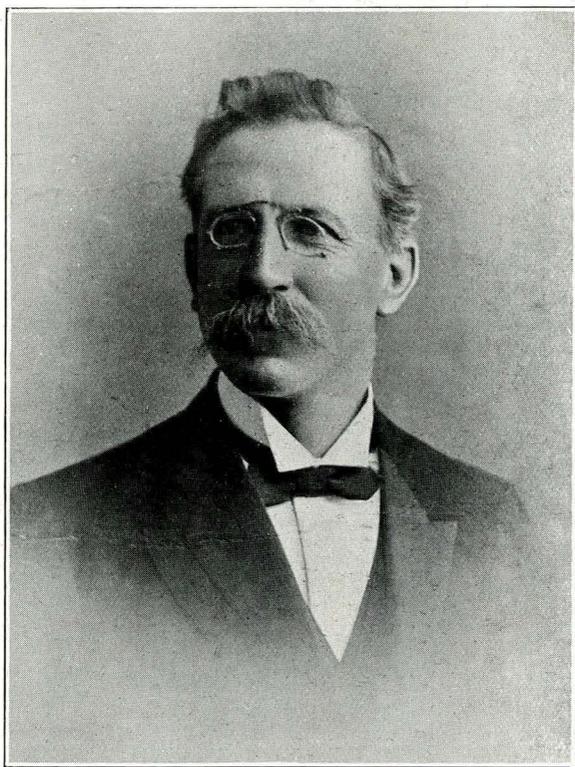
Mr. JUSTICE SOLOMON.

elevated to the Bench at Kimberley. Subsequently he was transferred to the Eastern Districts Court at Grahamstown, and in 1902 he came to his present responsible and honourable position in the Transvaal. Mr. Justice Solomon, it should be mentioned, was President of the Special Treason Court in Cape Colony during the war, and in that capacity rendered invaluable service.

He is married to Miss Christian, a daughter of Mr. H. B. Christian, of Port Elizabeth, and resides at Pretoria.

Mr. JUSTICE MASON.

A PATIENT and conscientious adjudicator in the Higher Courts of the Transvaal who has the implicit confidence of litigants is Mr. Justice ARTHUR WIER MASON, and his official life story is one of hard study, supplementing unusual native ability. The son of the Rev. Frederick Mason, then of Palmerston, Pondoland, and now of Durban, he was born in the former place in 1860. He had his early education imparted at New Kingswood College, Bath, England, and later he studied at New College, Eastbourne. He finished by taking the London B.A., and a year later, 1880, returned to Natal, where he served articles with Mr. J. F. K. Dillon, a well-known Durban practitioner. Mr. (now Justice) Mason was admitted to the Bar of the Garden Colony—which recognises no distinction between barristers and solicitors—in 1881, and then he practised for a short time in Durban under Mr. Dillon. Subsequently he was for three years in partnership with Mr. R. Richards at Maritzburg, and afterwards was associated in a similar relation with his former chief for a year. Then, and practically until he was promoted to the Bench, he was partner to that strenuous and able advocate Mr. Hathorn,



Mr. JUSTICE MASON.

and it is amusing to note that he was a vigorous supporter of the party that secured Responsible Government, while Mr. Hathorn was an equally ardent fighter for the policy that failed. The ultimate issue of the struggle was in 1893. Three years subsequently the subject of this biography ascended the Bench, to which he proved a painstaking and trusted acquisition. From 1900 to 1902 he was a member of the Special Treason Court of Natal, and on the departure of the President, Sir William Smith, he presided at the sittings of that tribunal from 1901 till March 1902. The 1st of September of the latter year saw his appointment to a Puisne Judgeship of the Transvaal, and as such he has continued to the satisfaction of both the Bar and the litigiously inclined.

Mr. Justice Mason married Miss Ellen Lavinia Harwin, a daughter of Mr. John Harwin, of Maritzburg, in 1890, and has three children. His residence is "Bryntirion," Pretoria.

Bishop WILLIAM JOSEPH MILLER.



Bishop WILLIAM JOSEPH MILLER.

THIS high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church was born in Mount-rath, Queen's County, Ireland, in the year 1858, and is the son of the late Mr. James Miller. He joined the oblates in 1873, and studied in France. In 1881 he was ordained by Cardinal McAbe, Dublin, and subsequently he travelled extensively, superintending missions throughout England, and in Canada and the United States. The reverend gentleman who is the subject of this sketch was consecrated Bishop of the Transvaal, in November 1904, by Archbishop Bourne, Westminster, London, and since his arrival in South Africa has endeared himself by his sympathetic attitude to the numerous congregations who own to his sway.

Bishop WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH CARTER, D.D.

THERE is no man held in higher regard in the Transvaal than His Lordship WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH CARTER, D.D., Bishop of Pretoria, whose diocese extends over the whole of the Transvaal. The son of the Rev. William Adolphus Carter, a Fellow of Eton, he was born at that educational centre, and educated at Eton and Pembroke College, Oxford. While at Oxford Bishop Carter rowed in his College eight, which was head of the river, and won the Ladies' Plate at Henley. He was also a first-class football player, and has been known to have played the game with his boys at the native college at Isandwala in Zululand, where he was Bishop of the Diocese. He took his degree of B.A. in 1873, and the dignity of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Oxford University in 1896. When he had taken orders, the learned subject of this biographical sketch became a curate at Bromwich, Staffordshire. There he was as such for four and a half years, and he subsequently officiated in a similar capacity at Bakewell, Derbyshire.

From there he was appointed to take charge of the Eton Boys' School Mission in the East End of London, and the results he achieved proved his broad-mindedness and sympathetic insight and earned the warmest appreciation of all who have had the good training of youth at heart. Having for eleven years rendered invaluable service as the head of that important institution and widely extended the scope of its influence, Dr. Carter accepted a call to the Bishopric of Zululand in 1892. There his charming personality and obvious sincerity won the respect of all who came under his sway, and it was with the deepest regret that he was bid farewell when he acquiesced in an urgent request to fill the honourable and onerous position which he at present occupies.

The district over which His Lordship apostolically reigns is an enormous see, but his energies are in like proportion, and his approachableness, his quiet geniality, and his earnestness have endeared him to unnumbered inhabitants of the Transvaal.

Sir GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G.

THE supreme essence of humanity is sympathy, that all-round sympathy which brings one into contact with every side of life, be it high or low. Men can only show their greatness and their hope through the medium of the heart and the intellect. These two fundamental sources form the mainspring from which flow the greatest deeds of large-minded and unselfish men. The motives of a man's actions prove his native mettle, especially in times of difficulty and emergency, and the main interest of biography centres itself

in the manhood and character of the life it is dealing with. Someone has said that the course of a great statesman or man in any big public sphere of life resembles that of a navigable river, "It seeks the broad levels of opinion on which men soonest settle and longest dwell, it follows and makes the almost imperceptible slopes of national tendency, always arriving at direct advances, always recruited from sources nearer heaven, and sometimes bursting open paths of progress and fruitful human commerce." This diffusion of power is the key of a great man's life. In it he centres and neutralizes all his being, making it the platform from which the sovereignty of his intelligence emancipates the delinquencies of fate. They say the

greatest geniuses have the shortest biographies. This is true, inasmuch as it is impossible to dissect and criticise the life of any great man with truth and justice. In the case of Sir GODFREY LAGDEN, K.C.M.G., whose important and eventful career is under review, we can do little more than briefly summarise the incidents connected with his public life. To dwell upon his character and career in any satisfactory manner is the work of a historian. Space will only permit us to touch upon his statesmanship and arduous adminis-

trative toil. The task of Government is not an easy one; to understand the needs and capabilities of tribes and nations, to unify, consolidate and organise the complicated and intricate affairs of public administration to provide for the national wants, in compatibility with its temperament and constitution, requires no ordinary efficiency of mind. In Sir Godfrey Lagden there merges that decision of principle, strength of will, sagacity and manliness of character, that combine and make the prudent ruler and politician.



Sir GODFREY LAGDEN.

Born in 1851, Sir Godfrey Lagden is the son of the late Rev. Richard Dowse Lagden, of Balsham House, Cambridgeshire, and Sherborne, Dorset. He was educated at Sherborne School, and on finishing his studies entered the home Civil Service in 1869. After eight years' work in the General Post Office, he proceeded to South Africa, and under the nomination of Sir Bartle Frere, then High Commissioner, was appointed chief clerk to the State Secretary of the Transvaal under British administration, Sir Theophilus Shepstone then being Governor. In 1878 he became private secretary to the Administrator, Sir Owen Lanyon, and secretary to the Executive Council. He was present during the siege of Pre-

toria, and subsequently acted as private secretary to Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir William Bellairs whilst acting Governors. In 1881 he was appointed secretary to the Transvaal Sub-Royal Commission on Compensation Claims. During the Egyptian campaign of 1882, availing himself after the retrocession of leave, he employed it in new pastures by acting as special war correspondent, being present at all engagements, including the cavalry charge at Kassassim (in which he rode), Tel-el-Kebir, and the capture of Cairo. He then received the appointment

of Assistant Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone, and was employed on a special financial mission to the Gold Coast in 1883. In 1884 he was called upon to organise under Sir Marshal Clarke the new administration of Basutoland, which the war had shattered. He was first Government Secretary and Accountant, was Assistant Commissioner in 1885, acted as Resident Commissioner in 1890, and in 1892 was employed as British Commissioner of Swaziland. During the years 1893-1901 he officiated as Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, a country to which during turbulent and critical phases he devoted his whole mind and abilities, raising and stimulating the highest incentives for the promotion and well-being of the people and their country.

Since 1901 Sir Godfrey Lagden has acted as Commissioner for Native Affairs, and is a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of the Transvaal. He was the chairman of the South African Native Affairs Commission, in which all colonies were represented, to the value of the results of which Lord Milner lately paid such high tribute.

Apart from his ministerial duties, Sir Godfrey Lagden is a keen sportsman and a hunter of some fame, having had considerable experience in big game shooting. He walked from Cape Coast Castle through Ashantee on a shooting and exploring expedition, in which he collected specimens. He has played cricket for his county, rowed at Henley, and in the early seventies held a prominent position in Rugby football and athletic circles. He married the daughter of the Rev. Henry Brougham Bousfield, Bishop of Pretoria.

For his valuable services and unselfish interests South Africa is immensely indebted to Sir Godfrey Lagden. His unassailable and conscientious conduct in public affairs illustrated his personal character, and in the development and improvement of South Africa he has been a prominent factor. He has never courted notoriety and has been content to do his duty unobtrusively. He is reserved of manner and would rather let others speak than himself. The following, being extracts from the proceedings of a large and distinguished gathering, held in London in 1901, before whom he read an interesting paper on the Basutos, are illustrative:—

Lord Roberts, who was to have presided, wrote:—"I need scarcely say that I appreciate very thoroughly the able manner in which Sir Godfrey Lagden has carried out his administration during the very trying times of 1899-1900."

The Right Rev. Bishop Webb, D.D. :—"We have had a great and awful discipline—a great struggle for the right ordering of that future which, I am sure, will be one of blessing and of progress; but you will remember that we have the need for all the wisdom, the sagacity, the self-restraint, and the unselfish policy which has marked the Resident Commissioner."

The Hon. John Tudhope :—"I think we are highly favoured to-night in listening to one who has already made his mark on the politics of South Africa, and who, if I mistake not, is destined to make a greater and more important impression in the future."

The Hon. Alexander Wilmot, M.L.C. :—"I think we owe to Sir Godfrey Lagden a debt of gratitude, not merely for his lecture, but for having so gallantly and nobly held the fort in Basutoland under the most difficult circumstances."

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G. :—"I am very glad to have the opportunity, even at this late hour, of expressing my thankfulness to Sir Godfrey Lagden, not only for his very interesting paper, but for the valuable and patriotic work he has done in Basutoland. I venture to think an analogy might be drawn between his work and the work of his magistrates in Basutoland and that of the Lawrences in the Punjab half a century ago. His paper is full of suggestion and thoughtful matter. In fact, I have seldom heard a paper which has more borne upon the perplexities that are likely to beset the course of government in South Africa."

The Master of Elibank, M.P. :—"I shall not detain you more than a few moments; I come here to-night as a fellow of this society attending my first meeting, in order to pay my small tribute of praise to my friend Sir Godfrey Lagden, for, as I have stated on more than one platform in this country, and particularly in the constituency which I have the honour to represent—Midlothian—I do not think a great number of our fellow-countrymen are aware what this country owes to him."

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G. :—"It is now my duty to terminate this very agreeable and interesting meeting by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to our distinguished lecturer. In the few remarks with which I opened the proceedings I expressed my own appreciation of the splendid service which Sir Godfrey Lagden has rendered to the country in his capacity of Commissioner in Basutoland, an appreciation which, I notice, has been fully endorsed by the meeting."

Sir GEORGE H. FARRAR, D.S.O., M.L.C.

SIR GEORGE HERBERT FARRAR, Knight, D.S.O., Member of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal Colony, and also of the Inter-Colonial Council of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, was born on the 17th of June 1859, being a son of the late Charles Farrar, M.D., of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire. He began his business career in the engineering house of his uncle, Sir John Howard, of Bedford, England, and early in life came out to South Africa, settling first of all in the Cape Colony as agent to his uncle. The attraction of the Rand goldfields soon brought him northwards, however, and he is to-day one of the greatest mining magnates on the Witwatersrand. He was one of the four leaders of the Reform Party in Johannesburg who, pleading guilty in 1896 to the charge of high treason against the late South African Republic, were condemned to death—a sentence which was also immediately commuted—and he was released on payment of a fine of £25,000. On the outbreak of the South African war, Mr. Farrar (as he was then), with his brother Percy, took an active part in raising various irregular corps, to the expense of which his firm largely contributed. He received an appointment as Major on the Staff of the Colonial Division, was one of General Brabant's most trusted and reliable guides during the campaign in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, and took part in much of the subsequent fighting, including the historic relief of Wepener, where his brother was besieged. He was mentioned in despatches, and was awarded the Queen's medal



Sir GEORGE H. FARRAR.

with four clasps and the Distinguished Service Order. His knighthood was the gift of a grateful Sovereign for long years of service culminating with the war, and for which he had sought no reward. In 1903 Sir George was elected President of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and during his term of office he introduced the question of Chinese labour for the mines, and carried the proposition through the Legislature. He is an

excellent steeplechase rider, and as a sprinter he won the championship of South Africa, and though an extremely busy man now, Sir George lends his support to all forms of sport, especially racing. He married, on the 3rd of June 1892, Ella Mabel, daughter of Dr. Charles Waylen, of the Indian Medical Service. Sir George is a member of the Carlton, White's, and Boodle's Clubs, London, and of the Rand and Athenæum Clubs, Johannesburg, and he is president of the Rand Pioneers' Association, and chairman of the East Rand Proprietary Mines, Ltd., as well as being connected with many other great mining groups and subsidiary companies. Recently he was elected President of

the Progressive Party in the Transvaal, and it is confidently expected that he will take a leading part in the future political history of this country. His English residence is "Chicheley Hall," Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, and he is the owner of that most beautiful residence known as Bedford Farm, near Johannesburg, which he and Lady Farrar have made their permanent home, and where they on many public occasions dispense lavish hospitality.

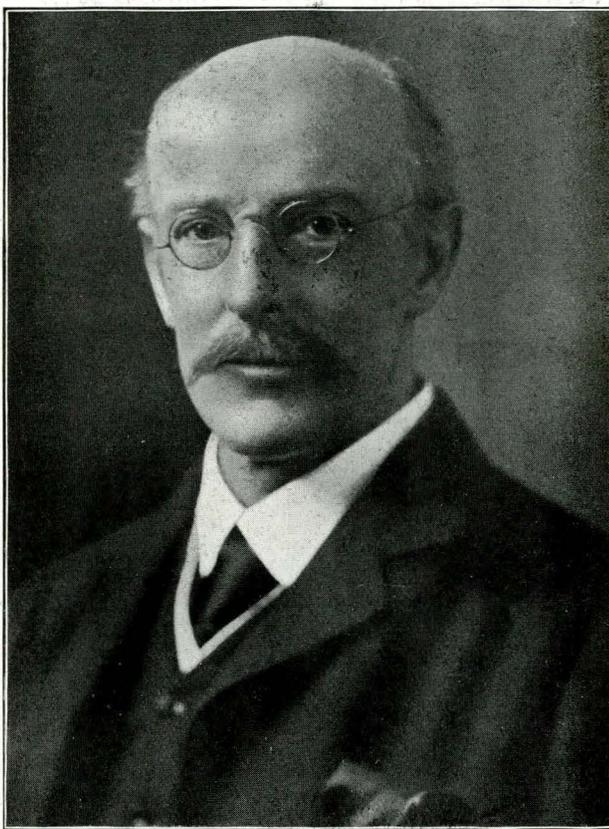
Sir KENDAL FRANKS, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

SIR KENDAL FRANKS, who is well known in South Africa as a distinguished surgeon, was born in Dublin, on February 8th, 1851. He is the fourth son of the late Robert Fergusson Franks, of "Jerpoint Hill," in County Kilkenny, barrister, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, of "Kilkmurry," County Kilkenny, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and one of Ireland's most celebrated orators in the early part of the last century. Sir Kendal's name is to be found in Foster's "Families of Royal Descent," where the Franks' family is traced through collateral branches to Edward the First. On his mother's side the Irish Bushes are descended from the most Rev. Paul Bushe, the first Protestant Bishop of Bristol, in the reign of Edward VI. In 1867 Sir Kendal entered the University of Dublin, where he had a distinguished career, obtaining year after year first honours in mathematics and experimental science, and, in 1870, a science scholarship. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1872. His medical education was carried out in the School of Physic of the University and also in the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1875 he took the degree of M.B., and a year later the degree of M.D., and became a member of the Senate of the University of Dublin—a distinction which he still retains. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland in 1875, and took the Fellowship in 1878. In 1875 he proceeded to Leipsic to complete his medical studies, and on his return was appointed a Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to the Dublin Throat and Ear Hospital (1876). In 1878 a vacancy occurred on the staff of the Adelaide Hospital, Dublin, and Sir Kendal was elected to the post of Surgeon to the Hospital out of a large number of candidates. This appointment he held for eighteen years, and it was chiefly in the wards of that hospital that he made his reputation. Blessed with good health and energy, he rose rapidly in his profession, and in the early eighties became a Member of the Council of the R.C.S.I., and in 1896 was elected Vice-President of the College. In the usual course he would have become the President of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1897 had not the health of his wife obliged him to give up all his appointments in Ireland, and to change his sphere of work to South Africa. At this time he was Senior Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospital and Consulting Surgeon to the London and North-Western Railway for Ireland. For several years he had filled the office of Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Lord-Lieutenant, first to the Marquess of Zetland and later to the Earl of Cadogan. He was Vice-President of the Dublin Branch of the British Medical Association, of the Dublin University Biological Association, and Examiner in Surgery in the University of Dublin. His departure from Dublin was made the occasion of a singular and most complimentary demonstration on the part of his profession. When it became known that circumstances obliged him to leave Ireland

and settle in South Africa, the Royal College of Surgeons decided to entertain him at a farewell banquet, and to present him with an address. The banquet was the largest purely professional gathering of the kind ever held within the walls of that ancient institution, the only unprofessional guests present being the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne), the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Roberts), and Sir Kendal's brother, Sir John Franks, C.B.

On his arrival in South Africa, Sir Kendal settled in Johannesburg; and when the Anglo-Boer war broke out he was appointed by the Secretary of State one of the Consulting Surgeons to H.M. Forces in South Africa, and was attached by Lord Roberts to his head-quarters staff. In that capacity he accompanied the Commander-in-Chief all through the campaign. He was present at the engagements at Paardeberg and Driefontein, and at the entry into Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, and Pretoria. He journeyed back to England with Lord Roberts, and, in 1901,

was gazetted a C.B. (Civil) for his services, having been thrice mentioned in despatches. On his return to South Africa in 1901, he was again appointed Consulting Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, shortly afterwards undertaking, at the special request of Lord Kitchener, an inspection of all the concentration camps, his reports regarding which were published in the Blue Books, and extracted at length by the London "Times" and other papers. He was again mentioned in despatches, and in 1904 His Majesty conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Sir Kendal has been twice married. His first wife, who died in 1883, was the eldest daughter of Richard J. Greene, Esq., of "The Cedars," Kingstown, and of the Hon. Mrs. Greene, sister of the late Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin. This union made him a brother-in-law of his cousin, Sir Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., formerly British Agent in the Transvaal. Secondly, he married, in 1885, Gertrude Jane, fourth daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Broomhead Butt, 79th Highlanders. She died at Beaufort West, Cape

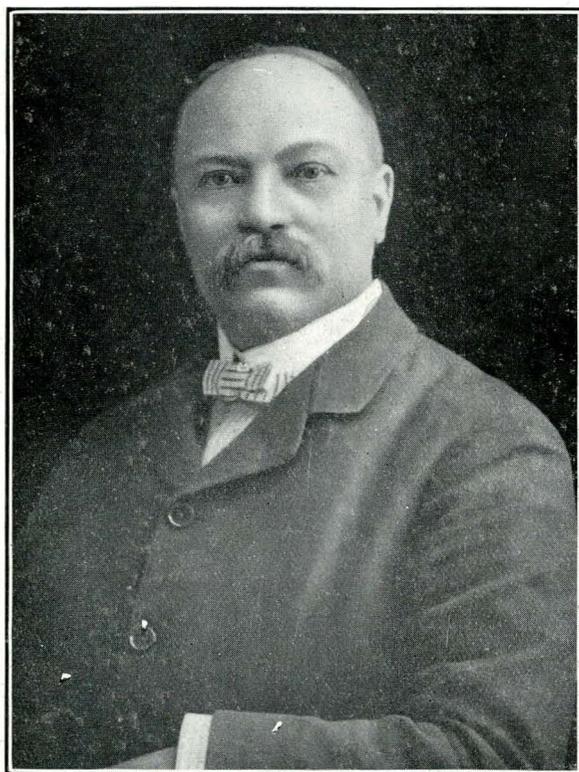


Sir KENDAL FRANKS.

Colony, shortly after Sir Kendal's arrival in South Africa in 1896, leaving three sons and one daughter. Sir Kendal is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland; a Member of the Transvaal Medical Council, Surgeon to the Johannesburg Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to the Central South African Railways; and he is Medical Director of the African Life Assurance Society, Ltd. He is the author of many articles in various medical journals, and has made several communications to the Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland and to the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London. His clubs are the Junior Constitutional, London; Kildare Street Club, Dublin; Royal St. George, Kingstown, Ireland; Civil Service Club, Cape Town; and the Rand and Athenæum Clubs, Johannesburg. His residence is "Kilkmurry," Hospital Hill, so called after his grandfather's place in Ireland.

Sir WILLIAM VAN HULSTEYN.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HULSTEYN, who occupies an important position in Rand life and society, was born near Amsterdam on the 13th of December, 1865, and after a comprehensive education, which was, by choice, mainly in mathematics and the sciences, he left Holland for South Africa in 1881. His first situation as a youth was as accountant to Messrs. Lennon & Co., chemists, at Cape Town. He remained at that port till 1886, when he went to Mossel Bay, and entered into a commercial business there and in Oudtshoorn for about a year. In 1888 he came to Johannesburg, and served articles to Mr. Charles Leonard, then the senior partner of the present prominent firm of solicitors. Meantime he prosecuted his law studies, and was in 1890 admitted as a solicitor, becoming three years later a partner in the firm of Charles Leonard. That connection he continued till 1896, when the name of the firm was changed into Van Hulsteyn and Feltham. He was one of the Reform Committee, and left Johannesburg before hostilities were commenced, rendering valuable service to Lord Milner at Cape Town, regarding such matters as concessions and other affairs of importance in the Transvaal. On the



Sir WILLIAM VAN HULSTEYN.

occupation of Pretoria in June 1900, at the request of Lord Milner, he went to Pretoria, and in an advisory capacity was of considerable assistance to the then authorities. In October of the same year he was appointed by Lord Roberts to represent the administration of the Transvaal before the Commission which was sent out under the presidency of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton to enquire into the validity of existing concessions granted by the late Transvaal Government. At the Coronation of King Edward his services to the Empire, which had been gratuitous, were recognised by a knighthood. Sir William was offered a seat on the nominated Town Council of Johannesburg, but declined office on account of pressure of work. He is closely identified with the Progressive party, and sympathises with the idea of representative government as a reasonable preparation for responsible government. Sir William has been a member of the Hospital Board from the date of the British occupation; he is also interested in the African City Trust Company and in various gold and trust companies. He is a member of the Rand, New, Athenæum, and Wanderers' Clubs.

Colonel J. DALE LACE.

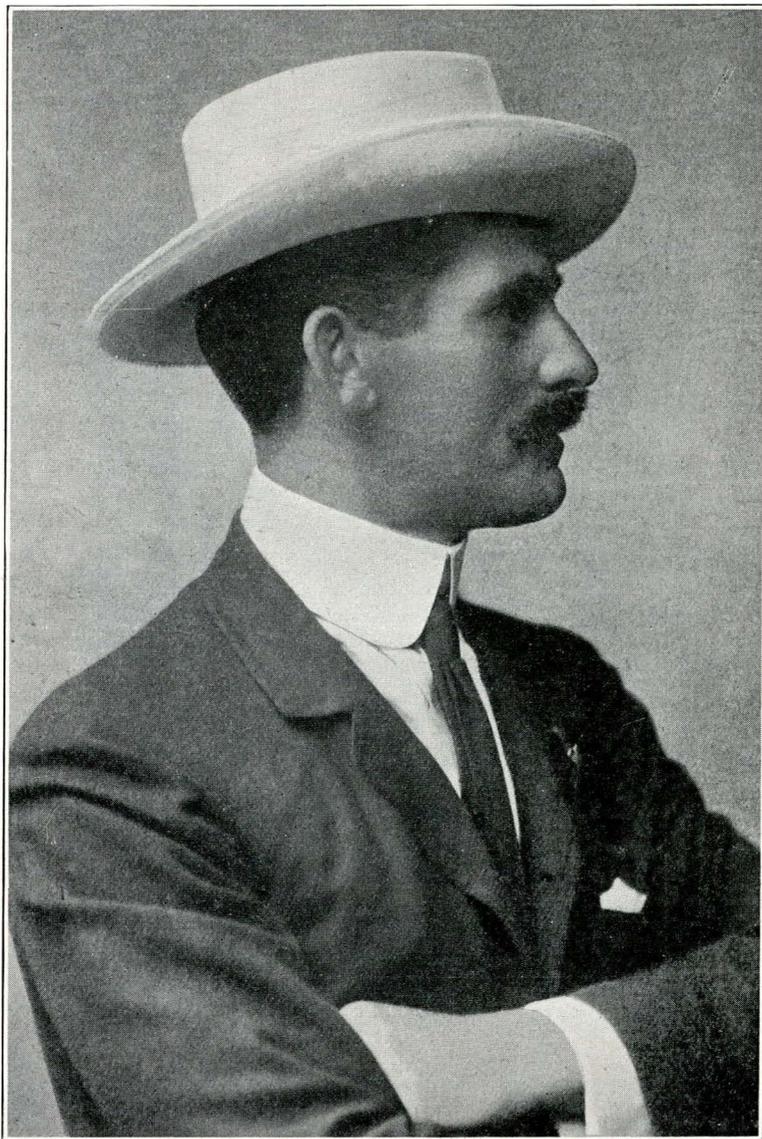
TO Mr. J. DALE LACE belongs the enviable distinction of being the most popular man on the Rand to-day.

Born in the Isle of Man in the year 1859, young Dale Lace, after receiving a good practical education, decided on a commercial career, and joined the staff of one of the leading London banks. That he displayed considerable industry and ability as a financier may be inferred from the fact that he was selected from many applicants for an important position in the Bank of Africa. He remained at the Cape Town office for some years, after which he was transferred to Kimberley as manager of the local branch. There he came into daily personal relations with Sir Julius Wernher, the late Alfred Beit, Lionel Phillips, Barney Barnato—to mention only a few of the budding millionaires of those days—discounted their bills, negotiated their losses, and acted as keeper for millions worth of their scrip. He soon gained such an insight into the ways and means of South African financiers that he gave up banking and came to the Rand, where his name has since become a household word. He was one of the pioneers in gold, having in the early days been associated with the Violet Consolidated Mines, Champ d'Or Deep Level, Vogelstruisfontein Consolidated, and other concerns. For many years he has been chairman of Knights (Witwatersrand Gold Mining, Ltd.). In diamonds he is known as the promoter of the Lace Diamond Mining Company; and in coal he is chairman of the Cassell Coal Company, and was a promoter of the Natal Navigation Collieries. He

is also interested in base metals, which, he claims, have a great future in this country. Mr. Dale Lace is a tall, manly fellow, with handsome features, affable and agreeable manners; rather impulsive by nature, but withal the embodiment of everything that is honourable and upright, whether in financial or political affairs. He took an active part in the Reform movement in the pre-war days, and, in common with most men of position at the time, "did" some three months as a political prisoner in Pretoria gaol. He was later mainly instrumental in organising the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles, of which he became Colonel. At the

request of Lord Milner he accepted a seat on the "Nominated" Town Council, a provisional body appointed to organise the municipal affairs of Johannesburg pending the election of a representative Council. Here he worked with such earnestness and ability that, on the municipal franchise being granted in 1903, he was elected by an overwhelming majority at the head of the poll, receiving many votes over the second and above the last successful candidate. Had the wishes of the ratepayers been considered, Mr. Dale Lace should have been the first Mayor of Johannesburg, but

party intrigues decided otherwise. No member of the Town Council has worked harder for the welfare of the town. He was the prime mover in advocating the "ward" system, and has the gratification of knowing that that system will soon supersede the present obsolete, conglomerate mode of election. He is outspoken, fearless, and independent, and refuses to be a party to any intrigues, cliques, or coteries. Indeed, he is one of the few, if not the only one, of the local financial magnates in whom the white population of the Rand have implicit confidence. Mr. Dale Lace is President of the local Manx Association, and presides at the annual gatherings of that and other local institutions. He will be a candidate for parliamentary honours in the first elected assembly, and we have no hesitation in predicting that he will make a still greater mark in the future government of the Transvaal. He is an enthusiastic patron of sport in all its healthy phases, and he is a foundation member of the Wanderers'



Colonel J. DALE LACE.

Club, Johannesburg. Indeed, he presides over more sporting and social gatherings than any other man on the Rand, his beautiful home, "Northward," Parktown, being the scene of many brilliant functions. He is associated with his estimable and popular wife in every philanthropic and charitable movement on the Rand, one of their bountiful acts taking the form of an annual dinner to the inmates of the Nazareth Home.

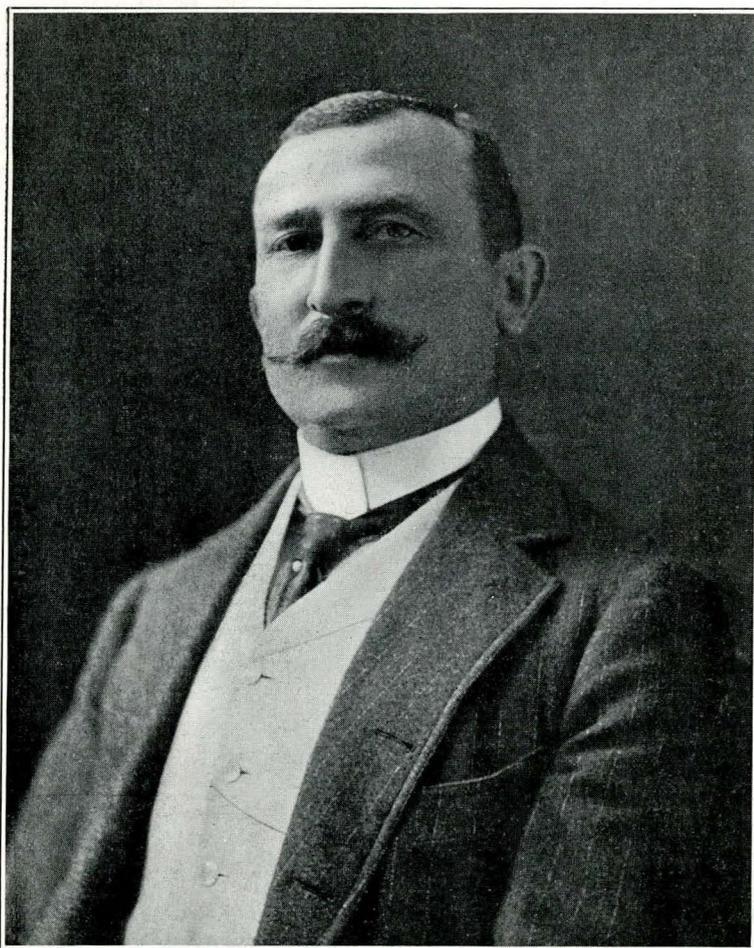
Mr. Dale Lace is a member of the following clubs:—Raleigh Club, London; Rand, New, and Athenæum Clubs, Johannesburg.

GEORGE ALBU, Esq.

MR. GEORGE ALBU, who is recognised as one of the most successful of the Transvaal financiers, was born in Berlin in the year 1857, and received his education at several public schools in the capital. Having completed his curriculum, he passed through various business offices in junior capacities for a space of five years, and at the end of that time, whilst still only 18½ years of age, he left for South Africa, journeying direct to Kimberley. There he commenced as a diamond broker, and a year after his arrival he became a diamond merchant. During the time that he operated in the district he acquired claims at Jagersfontein, Bultfontein and Du-toitspan, and after the amalgamation of the mines of the neighbourhood he departed in 1889 for the Rand. At that rapidly rising centre of the gold mining industry he very soon sprang into favour through his penetrative and discriminative qualities, and shortly after arrival was appointed managing director of the Meyer and Charlton Gold Mining Company. He also became the owner of large interests with his brother Leopold in such other properties as the Roodepoort United, the George Goch,

the Steyn Estate, the Cinderella Deep, the Violet Consolidated, the West Rand Mines, and the Rand Collieries.

In 1895 the assets of the partnership were taken over by the General Mining and Finance Corporation, of which concern he was chairman and managing director in South Africa, whilst his brother fills a similar representative and responsible capacity in London.



GEORGE ALBU, Esq.

Mr. Albu takes an enthusiastic and watchful interest in various sporting clubs on the Witwatersrand, several of which he is vice-president. He was vice-president in 1903 of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, of which he is still a member, as he also is of the Chemical and Metallurgical Society. In clubland Mr. Albu is a member of the Rand, New, Athenæum, and the German Clubs.

During the course of his adoption of South Africa as a home Mr. Albu has made several trips to the Fatherland, and in 1888 he was married to Miss Gertrude Rosendorff, by whom he has had five children. His residence is cosily situated at Doornfontein. Let it be added, in conclusion, that anything bearing his name possesses the assurance of integrity.

LIONEL PHILLIPS, Esq.

IT was not often that the late Mr. Alfred Beit or the Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes erred in their judgment of men, and when they enlisted into their political and financial schemes the sympathetic and far-seeing brain of Mr. LIONEL PHILLIPS—then, in the early Kimberley days, a mine manager—they made one of the most important “strikes” of their eventful lives. The gentleman who is the subject of this epitomised notice was one of the shrewdest and ablest advisers of the deceased great Imperialist, and he has remained the keenest lieutenant of the other, reputed to be the richest man in the world. A son of dear old smoky London, where he was born in August 1854, Mr. Phillips was among those who first visited and appreciated the diamond fields of what is now Kimberley, and, as was inevitable, he came in close contact with the Colossus and the nervous-mannered Mr. Alfred Beit. The result of the acquaintanceship was that he became an enthusiastic sharer in their numerous ventures and that he ultimately coached, in 1889, to the Rand. By that time, as the world knows, the firm of Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co. had sprung into existence and had given proof of the significant part it was to play in the finance of the two hemispheres. It had also established as a subsidiary Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., and it was to fill a high place in that company that Mr. Phillips came to Johannesburg from Diamondopolis. His success was marked, and, consequent on the nerve, resource, and determination which he displayed in making the history and pre-eminence of his house he was appointed to the niche left vacant by the death of Mr. Herman Eckstein. He was a president in those days of the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines, and, as must necessarily have ensued, he



LIONEL PHILLIPS, Esq.

was a bitter opponent of the late ex-President Krüger. It is not surprising, considering the circumstances, that he was one of the four men who initiated the Reform movement, and that on the failure of the Jameson Raid he was condemned to death—a sentence which was commuted to one of a fine of £25,000 and exile in default of an undertaking not to actively interfere in the politics of the Republic for fifteen years. He, with the other liberated prisoners, returned to England after the common incarceration,

and his services were recognised by a partnership in Messrs. Wernher, Beit & Co. Mr. Phillips in that capacity elects to sit, however, on only the directorates of the London Committees of the Angelo Deep, the Cason Gold Mine, the Main Reef Deep, and the Main Reef East Companies, and on the European Committee of the East Rand Proprietary Mines.

He is a clever debater, and one who is listened to with regard by all who are familiar with the intrigues that bespatter the pages of South African history.

Mr. Phillips at the moment of writing is in Johannesburg, where he is throwing all his intense energy into the interests of the firm he is a member of; but when at home he resides at 33, Grosvenor Square, London, or, for relaxation, at Tylney Hall, Winchfield. He is a D.L., a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire, and an Egyptologist and member of the Committee of Commercial Education for the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Phillips was the author of a highly interesting impression of the Raid period, and it may be added that she and her husband are the centre of eager and charmed friends wherever they happen for the time to reside.

ABE BAILEY, Esq.

MR. ABE BAILEY has been a foremost figure in recent South African history, and he seems destined to rise even more prominently in the future of the country. He was born in Cradock in 1865, and received his education at Clewer House, Windsor, England. On leaving school he entered upon a business career with Messrs. Spreckley, White & Lewis, of Cannon Street, London, and remained with that firm for about a year and a half, at the end of which period he returned to South Africa and took over his father's (the Honourable Thomas Bailey) business at Queenstown. After five years' managership of that general merchant's establishment, he in 1886 went to Barberton, passing through Ferreira's Camp (which has now developed into Johannesburg) on his way thither. There he started stock-broking, and in March of the year following he transferred to the Rand in the same capacity, rising in 1889 into an independent speculator. This latter line he continued earnestly to follow, and with success. In the year 1894 he married Miss Kate Paddon, of London, the ceremony taking place at Norwood. Mr. Bailey returned to the land of his birth immediately afterwards, but a little later had occasion to take another trip to England. From this second visit he came back on the 21st December, 1895, and on the 9th of January was thrown into gaol with the other Reformers for alleged complicity in the Jameson Raid. He suffered the common term of imprisonment of about thirteen weeks, and when released left for Great Britain with the majority of his fellow prisoners. The same year he returned to Johannesburg and resumed his speculations, which he continued till 1899, when he had another run home, but immediately came back on the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer war in October, and assisted in raising several irregular corps, viz., the South African Light Horse, Roberts's Horse, Roberts's Bodyguard, and Kitchener's Horse. Mr. Bailey had also agreed to be the honorary representative at Cape Town of the C.I.V.'s, and when these disembarked at the base, he fitted them out. Subsequently he went up country and joined General Pole-Carew's staff as an Intelligence Officer, and three months later, in May 1900, he was appointed Chief Intelligence Officer of that Brigade, and was one of five who were



ABE BAILEY, Esq.

captured by the Boers at Elandsfontein. He went through to Johannesburg and on to Pretoria, and also took part in the fight at Diamond Hill. Following upon the last engagement, he was attached to Colonel Gorrings's flying column, and with that force he remained till 1901 as Major on the staff, having the command of a column for some time. He was in the train that was unsuccessfully "held up" at Kendrew, on which occasion both the engine driver and guard were somewhat severely wounded and no fewer than fourteen bullets penetrated the compartment which Mr. Bailey occupied.

In 1902 Mr. Bailey contracted a severe illness, and perforce went home, but in September of the same year, after the death of the late Hon. C. J. Rhodes, he again came out and stood for the deceased statesman's seat at Barkly West, for which he was returned as Progressive to the Cape House of Assembly. Just after entering upon political life he was elected whip of his party, rendering strenuous assistance in the Council election of 1903 and the Assembly election of 1904. Mr. Abe Bailey and Mr. Lawrence were joint whips during the passing of the Additional Representation Bill, which was carried by a majority of five after two all-night sittings and eighteen divisions.

Mr. Bailey is a keen all-round sportsman, racing, cricket, shooting, &c., receiving his enthusiastic support; and it may be mentioned that his stable has a fine record on the South African Turf. In the year 1904 he sent to the Old Country a cricket team which raised South African cricket from second to first class, and also secured the promise of test matches for the next team visiting England.

Mr. Bailey has residences at Muizenberg, and at Grinstead, Sussex, England; he also farms on a large scale at Colesberg, in the Cape Colony, and Winburg, Orange River Colony.

Politics are now to claim a predominant share of Mr. Bailey's attention, and so appealing is the country's welfare to his interest and sympathy that he resigned his seat for Barkly West with the consent of his constituents in the early months of 1905 in order that he might devote his energies and recognised abilities to play a leading part in the institution of representative, as a preliminary to responsible, government of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

JULIUS JEPPE, Esq.

WHEN Mr. JULIUS JEPPE set out upon his life's career he must have chosen Euclid's exposition, *Quod erat demonstrandum* for his motto. What has not been done by him? one might well ask. A veritable Midas, his touch has magnetised all things and his Q.E.D. has been accomplished. Luck is not everything in this world; one might have all the chances and opportunities that Fate can bestow, but what of that if there is little else on which to build a suitable foundation: Nature must supply the fabrics, character must be the mason in the building. However favourable or advantageous the site, no good is obtained, no erection worthy of the name can be raised, unless its composition consists of material as true and solid as to utterly defy all the storms and buffets of this world. Thus we have such a building in Julius Jeppe, to whom Fate has indeed been good, and to whom Nature has still been kinder. Born at Rostock in Germany, Mr. Jeppe was brought at the age of twelve years by his parents to South Africa. His home was then made in Pretoria, which in those early days was quite a town in embryo. His education was begun on a very sound basis in Germany, and completed in this town at the hands of a gentleman who subsequently held the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the late ex-President Krüger. On leaving school Mr. Jeppe entered life as clerk to the firm of Schiffmann & Co., of Pretoria, and in this capacity that genius which

latterly so dominated everything began to unfold itself and to gradually expand with the increasing intimacy of commerce and finance. Born to rule, he soon rose on the ladder of success, and it was not long before he gained the gratifying ambition of attaining to the managership of that firm. But there was no standstill in his life: fresh battles were to be won, fresh fields to be discovered, and new aims and interests to be sought; therefore with the first dawn of triumph that swept over the bare tracts of veld now dignified and designated as Johannesburg, we find young Jeppe foremost in the pioneering rank with heart and soul

afire, and every fibre of his nature all aglow with the light of future schemes, the realisation of which meant a kingdom to his pride. The years rolled by and Mr. Jeppe's career and fame grew like Jonah's gourd. Mining, agriculture, building, &c., all these interests came within his magic touch, Johannesburg grew and so did he, the one so closely interwoven with the other that to separate them is impossible. It is equally impossible to do more than summarise the main events of Mr. Jeppe's life. To write in detail would require a volume and want of space forbids us that. His wonderful capacity for managing and organising schemes that ultimately ended with such satisfaction,

made his services of more than ordinary value. His establishment of townships, his consolidation and developments of mining companies, his adaptation for arranging and facilitating financial and administrative matters, calls for boundless admiration and respect. Great in creating his kingdom he was equally great in defending it, and during his military career that inevitably issued from the "sturm and drang" around him he showed his loyalty and patriotism even at the price of much self-sacrifice. Under all its auspices Julius Jeppe exhibited an unflinching resolution to maintain the rights and privileges of the town that was so dear to him. He has been a Town Councillor since 1889, and was also an alderman for some years prior to the late



JULIUS JEPPE, Esq.

war. In 1903 he came out at the head of the United Conference Ticket, and as hitherto, continued to do yeoman service to the town of Johannesburg. He is also an energetic member of the Executive of the Chamber of Mines and of the Rand Water Board, thus fully representing in his able self the interests of the public on these our three most important bodies. Apart from his public capacities and abilities, Mr. Jeppe is a man of many resources and of a versatile nature. He is a member of all the important clubs of the Rand and an enthusiastic sportsman in every way.

J. W. LEONARD, Esq., K.C.

MR. JAMES WESTON LEONARD, K.C., Chairman of the Transvaal Bar Council and leader of the Transvaal Bar, was born at Somerset East, Cape Colony, in 1853. He received his education at Gill College, Cape Colony, and Cape Town University, graduating LL.B. at the latter institution in 1876. The same year he was called to the Cape Bar, and he practised at Cape Town till 1888. In 1879 he was returned member of Parliament for the Oudtshoorn district, and he continued to represent

that constituency for almost ten years. He was Attorney-General for a few months in 1881 in the Sprigg Ministry, and he filled the same office again in 1882, holding it this time for about two years in Sir Thomas Scanlen's Ministry. Part of that period the late Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes was a colleague as Treasurer-General. In 1883 Mr. Leonard took silk, and five years later he came to the Transvaal and practised at the Rand Bar. While at the Cape he played a very prominent part in political events, especially those occurring in 1883 and 1884, when with Mr. Rhodes he worked strenuously to defeat the late ex-President Krüger's schemes for securing possession of Bechuanaland and cutting off the British

advance north towards Rhodesia. Indeed, it was mainly due to his and Mr. Rhodes' influence that exercised this, and the British Government were induced by Sir H. Robinson and sympathisers at home to send out the Warren expedition in 1884, a move that proved an effective checkmate. There was an impetus given to Mr. Leonard's enthusiasm for the political arena when he migrated to the Rand. He became a zealous and conspicuous member of the National Union which was established in Johannesburg

in the early nineties with the object of asserting the rights of the Uitlanders, and he delivered numerous brilliant and rousing speeches on behalf of the cause he had espoused.

In 1895 he was very actively associated with the Reform movement which culminated in the trial and imprisonment of the Reform Committee after the Jameson Raid. When liberated he went to Great Britain, and was in 1897 called to the English Bar at the Middle Temple,

practising on and off until the war was finished. Then he returned to the Transvaal, where he has since conducted an extensive and lucrative practice. From the time he was called at the Cape Mr. Leonard has been noted among his compeers, and after his very early appearances there has not been a *cause célèbre* in South Africa in which he has not been retained for his comprehensive legal knowledge, his masterly mental grip, his acumen and versatility in debate and cross-examination and his convincing eloquence in address. Famous though he be, however, in the Law Courts, he is no hermit of the study; he finds a gratifying relaxation in open-air sports and the pleasures of social



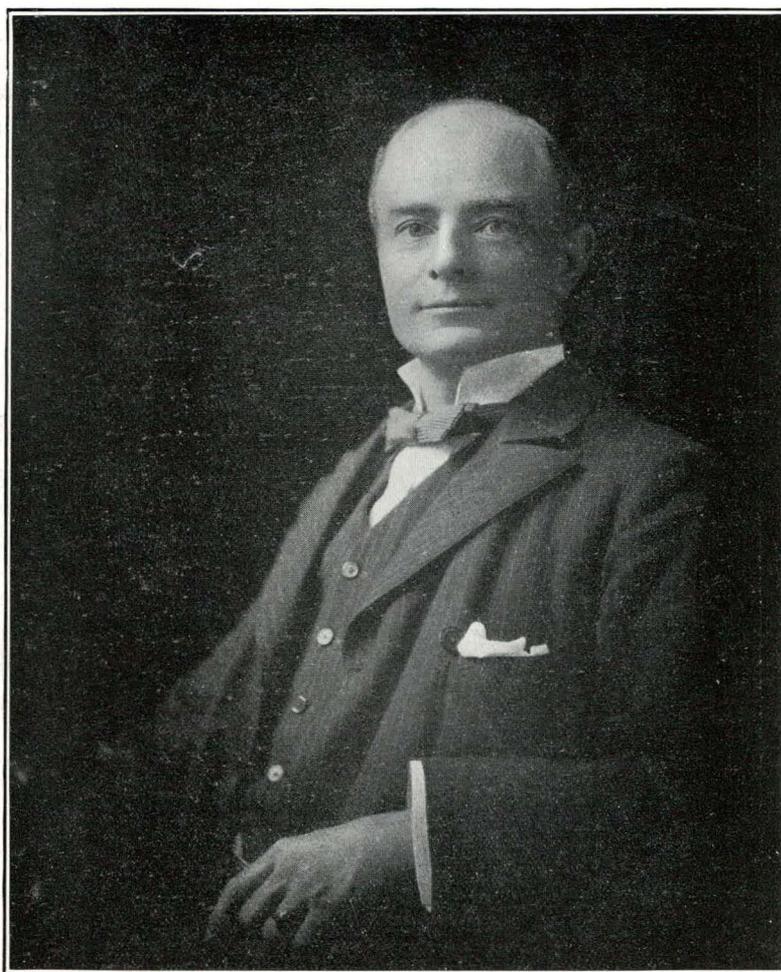
J. W. LEONARD, Esq.

life. He is a steward of the Jockey Club of South Africa and of the Johannesburg Turf Club, and he has always been a keen patron of racing. He was one of the most ardent members of the Cape Hunt Club, and still finds leisure for some shooting; and he is a popular member of the Johannesburg, Rand, New, and Athenæum Clubs, the Cape Town Civil Service and City Clubs, and the St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, London. Mr. Leonard, who is married, is also a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association.

Dr. WILLIAM THOMAS FREDERICK DAVIES.

D.S.O., M.D., B.S. (London), M.R.C.S. (England).

DR. W. T. F. DAVIES is a distinguished member of the medical profession in Johannesburg, Major and second in command of the Imperial Light Horse Volunteers, and a social favourite in the city generally. He was born at Swansea (South Wales) in the year 1860, and is a son of Dr. E. Davies, of South Wales. Educated privately, he walked Guy's Hospital, London, eventually taking his M.D. and B.S. degrees at the London University. He married, in 1886, Florence, youngest daughter of Thomas Dixon, merchant, of London and Kimberley, and has issue three sons. In the year 1888 Dr. Davies arrived in South Africa, making his residence in Johannesburg, and commencing practice. Of the many Randites who have gained name and fame in South Africa, Dr. Davies is one of the most prominent. He was



Dr. W. T. F. DAVIES.

a member of the Reform Committee in the year 1895, and was one of those who suffered imprisonment with Dr. Jameson and others. On the outbreak of the late Boer war Dr. Davies joined the Imperial Light Horse, which corps he helped to raise. He served throughout the siege of Ladysmith, and subsequently served as Principal Medical Officer with Colonel Mahon on the Mafeking relief force. His brilliant services were rewarded by special mention in despatches, and the reward of the Distinguished Service Order medal. His medical labours have also been universally appreciated, and Dr. Davies has on three different occasions been elected President of the Transvaal Medical Society. At the present time he holds the important position of Consulting Surgeon to the Johannesburg Hospital and the Victoria Maternity Hospital.

The Hon. Sir RICHARD SOLOMON, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.L.C.

THERE are few men better known throughout South Africa than the present Attorney-General of the Transvaal, the subject of this biography, who has for years past been a prominent figure in the political arena.

Sir Richard Solomon was born at Cape Town, in 1850, so that he is in every sense of the word a colonial. His father, the late Rev. E. Solomon, was a missionary in the Transkei, and knowing the advantage of a sound education to any young man, sent his son to the South African College and later to Cambridge, where he came out twenty-third wrangler. Mr. Solomon, as he was then, took up the study of the law and was called to the Bar in 1879. His first official appointment of any importance was that of legal adviser to Lord Rosmead

on the Commission of Inquiry which was held in 1886. He subsequently returned to his native land, and in 1893 was elected to the Cape Assembly.

In 1896, when the Reform prisoners were on trial in Pretoria, Mr. Solomon was retained with Mr. Advocate Wessels to defend

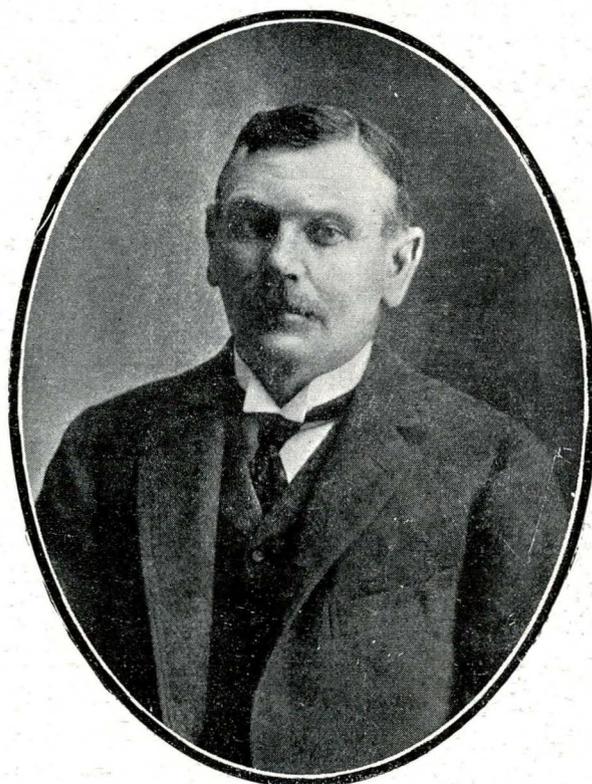
them, and at the conclusion of the trial he again returned to the Cape. When the Schreiner Ministry came into force in 1898 Mr. Solomon was appointed Attorney-General, which office he held until 1901, when he was knighted.

From that year until the end of the Boer war Sir Richard Solomon acted as legal adviser to Lord Kitchener, and his services were so highly

valued that he was rewarded with the C.B. After the Transvaal was handed over to the civil administration Sir Richard Solomon was appointed legal adviser to that executive, and since the Legislative Council was established in 1902 he has been a member of that body, the Executive Council, the Inter-Colonial Council, and Attorney-General of the Transvaal. During his political career Sir Richard Solomon's actions have at times been subjected to a considerable

amount of criticism, but he has always been noted for his fair mindedness and honesty of purpose, and there is not the slightest doubt but that his services to both the Transvaal and the Cape Colony have been invaluable.

Sir Richard married the daughter of the Rev. J. Walton.



Sir RICHARD SOLOMON.

THE decisions of Mr. Justice JOHN STEPHEN CURLEWIS, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, show a comprehensive knowledge of the laws of the country and an acumen which are satisfying to even the most recalcitrant of litigants. The son of the Rev. J. F. Curlewis, Judge Curlewis was born at Paarl, Cape Colony, in 1863, and from the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, where he received his education, he graduated B.A. and LL.B. at the Cape University. In 1883 he joined the Cape Civil Service, acting from 1886 till 1888 as clerk to the Special Court at Kimberley, also, in the course of the same period, acting as amanuensis to the Crown Prosecutor there. In the year last mentioned—having, meantime, been admitted an advocate of the Cape Supreme Court—he resigned from the Cape Civil Service, and was admitted an advocate of the High Court of the South African Republic. So keen an ability did he display in the behalf of the numerous clients who enlisted his services that he was in 1899 raised to the Bench as acting Judge of the same colony. Owing to the universal confidence in his indifference to bias and his extensive legal knowledge he was entrusted with the Presidentship of the Special Criminal Court which sat at Johannesburg from October 1899 till February 1900. His position as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal dates from 1903, and it may be added, in conclusion, that he resides at Arcadia, Pretoria.

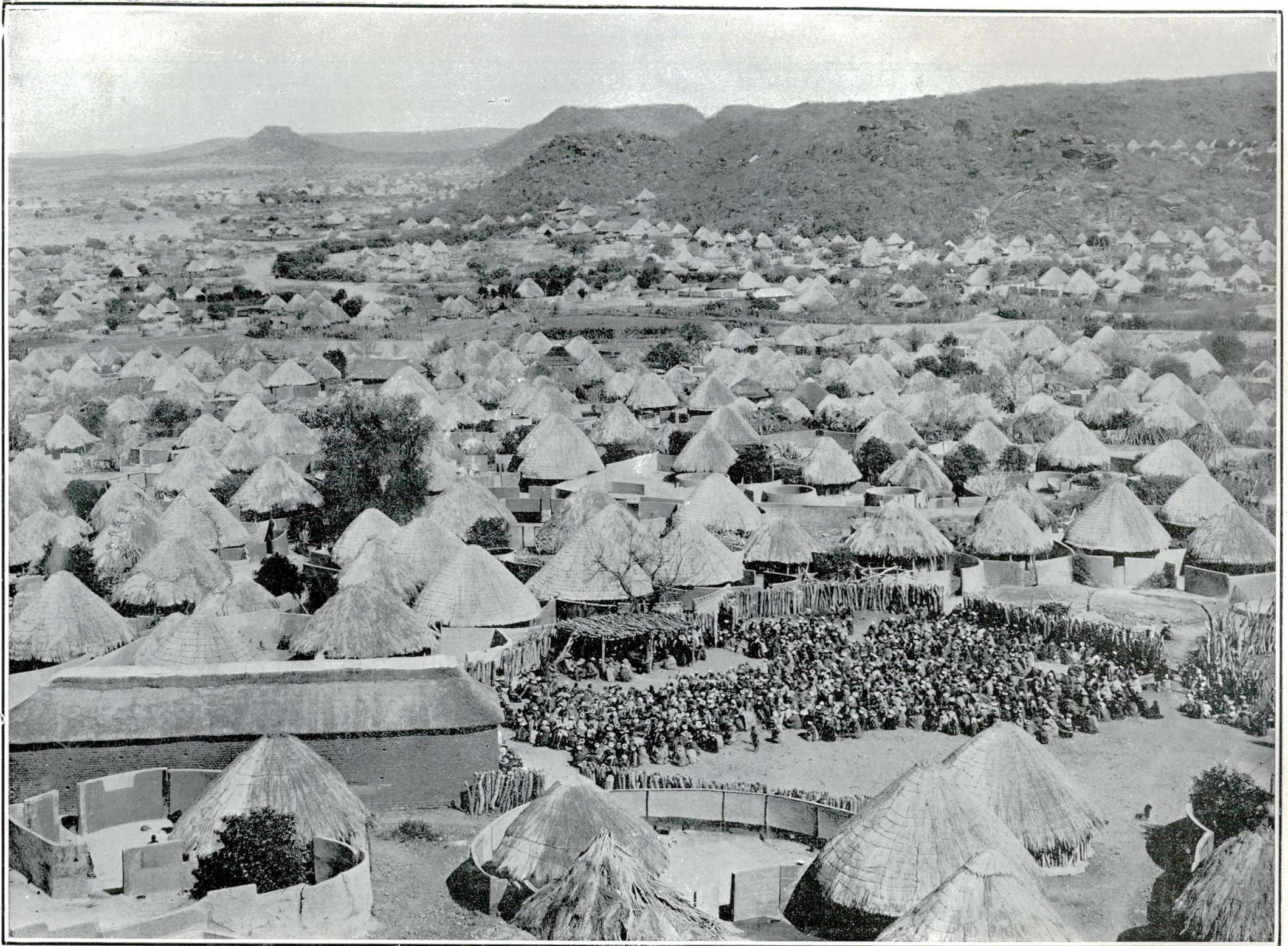
MR. JUSTICE WESSELS was born at Cape Town in 1862, and is a son of J. C. Wessels, Esq., a well-known solicitor of that town. He was educated at the South African College, graduating at the Cape University and obtaining a Jameson Scholarship. He then went to Downing College, Cambridge, and was a scholar of that college, where he took a first class in the Law Tripos and the George Long Scholarship. He afterwards went to the Middle Temple, and there obtained a Middle Temple Scholarship. He joined the Cape Bar in 1886 and the Transvaal Bar a year later; was legal adviser to Lord Roberts, 1900–1901, and was raised to the Bench in 1902. In his young days he was fond of both cricket and football and a devotee of everything in the sporting line. He is president of the Public Library, a member of the Pretoria and Rand Clubs and the Civil Service Club of Cape Town. He married a daughter of Colonel Ben Duff, late Secretary of the Post Office at Cape Town, and has three children.

NO record of the prominent men of South Africa would be complete without a biography of Sir PERCY FITZPATRICK. He was born at Kingwilliamstown, Cape Colony, in 1862, his father being the Hon. J. C. Fitzpatrick, an Irish barrister, who was at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape Colony. Sir Percy was educated at St. Gregory's College, near Bath, and returned to South Africa in 1884. He went to Barberton in 1886 and three years later the Rand claimed his attention. During his sojourn in Barberton he edited the "Barberton Herald," and has always had literary tastes. He remained on the Rand until 1891, when he became a member of the Randolph Churchill expedition through Mashonaland, and in the following year, on his return to Johannesburg, entered the service of Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co. as head of the intelligence department.

He was one of the founders, and also honorary secretary, of the Reform Committee, and, with other members, suffered for his complicity in the Jameson Raid. He was arrested in 1896, refused bail, tried and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of £3,000, or in lieu thereof an additional year's incarceration, which sentence was subsequently commuted to one year's imprisonment; but, together with the other reformers, he was released after but a brief period of durance vile. In 1897 he gave most important evidence before the Industrial Commission, and later before the Concession Commission, and in 1899 he was largely instrumental in bringing about the Bloemfontein Conference, which, however, had no successful issue.

Sir Percy took a prominent part in the War Debt negotiations with the Home Government, and is one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council. He was a member of the Inter-Colonial Council until last year, when he resigned. He was knighted in 1902 for services rendered to the Transvaal, and during that year was President of the Chamber of Mines. He has written several books which are well known, the principal being "Through Mashonaland with Pick and Pen" and "The Transvaal from Within." He had a severe illness last year, and the anxious inquiries during its duration, as well as the numerous congratulations on his recovery, testify to his popularity and the esteem in which he is held by all classes of the community.

Sir Percy Fitzpatrick married the daughter of John Cubitt, Esq., of Pretoria.



CHIEF LINCHWE ADDRESSING HIS NATIVES AT MOCHUDI.



MARKET SQUARE, JOHANNESBURG.

The Late PAUL KRÜGER, ex-President Transvaal Republic.

PAUL KRÜGER came from good Teutonic stock—his relatives can to this day be traced in the province of Hanover and Lueneburger Heide. He was born at a farm near Colesberg, in the north-eastern frontier district of Cape Colony on October 10th, 1825. Little is known of his earliest years, but he personally informed the writer that the time of his actual school teaching amounted to exactly three months. We first hear of him at ten years of age. Ox-whip in hand, his rifle slung across his shoulder, and clad in corduroys, he was one of the marchers in the Great Trek from the Cape to the Limpopo, bound, in the first instance, for the Vaal. Behind them was, in their opinion, oppression from an unwelcome foreign Government, ahead liberty in an unknown land, for the possession of which they had to fight inch by inch with blood-thirsty and marauding Zulu impis.

Vechtkop battle in 1835 proved to these Kaffir hordes that the white man was henceforth to rule supreme in the land, and Paul Krüger—then a boy of ten—was one of the most gallant and determined defenders of the hundred men, women, and children, in the wagon laager which thenceforth became a landmark in South African history.

Ten years later we find him at Potchefstroom, earnestly considering the project of becoming a minister of the Gospel; but strongly persuaded by his friends to drop the idea, he threw himself into a hunter's life, and penetrated far north of the Zambesi in his various expeditions, on some of which he experienced remarkable adventures, and had many narrow escapes of being wiped out.

Twenty years after (1855) we hear of him as Commandant in the first Magato war, and after an abortive invasion of the Free State he rose in 1864 with Pretorius elected as President, to the proud position of being chosen Commandant-General of the Transvaal. These years were a period of acute dissension and strife amongst the burghers, and culminated in the election of the Rev. François Burger, a colonial minister and most well-intentioned but weak-minded idealist, to the position of State President of the South African Republic. A shameful story of fratricidal political intrigue with its final inevitable result, the British annexation of 1879, the subsequent Boer rising and successful war of independence in 1881, with its sorrowful remembrance for British military men and residents in the Transvaal, ended in the famous Pretoria Convention, which with its subsequent modifications was fated to have such an important bearing on the political developments of the next quarter of a century.

Paul Krüger found himself President of the Transvaal one morning in 1883, visiting England with Generals Smit

and Joubert in November of the same year to obtain another convention; in which last object he was successful, chiefly by rugged persuasive eloquence and impressing Lord Derby by his undoubted characteristic and powerful personality.

Lost Opportunities.

Meanwhile the Republic went steadily to the verge of national bankruptcy. A now well-known Pretorian laid the foundation of his great fortune and enabled the Government to pull through by the loan of an urgently needed £6,000 sterling, when, hey presto! the entire prospect was changed by the discovery of Bray's golden quarry on the Sheba Hill and other rich auriferous reefs in the De Kaap district. Barberton rose as a mining city as if by magic, and became a live magnet for all South Africa from

Natal to Table Mountain, just as Kimberley had been the attraction in the early seventies. The discovery of the marvellous "banket" reefs by the Strubens at the Witwatersrand followed. People poured into Boerland from the very ends of the world, and as with the stroke of a magician's wand another great city arose where two years before an occasional ox wagon once a month had broken the silence of the bracing grass veld plains. Government and people of the land found themselves literally wallowing in money, and faced by an entirely new population. It was then that the Uitlander problem arose; it was then Paul Krüger had his first chance to become one of the greatest men of his age, but would not see it, as he steadily declined or was unable to see the marvellous opportunities granted to him afterwards time after time, from the days of the 1895 boom to the courteous invitation sent by the British Government to be an honoured guest, and to settle all outstanding differences after the de-



The Late Ex-PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

plorable mistake of the Raid right away to the days of the Industrial Commission Report in 1897 and the final opportunity before the crash in August 1899, when international finance offered an equitable bridge for an amicable settlement of all differences existing between the Rand and Pretoria. It was not to be. Elected for the second time as State President in 1888, he appointed Dr. Leyds, an able and most ambitious young Hollander advocate, as State Secretary, this proving in every way the most ill-advised step of his régime, the move which within ten years was to cost him his position and reputation, and deprive his people of their country and their flag.

If ever mortal man should receive the reward due to his malevolent deeds, perpetrated at the expense of the untold misery of his compatriots, and the practical wiping out of two sturdy nations, let us hope that Dr. Johannes Willem Leyds will come to his own. Seldom has a single individual

been able to gull a people so completely, and with such dire tragic results, as the self-styled ambassador and plenipotentiary extraordinary to all the courts of Europe with the exception of that at St. James's. This astute and ambitious Hollander studied the President's character so closely, at the same time hypnotising the old autocrat so effectively with the idea of his personal importance, that he was practically the President, dictator, and ruler of the Transvaal from 1888 to 1898, and with what sinister results we have seen.

The Game that Failed.

Those on the spot always knew only too well that in his heart of hearts Dr. Leyds hated the Boers as a semi-savage nation, and he made no secret of his sentiment to his friends. He bluffed his Government at Pretoria, and for years with wonderful diplomacy "spoofed" the old President with tales of his wonderful diplomatic influence and successes, and, just before the war, with almost pathetic stories of continental intervention being certain in case of defeat. He actually succeeded, even in the face of the German and Dutch Governments' strong advice to Oom Paul not in any case to provoke hostilities, in bluffing the Boer Volksraad into the belief that such official friendly advice was only necessary diplomatic byplay, and urged them to issue the ultimatum, that indefensible challenge, which, followed by the unheard-of invasion of British territories, cut away at one fell swoop all solid sympathy and moral support from the cause of the Boer Republics, from the friends in Europe, both in the Government and amongst the people. The President was warned, but allowed himself to be blindly drawn into the net. Dr. Leyds has gone back into the obscurity from whence he came, to no one's sorrow, least of all to that of his numerous compatriots for whom his unholy machinations have spelt widespread ruin, disaster, and disappearance as a factor in South African politics.

"Be Loyal and Trust Nobody."

Already in 1893 the feelings of the burghers had been so worked up by the various exposures of the cliques surrounding the Government that the result of the Presidential election in that year was distinctly doubtful; in fact, it proved to be a toss-up and almost in favour of General Joubert, but the latter's incomprehensible vacillating policy, coupled with the overwhelming effect of the Raid two years later, led to a distinct and brilliant victory at the polls for Mr. Krüger, against the Progressive Schalk Burger, at his last election in May 1898, which result, sad to record, made him an absolutely impossible man to reason with, even on the part of his best friend. It was at this juncture that Oom Paul often quoted one of his favourite maxims, "Wees getrouw en vertrouw niemand,"—"Be loyal and trust nobody."

A Mystical Visionary.

I once heard a good description of him by an American visitor, which, in its transcendent contrasts, gives a brilliant word picture of the dead Colossus. Said he in New York: "Oom Paul is a Boer of Boers, uncouth, unschooled, conceited, bigoted, and grasping. Literally bristling with suspicion of men and their motives, and frequently groundlessly prejudiced in consequence thereof, he would be tickled by your gross flattery, yet withal show himself to be of iron nerve; almost intensely loyal to his people and their push to national independence, self-reliant, bold, a gallant fighter, possessed of wary cunning, ambitious to a high degree, physically dominating, and fearless of impending danger. An old hunter of wild beasts, he was decidedly clever at making his plans, and biding his time for carrying them out; resolute in action and far-seeing in his own particular crude ways in shaping the future of his country." To which I would add, after ten years' closer study of Oom Paul's remarkable personality, that he was saturated with a profound belief in the Almighty, which appeared somewhat hypocritical to strangers. Quite a fanatic in believing himself called to a great life-mission for his own nation; totally devoid of even ordinary elementary education and

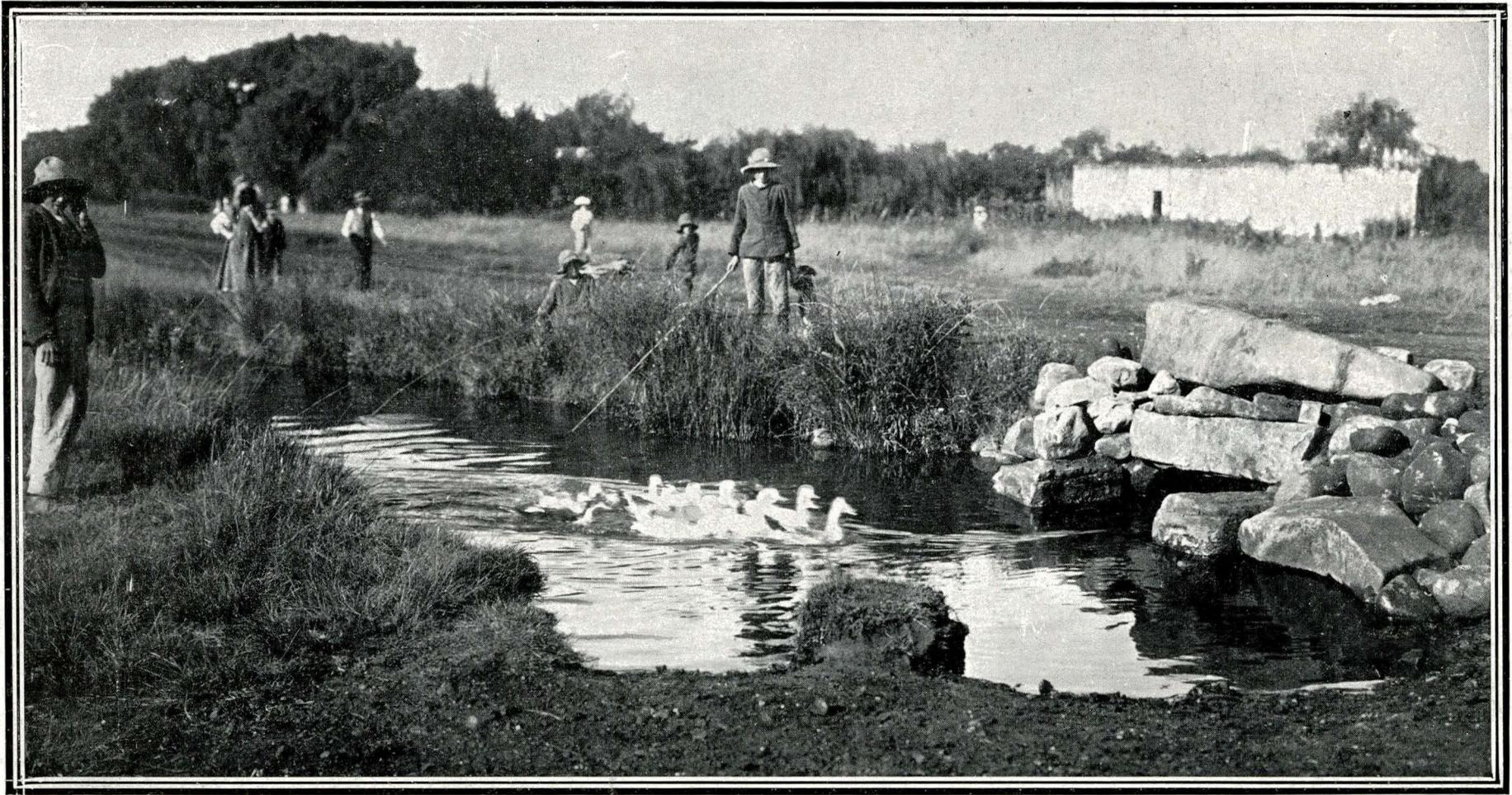
manner beyond reading the Bible and writing letters with considerable trouble; possessed of pure and unalloyed affection for wife and family, and from that point of view a patriarchal model of virtue in his everyday life and surroundings; up to January 1896 a man of his word, which could certainly not be said of him afterwards. Speaking from keen inside personal experience, I found him strictly honourable in financial dealings, with inclinations to avarice, and quite unable to enjoy the pleasures of accumulating wealth, which, beyond giving him homely comforts and the means for lavish support to the Dopper Church, did not appeal to him—though the rapid requirements of it was certainly practised most successfully by his family circle and an ever-extending political appanage. He was immensely beloved and revered by his own Doppers, in a manner which was at all times utterly incomprehensible to the Uitlander and those of the Johannesburg population who made the Transvaal goldfields their temporary home, with the idea of flitting as soon as the necessary pile had been made. Admitting that Paul Krüger in his last decade committed great and disastrous political errors, even then many excuses are to be found for such. Let it always be remembered, when standing at his bier, that he had to fill an exceptionally difficult rôle in mediating between two extremely contrasted sections, and in these efforts he was bound to create hostility. It fell to him (as it fell to Lord Milner later) to pilot a young country through a difficult transition stage, and to, as it were, superintend the pouring in of new wines into old bottles; and his efforts—half-hearted as they may have been—to satisfy more or less the righteous and legitimate demands of the newcomers, whilst respecting the often unreasonable and too conservative susceptibilities of the old burghers in the strongholds of Dopperdom, would have certainly tested the abilities of a much more brilliant statesman. It must in justice be admitted that Krüger's task was of an almost superhuman magnitude, and that failure, if not disaster, at some time or another was, under the circumstances, inevitable. Yet he had loyal and true burgher and alien friends to warn him of the grave results bound to ensue from the ostrich-like policy of hiding the head in the sand to escape seeing the threatening and gathering storm. We have further to remember that most probably the history of the Transvaal from 1885 to 1895 offers no parallel in the last century from many points of view—with its white population trebled, the country first palpitating on the verge of national bankruptcy, then finding itself almost unexpectedly with its coffers overflowing with sovereigns, in a degree of actual material prosperity undreamt of by a purely pastoral community, which was suddenly precipitated into a period of commercial and industrial wealth unequalled in the annals of South Africa. The task to Paul Krüger, who to me in many ways was always the incarnation of a grim sixteenth-century figure, was one of the greatest anachronisms ever known to build up a modern state from gold, yielded unexpectedly to human investigation, energy and applied knowledge by a willing soil. The complex difficulties of modern government seemed to overshadow with anxiety even the organising genius of a Milner, as they even do the work of Cecil Rhodes' heirs north of the Limpopo. How, then, could one really blame Paul Krüger, confronted as he was by these same problems at practically a moment's notice?

But what we may generously admit to-day is that he repeatedly demonstrated the possession of the best qualities usually characteristic of a born ruler, that he did a great deal, until the disastrous days of New Year week in 1896, towards reconciling the old elements to the growing changes in the country, and that his rugged determination, tenacity, and fearless patriotism, together with many magnificent services rendered to the State during a great public career of fully half a century, up to the day he was forced to leave his beloved consort in the hands of a gallant enemy, and to flee his country to Europe as an exile, will not be warped or distorted by partisan or racial feelings in the hour when he was gathered to his fathers, to the bourn whence no one returns to this vale of earthly sorrows.

L. WEINTHAL.



POPULAR CORNER, BOKSBURG LAKE.



VIEW NEAR POTCHEFSTROOM.

ISAAC NICHOLAS VAN ALPHEN was born in 1854, at Beek, near Nymegen, Netherlands, and is the son of Isaac Van Alphen, of educational fame in the early pioneering days of the old settlers. He landed in South Africa at the early age of three, and in 1866 entered the printing trade under Mr. James Cooper Rous, the manager of the Government printing office, where he obtained much knowledge. In 1871 he went to Potchefstroom, where he joined the staff of the "Transvaal Advocate," this paper being followed by "De Transvaal," and remained with the proprietor until after the war of 1880-81, oftentimes engaged in fighting during his work. In 1881 he was appointed Postmaster and Acting Landdrost of Potchefstroom, acting at the same time as Public Prosecutor and Market Master. Four years later he succeeded Mr. Jan Adam de Vogel on his death as Postmaster-General of the Republic, and for this purpose proceeded to Pretoria. The same year, 1885, he was appointed Justice of the Peace of the State.

During his administration as Postmaster-General of the Republic Mr. Van Alphen did much to accelerate and improve the postal communication of the times. Under his wise and intuitive rule a complete reformation was inaugurated, and he introduced many new systems and improvements which greatly mitigated the inconvenience of delay and other evils. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster-General for Swaziland, when he immediately extended the Transvaal postal system to that territory, under the control of his Pretoria office. More extensions were developed under his direction, until practically the whole of South Africa became united by a network of postal branches, and a uniform system of exchange of mails was introduced.

In 1889 he was appointed Secretary to the Swaziland Joint Commission, this being a delegation to inquire into the state of affairs in Swaziland and to report to the Governments concerned. The Commissioners were:— For the South African Republic: The late Commandant P. J. Joubert, the late General Vice-President N. J. Smit, the late Dr. A. Krause, Attorney-General, as legal adviser. For the British Government: The late Sir Francis de



MRS. VAN ALPHEN.

Winton, K.C.M.G., and Colonel Martin, C.M.G., Commissioners, Mr. Advocate Schreiner, legal adviser, and Captain Baden-Powell (Mafeking), Secretary. Mr. Theo. Shepstone attended as resident adviser of the Swazi Queen Regent.

Mr. Van Alphen has taken an immense interest in the public welfare of his country. As member of almost all public institutions and committees he has exerted his powers to the utmost to further the advancement and development of commercial and political interests. As member of the Burghers' Park Committee it was mainly due to his energy that Pretoria became possessed of such a fine park and recreation grounds.

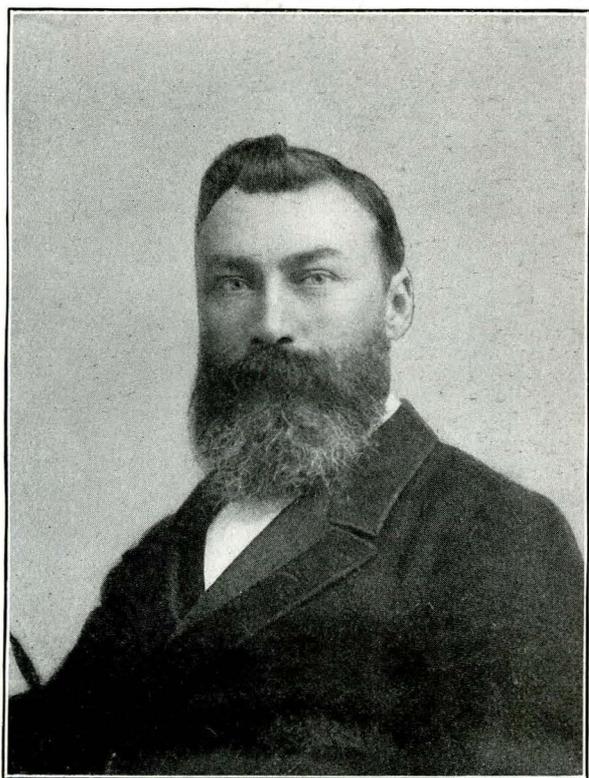
In 1897 he was commissioned by the Government to represent the Transvaal at the Quinquennial Universal Postal Union Congress at Washington, U.S.A., and on his way thither he visited England and much of the Continent. On his return Mr. Van Alphen resumed his duties, taking an active part in all the leading debates and affairs of the time.

Among his many public appointments he was member of the municipality of Potchefstroom, local director of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, member of the Medical Committee, 1899, and member of the Board of Management for the Robinson Bonanza, Ferreira Deep, and Rose Deep Gold Mines.

During the Jameson Raid he was appointed Chief Commandant of Burgher Guard for Government Buildings, Pretoria, and during the great flood of 1893 he was chosen Chairman of the Relief Committee.

Space will not permit us to enlarge in detail on the many public capacities in which Mr. Van Alphen has so ably done his duty. In times of war as well as of peace he has ever been at the front, urging on and exemplifying by his own character and example the glorious unselfishness of working always for the public good.

SOUTH AFRICA has not yet produced another of either sex who has rivalled in achievement with pen and brush the late Mrs. F. W. BARBER, née Mary Elizabeth Bowker, daughter of Miles Bowker, of Tharfield, Lower Albany.



MR. I. N. VAN ALPHEN.

In reviewing Mr. Barber's interesting and varied career it is impossible to do him the justice he merits from want of space. Our brief summary of his important and useful life has been little short of cataloguing the main events of his career. His life has been many-sided, comprising as it does that of farmer, frontier policeman, explorer, hunter, miner, prospector, and speculator. His expeditions have extended into almost every remote part of Central South Africa and the colonies, while on the Continent they have included nearly every country in Europe, besides visiting Egypt and travelling up the Nile. A man of culture and refinement that in no way have deteriorated from the rougher influences of life, he figures prominently among the leading men who have aided in the promotion and extension of South African interests. His enthusiasm and love of sport, natural history, and enterprise is characterised by self-restraint, probably due to his excellent home training. Throughout his career he has shown a singular recognition of the higher ideals of life.

THE Transvaal presents many instances of self-made men—men who started at the bottom rung of the commercial or financial ladder and by their perseverance, industry and enterprise, succeeded not only in building up huge fortunes for themselves but in branding their names indelibly on the commercial and industrial fabric of the country. The history of these old pioneers is very interesting and instructive. Settling in a country inhabited mostly by the uncivilized aborigine, they saw the fierce combats between the native tribes; they saw the wilderness become inhabited; they participated in the struggle between the civilized and uncivilized, and finally they had the gratification of witnessing the supremacy of the white race.

Prominent, if not foremost, amongst the old pioneers of the Transvaal is the subject of our sketch, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM BECKETT, the founder of T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd., one of the oldest and largest commercial houses in the Transvaal. Mr. Beckett first saw the light of day in Middlesex, England, in the year 1851. Soon after his birth his parents left England for Australia, attracted there by the discovery of gold, landing at the city of Melbourne, which was then only a canvas town, not one brick having been laid upon the other. Leaving Melbourne the family travelled up country to Castlemaine, and here Mr. Beckett received his first colonial education. They remained there until the end of 1864, when the roaming spirit of Mr. Beckett, Sen., caused the unmarried portion of the family to leave for "Sunny South Africa," landing in Port Elizabeth in November 1864, forty-one years ago. They

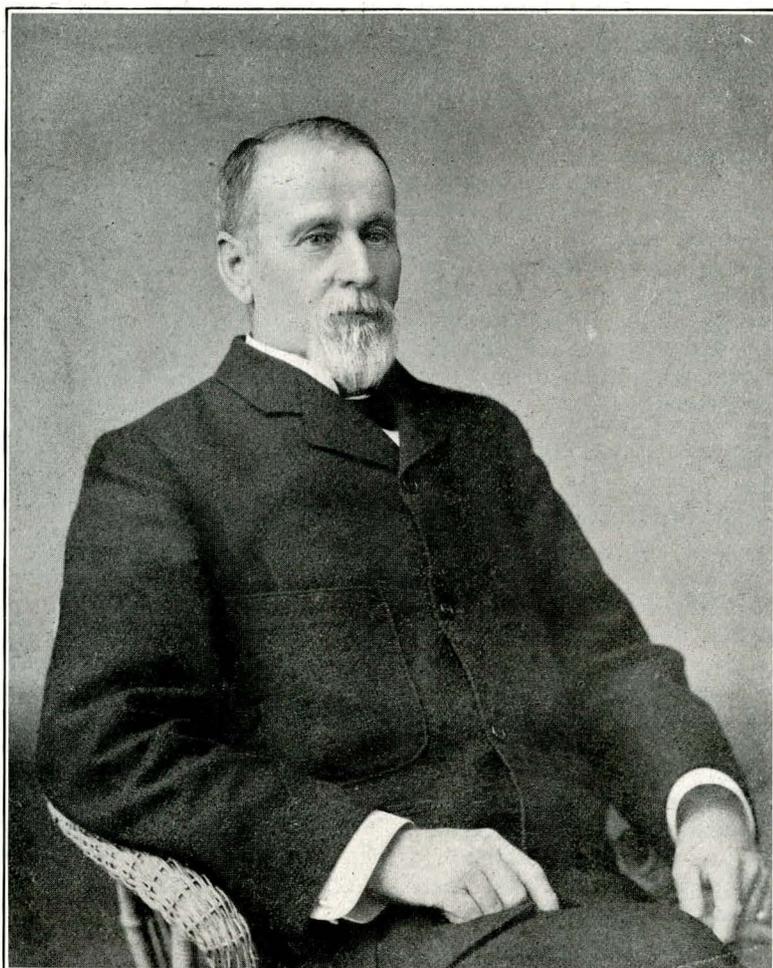
left Melbourne in a sailing vessel which took them to Mauritius, the port of its destination, where they had to land and wait some months for a vessel sailing for the Cape. Unfortunately while at Mauritius a plague fever broke out which carried off thousands daily, so they decided to leave the island at any cost and at all risks. A small schooner of 150 tons laden with sugar offered itself, having been chartered for Port Elizabeth. This opportunity they availed themselves of, and arranged with the captain (who was the owner) to take them to that port. Accordingly, sleeping accommodation was made and berths were fixed up on the sugar bags, with the result that, with a passenger list of nine persons (including an extra passenger), the journey was far from comfortable, and very different to what a voyage at the present time with all the modern comforts and conveniences would be. The voyage was a very boisterous one, beating them about the Indian Ocean and the Cape

for six weeks, but eventually they arrived safely at Port Elizabeth in November 1864, where young Master Beckett's education was finished as far as possible. At the age of sixteen he decided upon a commercial career and was fortunate in entering the services of Messrs. Savage & Hill, now Savage & Sons, at the magnificent salary of £36 per annum, where the first principles that were to decide his future life were instilled under the guidance of Mr. Sidney Hill, who is still living on his beautiful estate "Langford," near Bristol, England.

About three years after entering the services of Messrs. Savage & Hill the Vaal River diamond fields were opened up in 1870; these were later on named Kimberley. The adventurous spirit within him again became rampant, and he decided to try his

fortune on new fields once more, diamond digging being the attraction this time. A party of six was formed and they started practically for the "unknown." They chartered an ox-wagon and, with six months' supplies, started off, thinking that by the end of that period their fortunes would be made. Alas, they were doomed to disappointment! After travelling for seventy-two days they reached a town on the Vaal River called Klipdrift, now Barkly West. The party, after a few weeks' digging, broke up disappointed, and retraced their steps to Port Elizabeth. Mr. Beckett, however, refused to return worse than when he started, and he was stranded with only £4 to commence with once more.

Knowing that his former colleagues, James A. Hill and John Paddon, were on the fields somewhere, he decided to look them up, as they were about to open business there. He was successful in finding the late



MR. T. W. BECKETT.

Mr. John Paddon, who informed him of their intentions and asked him to enter their employ, which he did in 1871. After serving them for five years at Klipdrift, the spirit of adventure again became active, and at the age of twenty-three he cast his eyes upon the South African Republic, the late President Thomas François Burgers being then its chief.

On November 4th, 1874, he married Miss Orsmond, to whom were born sixteen children, twelve of whom are living to-day, nine sons and three daughters; two sons and a daughter are married, three sons are in the business of T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd., and one is farming.

In January 1875, Mr. Beckett left the Diamond Fields to settle in the Transvaal. After visiting a good many towns he decided to reside at Pretoria, which was then merely a small village with less than 1,000 inhabitants. He then started business and laid the foundations of the present well-known firm, which in 1891 was turned into a limited liability company.

During his thirty-one years' residence in Pretoria Mr. Beckett has seen many changes; nine wars, including Kaffir expeditions, and four forms of Government, *i.e.*, the former Republican Government under President Burgers, the war of Independence, the occupation of the Transvaal from 1877 to 1881, the retrocession by the Gladstonian Government, the formation of the South African Republic, and finally the late war. He took no part in politics, but was always ready to give advice. He was in charge of the commissariat stores in Pretoria during the war and was chairman of the National Bank of the Z.A.R. from its construction until peace was declared in 1902, at which date, not seeking re-election, he retired from the bank's operations. A new bond was chosen and the name changed to that of the National Bank of South Africa, which has a brilliant future before it, being controlled by a very strong directorate and an able staff of officers.

During the war Mr. Beckett, with another director, was arrested by General Smuts, then Attorney-General of the late Government, for refusing to give up the keys of the Treasury upon the personal order of the late President Krüger and also upon the order of General Botha, for the reason stated that unless an official order to do so was served upon them by the Executive Council, then in the field, such could not be done. The rights of martial law were therefore exercised by General Smuts, the bank taken possession of with all its offices, and the keys surrendered.

In conclusion of our necessarily brief sketch of this brilliant career, we can imagine the pride Mr. Beckett feels at the colossal proportions to which his business has grown.

Mr. Beckett to-day is not ashamed to recall—indeed he has much reason to be proud of—the days of his makeshift, from which by his energy and determination he has risen to so splendid a position and now controls a business of such noble magnitude. That humble shop of the early seventies could be placed in the counting house of the present buildings. Mr. Beckett's firm has been the great distributing house of the capital, and has given a thorough business training to hundreds of colonists, both Dutch and English.

IN Mr. EDWARD FRANCIS BOURKE, M.L.C., we have a forceful Colonial who has emphatically impressed his personality on all that is spelled in the commerce and politics of the Transvaal. He is the son of Mr. John Bourke, who was one of the original British settlers in Natal, third son of Patrick Bourke, of Kentuck, near Castle-rea, County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. Bourke was born in Maritzburg in January, 1852, was educated first at a private school in that capital, and afterwards at the High School of the same town.

On the completion of his education he went in for mercantile business and after some experience in that line of life he joined the firm of Messrs. Fass & Co., merchants, Maritzburg, with whom he was for a number of years in a clerical capacity. While there Mr. Bourke served under the late Mr. James Barnes, well known as an able accountant, and in 1877 he came to Pretoria to take charge of a local business and later returned and opened a business for himself as a general merchant, under the style of Bourke & Co., with branches at Rustenburg and Lydenburg; this was continued until 1899, when it was



MR. E. F. BOURKE, M.L.C.

floated into a limited liability company.

The subject of this sketch founded the Bourke Trust Company, Ltd., of which he has been chairman since its inception, and he has also presided over the Pretoria Steam Flour Mills Company, Ltd. As in the later instance, Mr. Bourke was associated before the war in the firm of Heys & Co., mail contractors, and also director of the National Bank for some years, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and on the Irish Association, of which latter he was the first president.

Mr. Bourke held office in the Volksraad for three years, and was one of the original members of the Hospital Committee; he was a member of the Stadsraad under the old Government, which position he filled till almost the outbreak of hostilities. At the present day Mr. Bourke is a member of the Legislative Council

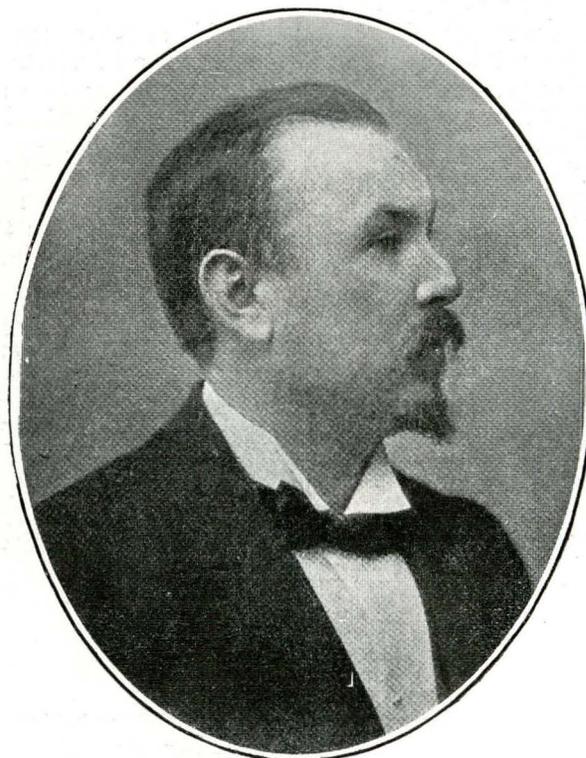
and of the Town Council, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, a J.P., and a member of the Inter-Colonial Council. Upon the retirement of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, owing to illness, he was selected by the Lieutenant-Governor to act with ex-Generals Louis Botha and De la Rey as a trustee of the Phipps Fund; and as an illustration of his versatility of mind and general adaptability it should be mentioned that he is a supporter of most of the sporting clubs in the Transvaal, is president of the Art Society of Pretoria, plays golf, and is an ardent believer in the influence of the boys' brigade and similar institutions in the training of youth. Mr. Bourke, who for many years captained the Maritzburg Rugby Football team, and of course is a devotee of that game, belongs to the Rand Club, Johannesburg, the Pretoria Club, the City Club, Cape Town, the Durban Club, Natal, and is a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is married to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Henry Griffin, and has four children living out of a total issue of seven.

It will be gathered from the preceding sentences that he is man of immense energy, of fine optimism, and great versatility, and, unlike many wealthy men who owe South Africa their prosperity, he sturdily determined to conserve his abilities towards the best development of the promising land he has already so strenuously assisted onward.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA holds the highly important and responsible position of the chiefship of the Boer people in the Transvaal, and it is generally recognised that he always pursues a moderate policy. He was born on the 27th of September 1862 at Greytown, Natal, and when five years old he accompanied his father to the Orange River Colony, where he attended a local school. General Botha's pater was a sheep farmer on a large scale, and the six children rendered every assistance in the management of the farm after they had completed what studies were set them. In the year 1884 he trekked to Vryheid, where a new Republic was being formed, and he took a very active part in the arrangements, acting as chairman of the first Commission which laid out the farms down as far as the coast, and being Native Commissioner and Field Cornet for Ward 2 of the new Republic till its assimilation with the Transvaal in 1888. Then he was appointed to the two latter positions under the Transvaal Government, and he filled them with characteristic tact and firmness till 1896, when he resigned, becoming a member of the First Volksraad for the Vryheid division.

On the outbreak of the late Anglo-Boer war General Botha trekked out on commando under General Lucas Meyer, and on the 30th of October 1899 he was appointed fighting general, being promoted to be Assistant Commandant General in the following November. It is well

within public memory that throughout the campaign he played a fearless and chivalrous part, and proved himself a clever strategist at the battles of Colenso, Tugela, Spion Kop, Vaalkrantz, and Lower Tugela. On the 28th of March 1900 he was made Commandant General for the



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

whole of the Transvaal, *vice* the late General Joubert, who had died a few days before. General Botha continued from that date till the end of the war in supreme charge of the Transvaal Boer forces, displaying all the while the same conspicuous administrative ability. Since peace was declared he has served his fellow countrymen zealously in the political arena, and at the time of writing is chairman of "Het Volk" and a candidate for the first representative Government.

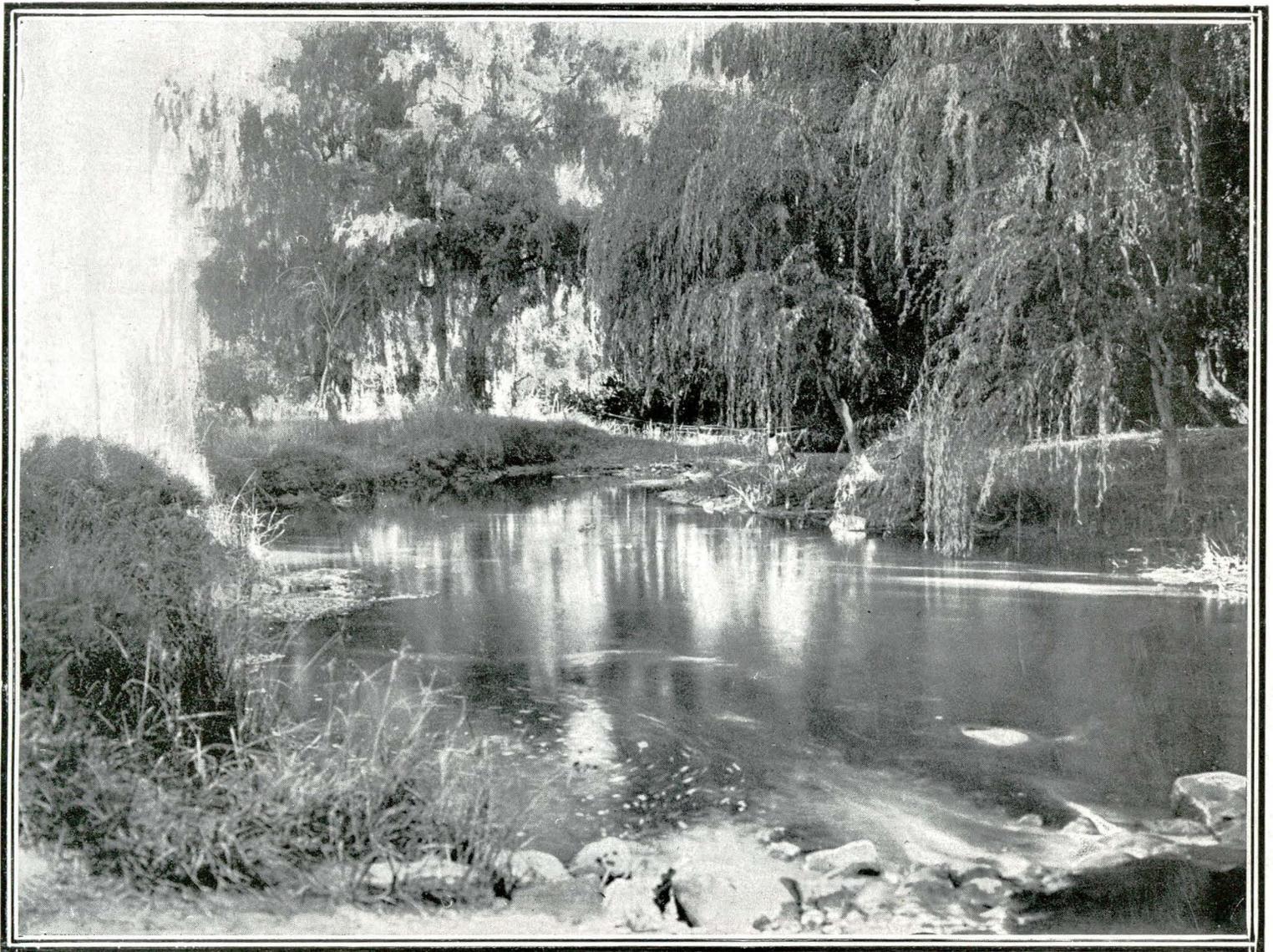
The General was married on the 13th of December 1886 to Annie, the eldest daughter of Mr. John George Chere Emmett, of Harrismith, Orange River Colony, who with his family had trekked to Vryheid and settled there. Mrs. Botha, we should add, is a lady of exceptional accomplishments, who received her education at "The Home," Bloemfontein. General Botha is a member of the Pretoria Club and the Rand Club, Johannesburg.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG.



JOHANNESBURG, 1887: FIRST CAMP.



VIEW NEAR POTCHEFSTROOM.



VIEW NEAR POTCHEFSTROOM.

MR. BARNABAS GERHARD BRECHER, of Vryheid, Natal, was born in Steinkopf, Namaqualand, Cape Colony, in 1851. He is the son of a German missionary, and was educated at the South African College, Cape Town. In 1867 he returned to Namaqualand, where he remained for some time, and



MR. B. G. BRECHER.

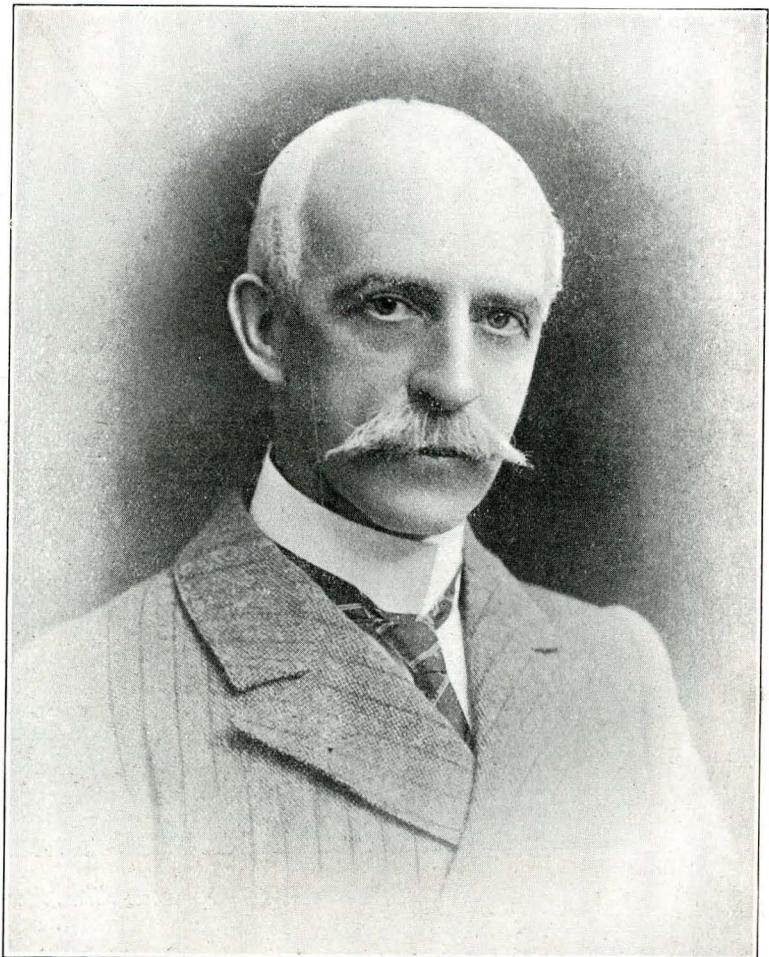
eventually left for the South African Republic in 1875 by a tedious journey with ox-wagon, arriving in the Transvaal in January 1876. After a great deal of trekking and wide travelling he took part in the Zulu war of 1879, and served under Colonel Rowlands as interpreter of Dutch and English, and subsequently under General Wood as lieutenant and adjutant, &c., of W.I. A staunch Republican, and fearless of public opinion, he fought bravely for his side, both in the war of Independence, 1881, and the Boer war, 1899-1902. His experiences during the latter campaign were severe, for he was badly wounded and eventually imprisoned. Previous to this, in 1891, he was elected as a member of the Second Volksraad, and retained office for two years, at the end of which period he was again elected for a term of four years, and at the expiration of this time was again chosen for another four years, unopposed. On the conclusion of the late war he returned to Vryheid, where he established a practice as auctioneer, which occupation he still continues. He has been elected chairman of the Local Board for Vryheid, and has taken a great interest in his municipality. He is a member of the following committees and associations:—The Agricultural Society, Farmers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce; and is a director of the Vryheid Board of Executors, the Vryheid Trading Company, and the Building Society of Vryheid. He is secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church School, and chairman of the Licensing Board. Mr. Brecher is married and has a family. Of strong determination, high principled, and possessed of an utter disregard of public opinion, he has proved himself a staunch patriot of his country. In Vryheid, where he holds an influential position, he is greatly respected, and has done much to aid the improvement of his town.

MR. JOHN FRANK BROWN, M.L.C., the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, was born at Bristol, England, in 1856, and is the son of Edward Brown, Esq., of Roscommon, Ireland. He was educated at the Gloucester Grammar School, and also at Malvern, Worcestershire. At the age of eighteen he entered the service of the post office at Gloucester, and in 1883 became attached to the Secretary's office in London. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Surveyor, with headquarters at Bedford, and subsequently Lincoln, in 1898; and later was transferred to the Western Districts of England, with headquarters at Exeter.

In 1900 he was commissioned to proceed to Natal as Postmaster-General, and two years later he received the appointment he now holds as Postmaster-General of the Transvaal. He, at the time of writing, is an official member of the first Legislative Council of the Transvaal, and for the past two sessions has been Chairman of Committees of the House.

In 1885 he married the daughter of Mr. Philip Cooke, of Old Court, Newent, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Brown is a devoted adherent to all sports and games. Whilst in England he was for a time captain of the Gloucester Cricket and Football Club, and of the Civil Service, London, and for many years he played for his county in football. He is a member of several clubs, including the Victoria Club, Maritzburg, and he is chairman of the Athenæum Club, Johannesburg. Mr. Brown's services have been a valuable acquisition to the public interests of Johannesburg. His firm, reliable, and high-principled character have made him respected everywhere, and he has taken a warm interest in all public and social affairs.

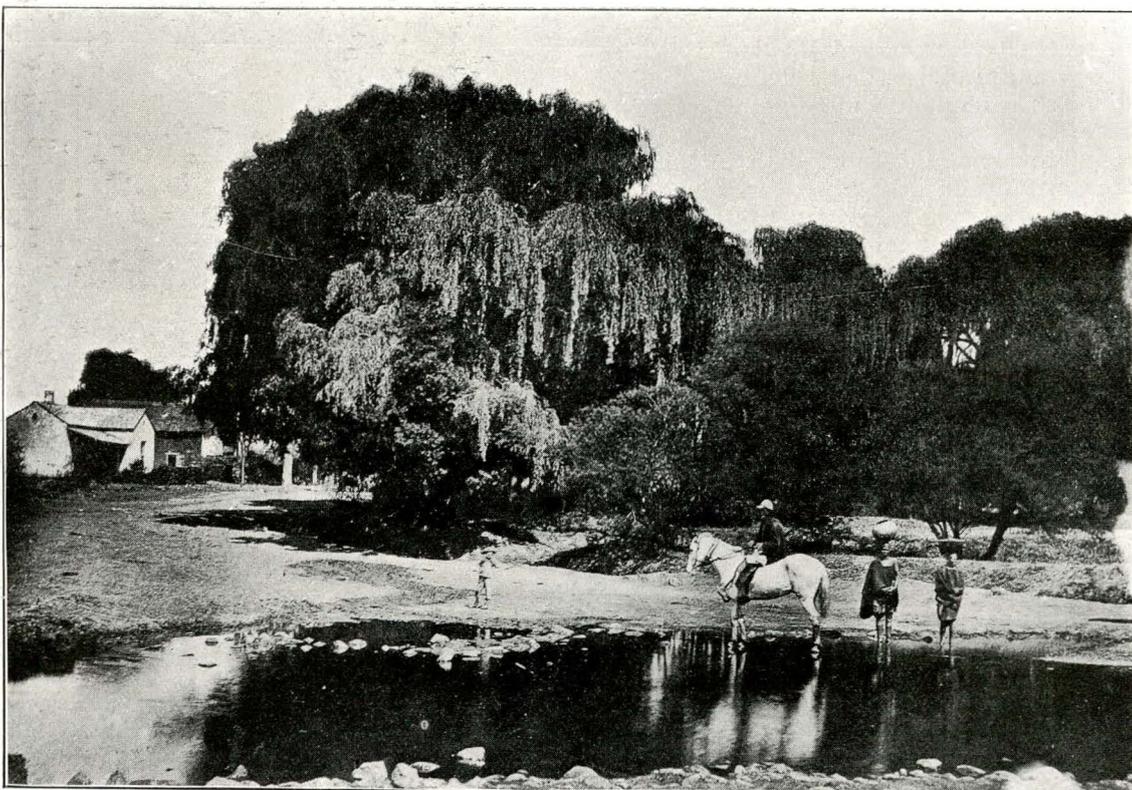


MR. J. F. BROWN, M.L.C.

MEN OF THE TIMES.

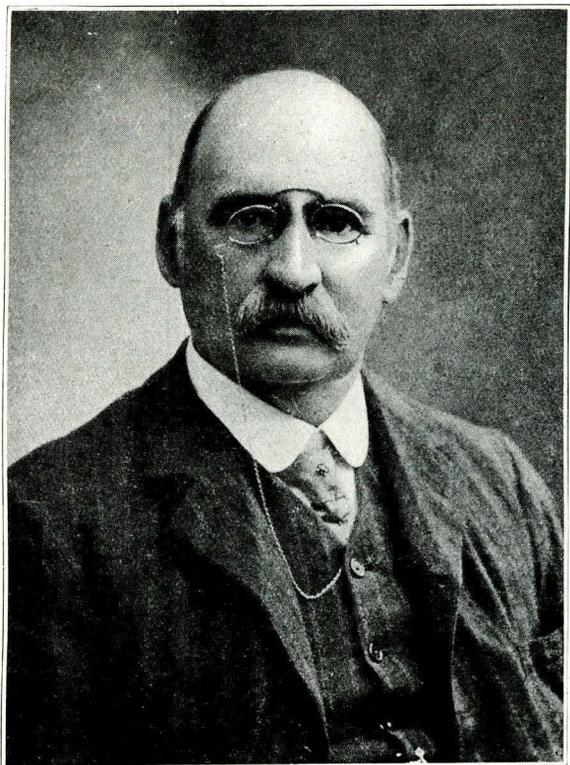


LOVERS' WALK, PRETORIA.



ENTRANCE TO PRETORIA: MIDDELBURG ROAD.

MR. REINHOLD GREGOROWSKI is one of the most famous of South Africans, as his biography will disclose, and has attained such a position in South African history that not all the arbitrary effect of



MR. R. GREGOROWSKI.

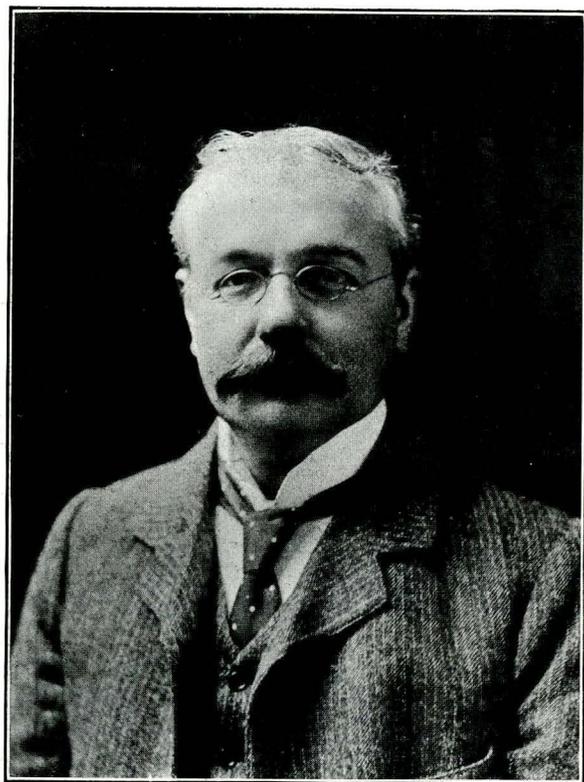
time will efface the mark he has left on the pages of the country's records. Born in the year 1856 at Somerset East, Cape Colony, he is a son of the Rev. R. T. Gregorowski, a missionary of the London Missionary Society. He was educated at Gill's College, Somerset East, and at Gray's Inn, London, graduating, however, at Cape University. He was admitted a barrister-at-law at Gray's Inn in November 1878, and in December of the same year at Cape Town. He practised his profession with considerable success, both at Cape Town and at Grahamstown, until in the year 1881 he was advanced to the dignity of a Judge in the Orange Free State, which office he held for ten years up to the year 1891. He also held office in that State as State Attorney till the year 1896, when he became a Judge of the Transvaal until September of 1897, again succeeding to the State Attorneyship of the Transvaal, holding office until April of 1898, when he attained to the eminent position of Chief Justice of the Transvaal, holding that rank until he was unseated by the British occupation of Pretoria in June 1900.

The greatest act of Mr. Gregorowski's interesting career was his trial of the British Reform prisoners in the year 1896, when he passed sentence on them. It created an epoch not only in South African history but in the world's history. He married, in the year 1881, Mary, second daughter of Henry Brown, Esq., of Haddington, Scotland, and has issue five children. His clubs are the Bloemfontein and the Pretoria.

MR. FREDERICK JOHN LUNNON is a well-known member of the Side Bar of the Transvaal. He is a son of the late W. S. Lunnon, of Maidstone, Kent, and was born there in the year 1858.

He was educated at Maidstone Grammar School and at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he graduated in the year 1881, subsequently taking his M.A. and also LL.M. Leaving college, he was articled to Messrs. Burgess & Cosens, of Finsbury Circus, and, on completing his indentures, practised as a solicitor in London until the year 1894, when he came out to the Transvaal (Johannesburg). Qualifying as a solicitor and notary under the régime of the late South African Republic, he entered into partnership with A. B. Tancred, Esq., under the designation of Tancred & Lunnon, and this partnership existed up to the year 1901. This firm had the honour of acting as solicitors to the then British Agent Mr. (now Sir) Conynghame Green, from the date of his arrival at Pretoria until the outbreak of the war. In 1901 Mr. Tancred retired from the firm with the view of practising in Johannesburg, and in March 1902 Mr. Lunnon took into partnership Mr. William Nixon, the firm from that date carrying on business under the designation of Lunnon & Nixon. Messrs. Lunnon & Nixon were solicitors to the Transvaal Government up to 1904, when they resigned that office, as it interfered too much with their large private practice. On their resignation they received a warm letter of thanks for their services from the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Solomon.

During the war Mr. Lunnon was appointed by Lord Milner as Special Commissioner for Pretoria for administering the oath of allegiance to burghers of the two late Republics. He was also appointed Acting Registrar of Deeds, an office which he resigned on resuming practice just before the termination of hostilities. Mr. Lunnon last year was chairman of the Incorporated Law Society,



MR. F. J. LUNNON.

is a Justice of the Peace, and member of the Pretoria, Rand, and Athenæum Clubs. As a politician he is representative of a moderate policy.

He married Bertha, a daughter of the late P. C. Metelkamp, of Knysna.



UMGENI FALLS, NATAL. DROP 300 FEET.

REFORM COMMITTEE.



REFORM COMMITTEE (JAMESON RAID).

MEN OF THE TIMES.



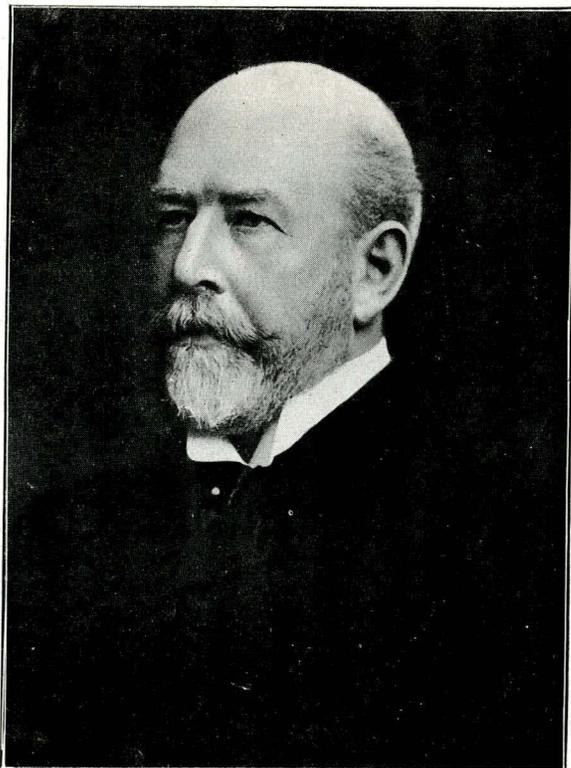
REFORM COMMITTEE (JAMESON RAID).

REFORM COMMITTEE.



REFORM COMMITTEE (JAMESON RAID).

THE editor of "South Africa," EDWARD P. MATHERS, Esq., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., is so well known and has had such a varied career that it would be impossible to find sufficient space to deal with



[Elliott & Fry.]

E. P. MATHERS, ESQ., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.

his life in an adequate manner. He was born at Edinburgh in 1850, and is a son of the late David Mathers, of that town. He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and other local institutions, and on completing his studies, embraced journalism as his profession. After serving in different capacities on several British newspapers until 1878, he left in that year for South Africa, and joined the Natal Press. He was connected with it during the Zulu war and the first Boer war, and in 1883-4 he acted as the Special Commissioner of the "Natal Mercury," with a party of explorers who set out for the De Kaap Goldfields, *via* Delagoa Bay. On his arrival on the fields he continued his journalistic career, and his letters to South African and home papers descriptive of the new discoveries bristled with interesting detail. He subsequently returned to Natal and was editing the "Natal Advertiser" in 1887, when the Rand claimed his attention. In 1888 he left South Africa for London, where he started "South Africa," the best-known and most popular of all English-African journals. His object was to bring the home public into touch with South Africa by dealing with such subjects as concerned the interests of both, and his profound knowledge of South African affairs rendered the information he imparted invaluable.

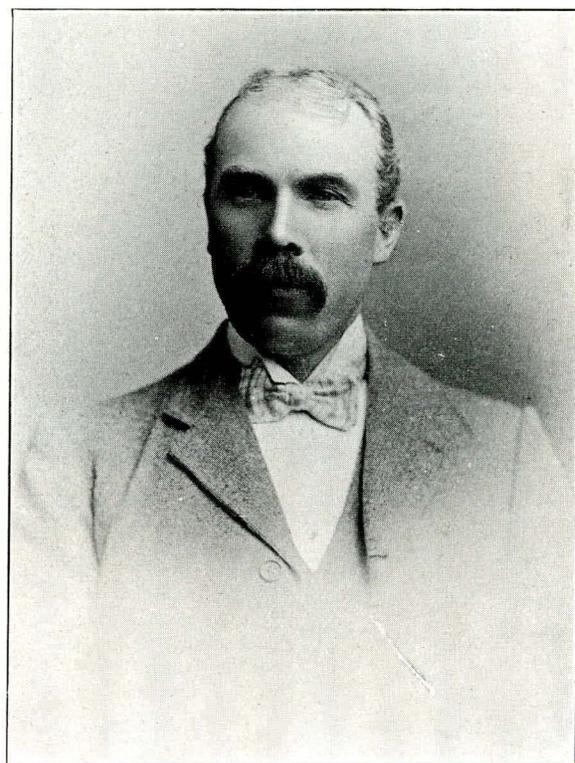
Mr. Mathers obtained a very keen insight into the Boer character during his sojourn in the country, and he predicted a fierce struggle for supremacy between British and Dutch long ere war was thought of. Since 1888 he has visited South Africa many times, and was in the country in October 1899 when the war broke out; in fact, he narrowly escaped being one of the heroes of the Ladysmith siege. His latest tour throughout South Africa was undertaken at the close of 1905.

Mr. Mathers has published several books on South Africa which have attained a large circulation. Notable among these are his often quoted "Golden South Africa," and his "Zambesia," the first latter-day popular work dealing with the vast territories now known as Rhodesia. His residence at 6, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, S.W., is rendered additionally interesting by the large collection of South African curios that he has got together during his stay in and subsequent visits to the country.

Mr. Mathers was the founder and is now the chairman of committee of the South African Dinner, the most notable home function of the year to South Africans; he is also a member of several clubs, a director of the Swaziland Corporation, and is connected with other institutions too numerous to mention. He married, in 1885, a daughter of Mr. R. H. Powys, of Natal.

MR. CHARLES JAMES PRICE, general manager of the Eckstein Central Administration, was born at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, in January 1857, and was educated in New York, U.S.A., whence his parents emigrated when he was only two years old. After passing through the high and the normal schools there, finishing in 1874, he had a course of practical mining in the Comstock Silver Mines, Nevada, and was subsequently a successful foreman and afterwards manager in the Blackhills, Dakota. In 1894 he went to Central America to report on various properties, and later he returned to the Blackhills as manager of the Deadwood Terra Gold Mine. In 1896 he came to South Africa, and was for three years manager of the Geldenhuis Deep, and from 1899 till the beginning of 1904 he filled the post of manager of the Crown Deep Gold Mine.

Mr. Price took an active part in the late war, serving for eighteen months as Captain of the 1st Battalion Railway Pioneers. During the last-named year he was acting consulting engineer for Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., in place of Mr. Sidney Jennings, whilst that gentleman was absent from the country on vacation. From October 1904 till the present time Mr. Price has been an efficient and energetic general manager of the Eckstein group—



MR. C. J. PRICE.

the French Rand, the Crown Reef, the Robinson Gold Mining Company, the Robinson Central Deep, the Ferreira Gold Mining Company, the Village Main Reef Gold Mining Company, the Village Deep, the Henry Nourse, and the New Modderfontein.

In the year 1881 he espoused Ella, daughter of A. P. Cindle, Esq., of Ohio, U.S.A., a well-known mechanical engineer, and of the union there are two boys and two girls.

Mr. Price, it may be added, has his business address at the Corner House, and resides at Parktown, Johannesburg.

MR. THOMAS REES PRICE, C.M.G., J.P., was born at Merthyr Tydvil, South Wales, England, in 1848. He is the son of the late — Rees and Hannah Price, of Carmarthenshire. His education was conducted in Ballarat, Australia, where he spent a considerable portion of his youth, and also in Swansea, South Wales. He received an excellent training in connection with railway service in Great Britain, and his experience in that department has been of immense value to South Africa. For several years he was employed in different offices, first of the Vale of Neath and afterwards of the Great Western Railway of England, and in 1880 he became district traffic superintendent of the Cape Government Railways at Grahamstown under an agreement, subsequently acting as assistant traffic manager at Cape Town. For fifteen months he fulfilled the duties of assistant traffic manager at Port Elizabeth, and was afterwards appointed traffic manager of the eastern system at East London, in 1882, subsequently being appointed to the charge of the Harbour and Wharf Board in addition, which institution he helped to organise and develop in usefulness.

In 1890 he returned to Cape Town to act as chief traffic manager, and during his stay there he received a commission to proceed to the Transvaal as adviser to Sir J. Sivewright in the negotiations regarding the extension of the Cape Railway from Kroonstad to the Vaal River, and the running of passengers and government goods to Johannesburg.

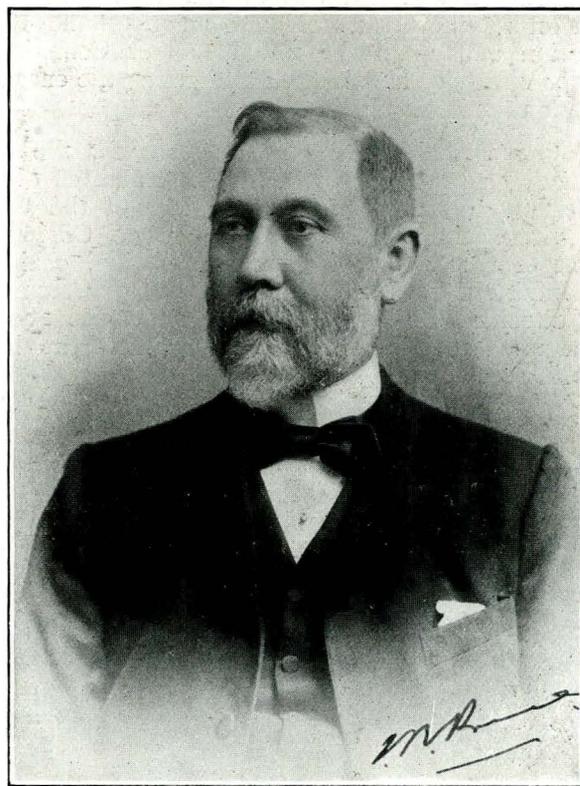
Mr. Price remained in Johannesburg as Cape Railway agent at the decision of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Sir J. Sivewright, which appointment covered the charge of the Orange River Colony and Transvaal interest of the Cape Government, his headquarters being at both Johannesburg and Bloemfontein. This position he retained until November 1894, when he was selected chief traffic manager of the Cape Government Railways, and held that appointment until May 1901, when he succeeded Sir Charles B. Elliott as general manager.

Throughout the war he controlled the railway operations of the Cape Government Railways in co-operation with the military authorities, the relations throughout the campaign being most cordial. In July 1902 he was appointed general manager of the C.S.A.R., and his duties in connection with this office have been most vigorously and ably executed. With his clear insight, brilliant mind, and ready grasp of details, Mr. Price succeeded in smoothing the difficulties and simplifying the intricacies that constantly occur in railway administration. To organise and control with regularity and method the various branches of this department requires no ordinary skill, but Mr. Price has been equal to the task, and his efficient management has effectively aided the development of railway traffic in the Transvaal.

Outside his professional career Mr. Price has interested himself very much in the various social and other ques-

tions of the Rand. He was appointed Justice of the Peace of the Cape while stationed there, and is also a Justice of the Peace of the Transvaal, and holds the rank of honorary Colonel of the C.S.A.R. Volunteers. He is president of the C.S.A.R. Athletic Association, and is a keen sportsman.

Mr. Price married Miss Mary Howell, of Neath, in the year 1872. He is a member of the following clubs:—Athenæum and Rand (Johannesburg), Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Civil Service (Cape Town), and the East London.



MR. T. R. PRICE, C.M.G., J.P.

Being a public servant, Mr. Price's administration is, of course, severely criticised in the press and from the platform, but reasonable observers are unanimous that in addition to being a gentleman of polished manners and innate courtesy, he is an official who is unostentatiously rendering such service to the Transvaal that posterity at least must appreciate.

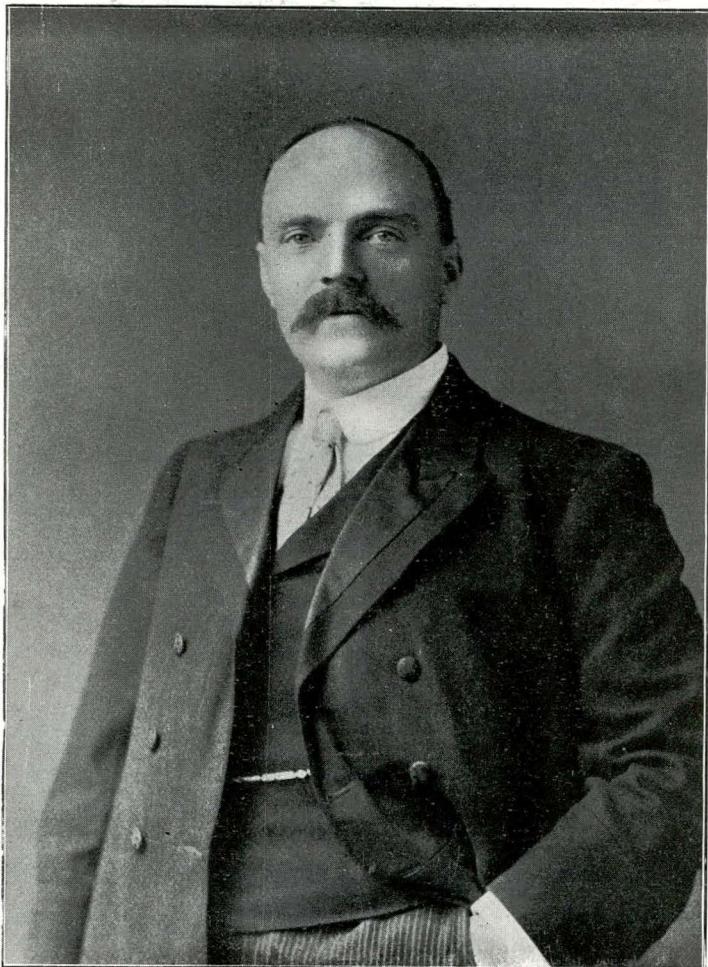
MR. JOHN WILLIAM QUINN, Mayor of Johannesburg, is the son of Mr. John Quinn and a native of Manchester, England. He was born on the 17th September 1864, and educated at a private school, but early in life had to enter the arena of hard work, devoting several years to the study of the baking, confectionery, and catering business. He left the Old Country in 1888 for South Africa, and after twelve months in Kimberley removed to Johannesburg, in 1889. Here he established himself, and founded the extensive concern which has grown with the city, having developed, under his personal control, into the largest of its kind in the Transvaal, and probably in South Africa.

Despite the calls upon his time which this large business has necessitated, Mr. Quinn has been a wide reader, a lover of chess, and has participated eagerly in

the political life of the Rand. He was one of those imprisoned during the Reform movement, in consequence of the Jameson Raid, and he exhibited his practical sympathy with the Uitlanders by fighting for their cause during the subsequent war. He served as captain and quartermaster of the 1st Battalion of the Railway Pioneer Regiment, being associated with the late Major Seymour.

When he retired from the forces, Mr. Quinn was appointed to Lord Milner's Advisory Committee, and upon returning to Johannesburg was selected as a member of the Licensing Board, and one of the nominated Town Council on its inception. He also acted on the Water Commission and upon the noted Labour Commission, Mr. Peter Whiteside and himself composing the energetic minority on the latter inquiry.

Mr. Quinn is a Justice of the Peace for the Witwatersrand, chairman of the Health Committee of the Johannesburg Town Council, a member of the Water Board, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the Master Bakers' Association, chairman of the Industrial Section of the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the African Life Assurance Society. He is a member of the Rand Club and of the Rand Pioneers' Association.



MR. J. W. QUINN,
Mayor of Johannesburg.

Mr. Quinn, we should add, is married, and has three children, all of whom were born in Johannesburg. He resides at his villa, "Ordsall," situated in the pleasant suburb of Yeoville.

IN the pre-war days few journalists were better known in the Transvaal than Mr. LEO WEINTHAL, F.R.G.S., the subject of our biography, who is a Colonial by birth, hailing from Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, where he first saw the light of day in 1865. He was educated on the Continent and at the Grey Institute in Port Elizabeth, and after going through a commercial training at Algoa Bay started in business for himself, proceeding to the Transvaal in 1887, and finding the country a most promising field for his work. In 1889 he settled at Pretoria and established a State lithographic department for the Government. At the request of the late President Kruger, with whom he was perhaps on terms of greater intimacy than any other Uitlander, he transferred himself from the Civil Service to the management of the "Pretoria Press," the Government organ, and on the death of Mr. Nellmapius sold that influential journal to Mr. J. B. Robinson, of whose newspapers both at the Rand and Pretoria he was general manager for years, in addition to watching the vast interests of the Rand Mining Industry at headquarters in Pretoria. Amongst various other appointments he held



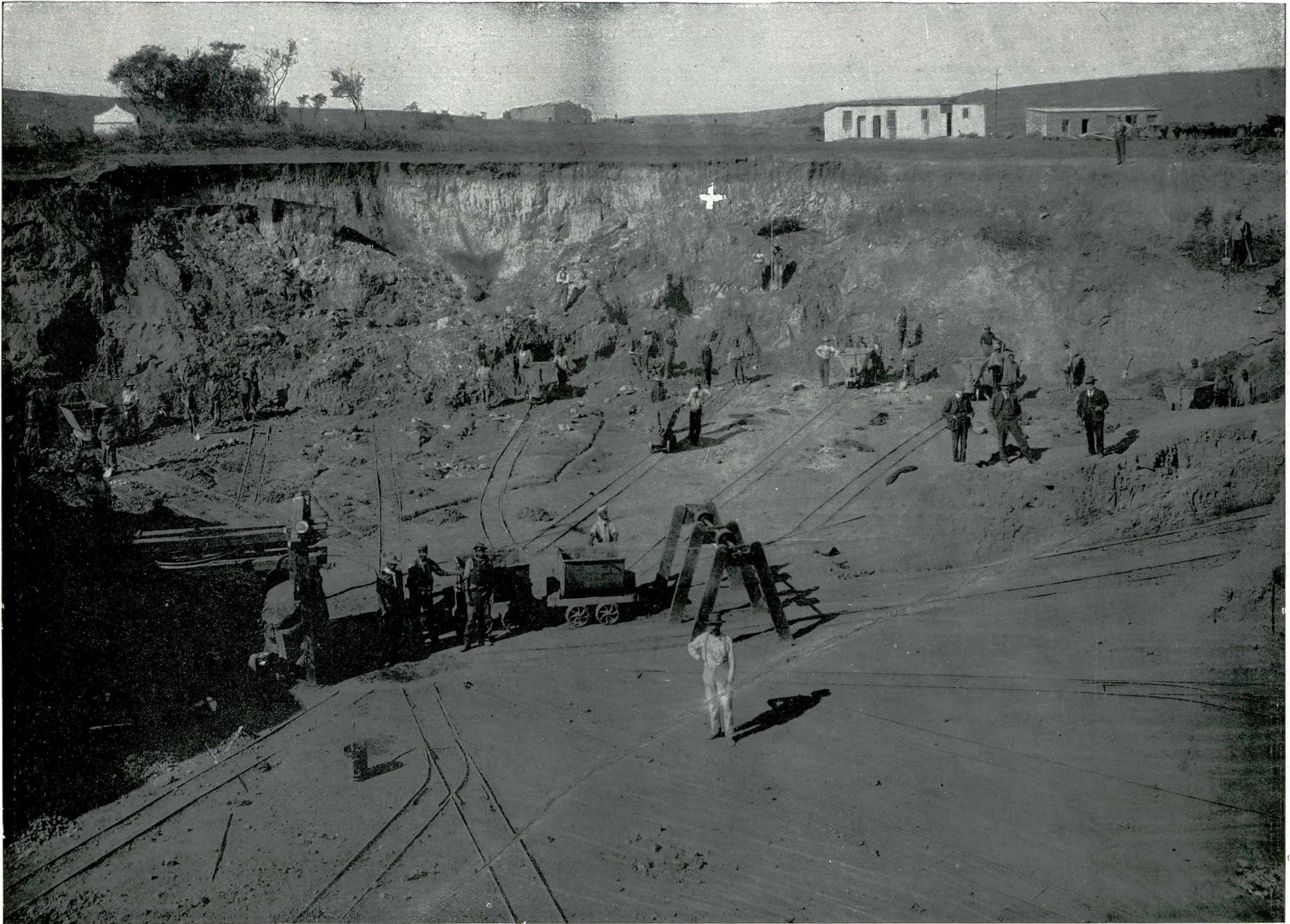
MR. LEO WEINTHAL, F.R.G.S.

at Pretoria simultaneously with the last-mentioned was that of Reuter's agent for nearly ten years. During the exciting period of the Raid and the consequent turbulent six months, Mr. Weintal held a very difficult position, the open friendly assistance he rendered to the Rand Reformers, who keenly appreciated the disinterested co-operation of his journal, creating for him the deadly enmity of Dr. Leyds and other extreme advisers to the Boer President. This finally led to his resignation and a short sojourn during 1897 in Natal. He returned to Pretoria at the end of the year, and started the "Pretoria News," which is flourishing to-day. During the Anglo-Boer War he was war correspondent for the "Chicago Record" and Laffan's Bureau ("New York Sun"). After the British occupation he settled in London after compiling an interesting guide-book, "Round Africa," for the German East Africa Line of steamers, and during the writing of which he perfected his knowledge of the African coast line from Egypt to Natal. In 1902 he started the "African World and Cape-Cairo Express," a bright London weekly, which journal under his able guidance appears to be very firmly established, and is generally accepted by the British public as one of the most reliable organs dealing with contemporary affairs of the Dark Continent in general and mining and financial enterprises of South Africa in particular.



DINING ROOM, RAND CLUB, JOHANNESBURG.

The + denotes the spot where the Cullinan diamond was found, a photograph of which appears on opposite page.



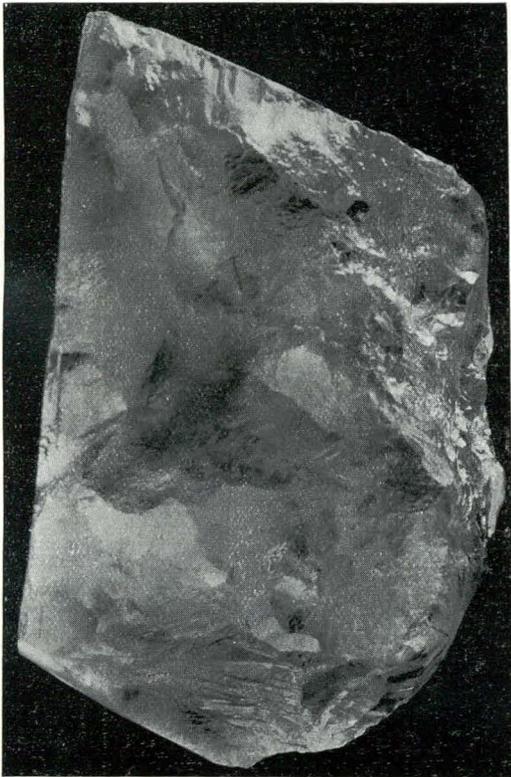
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MEN OF THE TIMES.

VIEW OF PREMIER DIAMOND MINE.



FERREIRA GOLD MINING COMPANY. WHITEHEAD'S COMPANY IN DISTANCE.



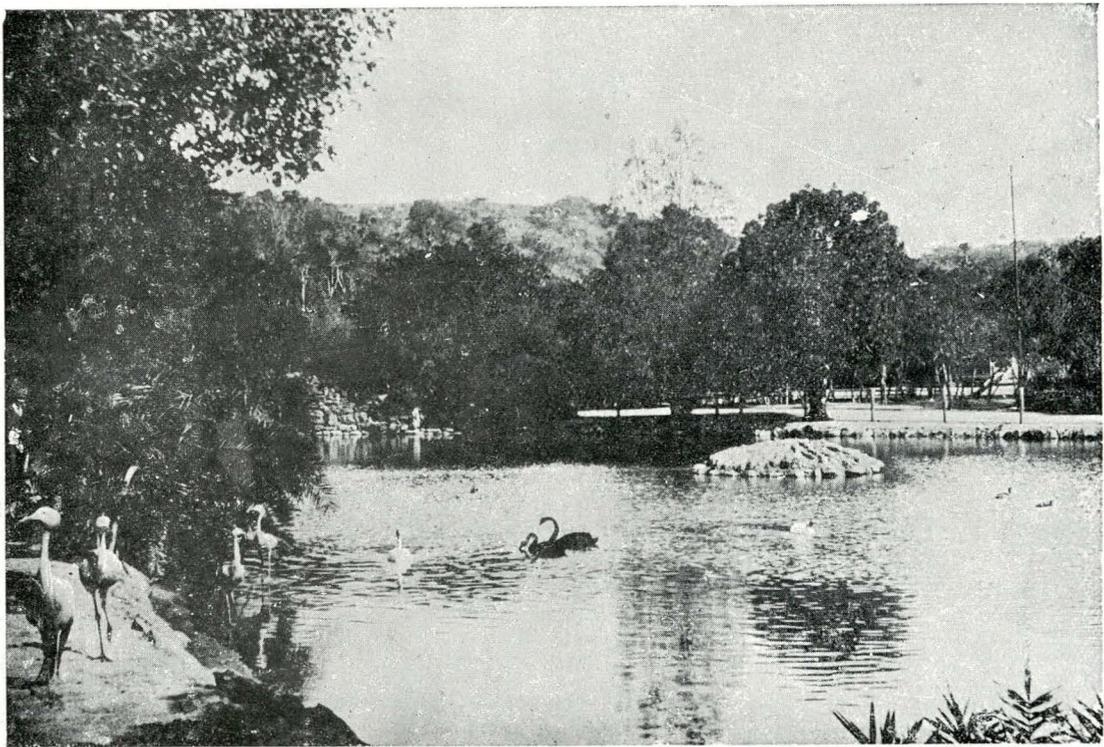
CULLINAN DIAMOND FROM PREMIER MINE.



HOWICK FALLS, NATAL.



KIEMAN'S GAT, KNYSNA DISTRICT.



QUEEN'S PARK, EAST LONDON.