

# MEN OF THE TIMES.

## 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 Col-

lege, 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 1893, and the following year, on Parliament being dissolved, he was returned for the Cape Division.

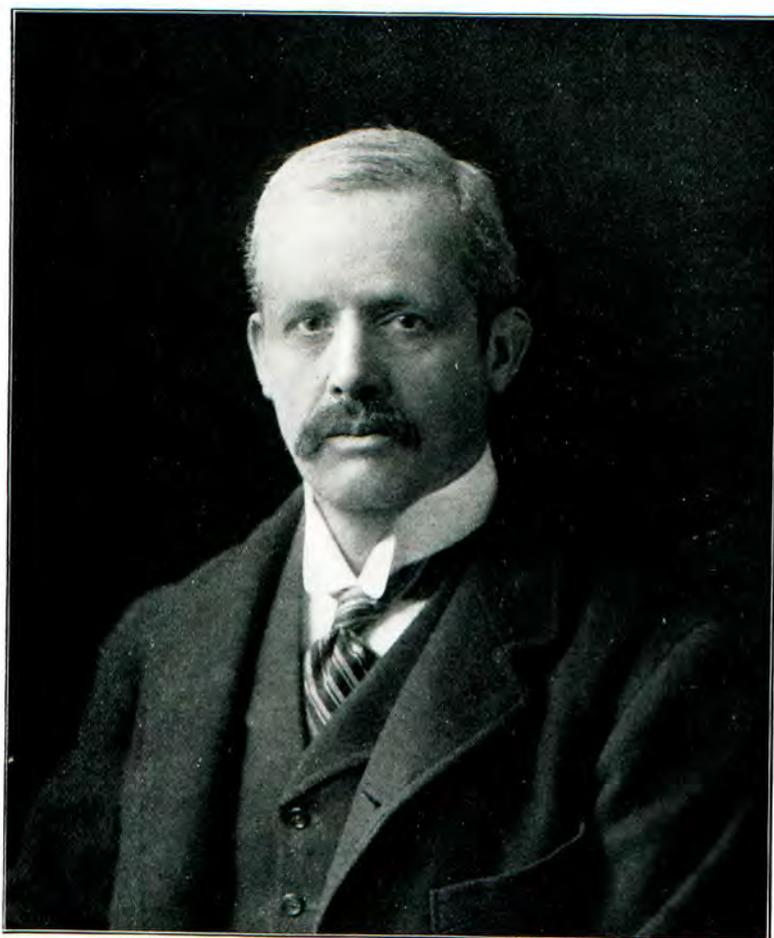
In 1895-6, when the Reform Committee were in dire straits owing to the participation in the Jameson Raid, Mr. Rose Innes was retained by

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 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.

He married a daughter of the late D. Pringle, Esq., of Bedford, Cape Colony, and has a large family.



[Photo by K. C. E. Nissen.]

Sir JAMES ROSE INNES.

## 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.

## Rev. Father DE LACY, O.M.I.

NO biography of the pioneers of the Rand could have claim to completeness without a sketch of the life of the Rev. Father DE LACY, the beloved parish priest of the Catholic community of Johannesburg, and, by universal consent, the most popular clergyman in the Transvaal.

Father De Lacy was born in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1846, his father, Thomas De Lacy, being a prominent farmer in that county. From the name it may be inferred that the family is of Norman extraction. Having received the rudiments of education in his native parish, John De Lacy was sent to the "Juniorate," or Preparatory College of the Oblates, then at Stickling Hall, in Yorkshire, England. Having gone through the ordinary preparatory course, he was sent by his superiors to Belmont House, then, as at the present time, the novitiate house of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, near Dublin. There he spent two years, having been detained one year extra, as during the Franco-Prussian war the Philosophical and Theological College at Soane et Loire, France, was closed. From Belmont, on the conclusion of the war, he proceeded to Autun, to commence his theological studies. In 1875 Bishop Jolivet was selected by the Propaganda as the new Vicar Apostolic of Natal and surrounding territories, and the subject of our sketch, who was then only

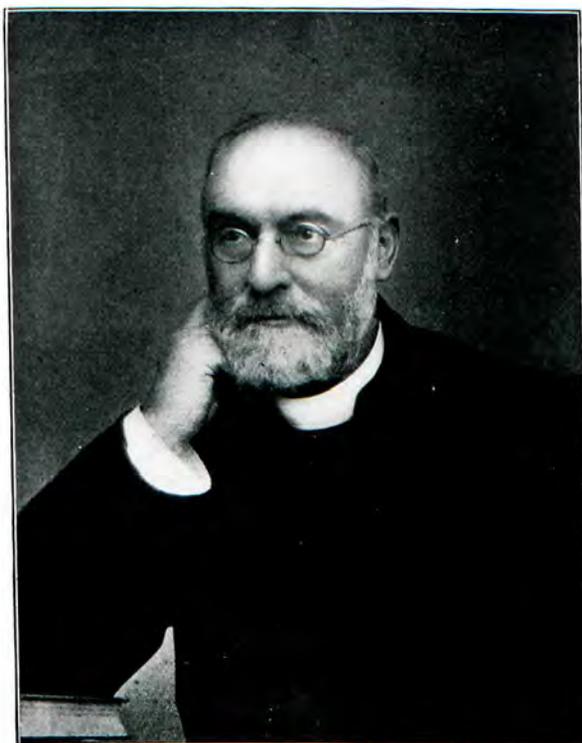
a deacon, was chosen by his superiors to accompany the new bishop to his distant mission. Soon after his arrival in Natal, in May 1875, he was ordained to the sacred priesthood by Bishop Jolivet. There was urgent need of a Catholic boys' school in Pietermaritzburg, and Father John was appointed by the bishop the first headmaster of St. Charles Grammar School, where his geniality and kindness endeared him to all his pupils; indeed, many of the St. Charles "old boys" on the Rand to-day gratefully attribute their success in life to the practical tuition and kindly advice received from "Father John" in those far-off days. This position he held till October 1880, when he was transferred to Pretoria to start a similar institution in the capital of the Transvaal. Soon after his arrival the Boer war of 1880-81 broke out, and, instead of becoming professor in a boys' academy, he was obliged to take upon himself the more pressing duties of Acting Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces. At the conclusion of the war, March 31st, 1881, his time was fully occupied teaching in the new school and attending to parochial work. His duties as parish priest were not very onerous, owing to the few and scattered Catholics that ventured to settle in Pretoria and district. Indeed, were it not for the good sisters of the Loveto Convent, even then a most successful institution, the new parish priest would

have found it very difficult to make ends meet. Things, however, improved in the course of time; so much so that on Father John's departure from Pretoria for Johannesburg in 1889 there was a fair share of work for pastoral zeal and energy. Before Father De Lacy left Pretoria Bishop Jolivet's immense Vicariate was sub-divided into two Vicariates and a Prefecture Apostolic. This latter included the whole of the Transvaal, and the Very Rev. Father Monginoux, O.M.I., then parish priest of Kimberley, was appointed the first Prefect Apostolic. After several years of ardent, energetic work, which is still fondly remembered by many of the early Catholic inhabitants, the Very Rev. Father De Lacy handed his resignation to his superiors, and the Rev. Father Schoele, who was in charge of the Transkei at the time, was appointed his worthy successor. The Very Rev. Father was a capable, zealous, and most kind-hearted missionary, and hundreds of Catholics in the Transvaal, Natal, and the Transkei territory mourned his sudden death on board one of the German steamers on his voyage to Europe to attend the general chapter of his order. During the interim between the death of the much lamented Very Rev. Father Schoele and the appointment of the Right Rev. Bishop Gaughren, of Kimberley, as Administrator of the Transvaal, the Rev. Father De Lacy was acting Prefect. To provide for the religious and educational wants of his flock was no easy matter under the circumstances, but Father De Lacy set to work with a will, and the fact that almost every year since then has seen the addition of a new church, school, convent, or charitable home to the Catholic institution on the Rand, bears striking testimony to the success of his labours. At the present day the Catholic community is better provided with churches and schools than any other religious body in the Transvaal.

To begin with, there is the beautiful Catholic Church in Kerk Street, which, together with the adjoining presbytery, occupies the greater part of an entire block; the Marist Brothers Schools, which were opened in 1890; and the Convent Schools in End Street, the pioneers of English education on the Rand, and without exception the finest educational establishment in our midst; the Catholic Club, a splendid building recently erected at a cost of nearly £2,000; the Nazareth Home, a charitable institution whose labours on behalf of the orphans and destitute poor on the Rand elicited the warmest commendation of Lord Milner when he laid the foundation stone of a new wing two years ago; the Home of the

Good Shepherd, at Orange Grove, another charitable institution whose object is to reform our fallen sisters. In addition there is the Braamfontein Church and convent schools, the Fordsburg Church and school, the Germiston Church and schools, and the new Belgravia Church, now in course of erection. The erection and maintenance of the various Catholic institutions scattered over Johannesburg and suburbs must have involved an immense amount of money and demanded no ordinary amount of tact, perseverance, and business capacity; and, though their origin was due to his predecessor, there can be no doubt that success is due to him. Personally Father De Lacy is one of the most charming of men; genial and affable in manner, tactful, graceful, charitable in word and act, of fine physique and courtly bearing, he suggests a type of the courtly knight of a bygone age rather than a modern clergyman. His familiar figure is well known on the Rand,

where he is esteemed and respected by Jew and Gentile, Catholic and non-Catholic alike. His personality has done more to popularise the Catholic Church in Johannesburg than all other influences combined. He possesses the rare combination of will and power to do good, and it is safe to say that he has assisted more newcomers into employment than any other individual in our midst. It were well for mankind if all the churches were blessed with such ministers; we should have no more intolerance. In April 1900 Father De Lacy shared the fate of his countrymen; he was put over the border, to the great disgust of many of the Boer commandoes. Even his sacred calling was not proof against the hostility of the Johannesburg sub-committee. On his arrival



Rev. Father DE LACY.

in Durban from Europe, in October 1900, Lord Roberts sent Father De Lacy a special permit to return to the Transvaal. During the first six months of the war Father De Lacy rendered invaluable service alike to the wounded troops and destitute poor of Johannesburg, and succeeded in raising nearly a thousand pounds for a Christmas dinner, books, games, pipes, tobacco, &c., for the prisoners of war at Waterval. On being asked what he thought of the position of the Catholic Church in the Transvaal under the present régime, Father De Lacy replied, "We have here as much freedom and as many privileges as in any other country, and more than in some so-called Catholic countries." Father De Lacy enjoys robust health, and all his friends sincerely hope that he will live to see the future Catholic Cathedral completed and free from debt before his migration to that land from whence no traveller returns.

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 emerges that decision of principle, strength of will, sagacity and manliness of character, that combine and make the prudent ruler and politician.

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-



Sir GODFREY LAGDEN.

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 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 per-



Sir GEORGE H. FARRAR.

manent home, and where they on many public occasions dispense lavish hospitality.

It is to be hoped Sir George's career as a public man may be much prolonged. His unselfish devotion to the public weal and his sturdy and fearless independence make him the type of man whom we need in South Africa to help us to steer the ship of state in the troublous waters that are yet ahead.



A VIEW OF BEDFORD FARM: SIR GEORGE FARRAR'S PROPERTY.

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## 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 "Kilmurry," 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 "Kilmurry," Hospital Hill, so called after his grandfather's place in Ireland.

Sir JOHN RICHARD SOMERS VINE, K.T., C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.S.S.

SIR JOHN RICHARD SOMERS VINE, a well-known journalist, traveller, and litterateur, comes of an old Somerset family, and was born under the shadow of Wells Cathedral, on December the 10th, 1847. Sir John received his early education at the Grammar School, Spalding, proceeding to Cambridge as a non-collegiate student, from where he ultimately found his way into the "Gallery" at Westminster, and subsequently filled every post that offers in a newspaper office, including that of a war correspondent—his first experience in that capacity being the Franco-German War, 1870-71. Sir John subsequently attracted the attention of Sir Sydney Waterlow, to whom he became private secretary when he was elected Lord Mayor, and obtained considerable prominence under several of his successors in connection with historic city functions and with the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, the Fund for the Relief of the Inundated Departments of the South of France and Hungary, and several other relief funds inaugurated at the Mansion House. He is a prominent Freemason, ranking as Past Grand Deacon of the English Constitution of Freemasons.

Sir John was the first elected Master of the Savage Club Lodge, and was for some years hon. secretary of the world-renowned Savage Club. He is a man of great activity and energy, and has interpolated his life with wide travel—travel that earned for him a Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society of London. He has circumnavigated the globe several times, and has more than once visited every portion of South Africa south of the Zambesi. He acted as hon. secretary of the National Leprosy Fund, a

society that has done so much, not only to ameliorate but to discover the primary cause of leprosy, and of which the present King was the active president. It is not within our province or within the scope of this sketch for us to write a dissertation on leprosy, but it is one of those fell diseases that has created internal dissensions in learned circles, to the extent of the differentiations that must exist between great minds. For his services to this fund he was specially advanced to the dignity of a Knight of Grace of the Order of

St. John of Jerusalem. In addition to the foregoing he has had many other honours conferred on him. To recapitulate a few we would mention that he is a Kt., C.M.G., a Queen's Medallist with clasps, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, a Knight Commander of the Grand Ducal Order Ernestine (Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), Knight Commander of the Order of Kalakua Hawaii, Knight of the Orders of Franz-Joseph of Austria and Leopold of Belgium, &c. Sir John is the practical exponent of the adaptation of phonetic communication between civilised and savage races by means of expressive signs; it is something new to

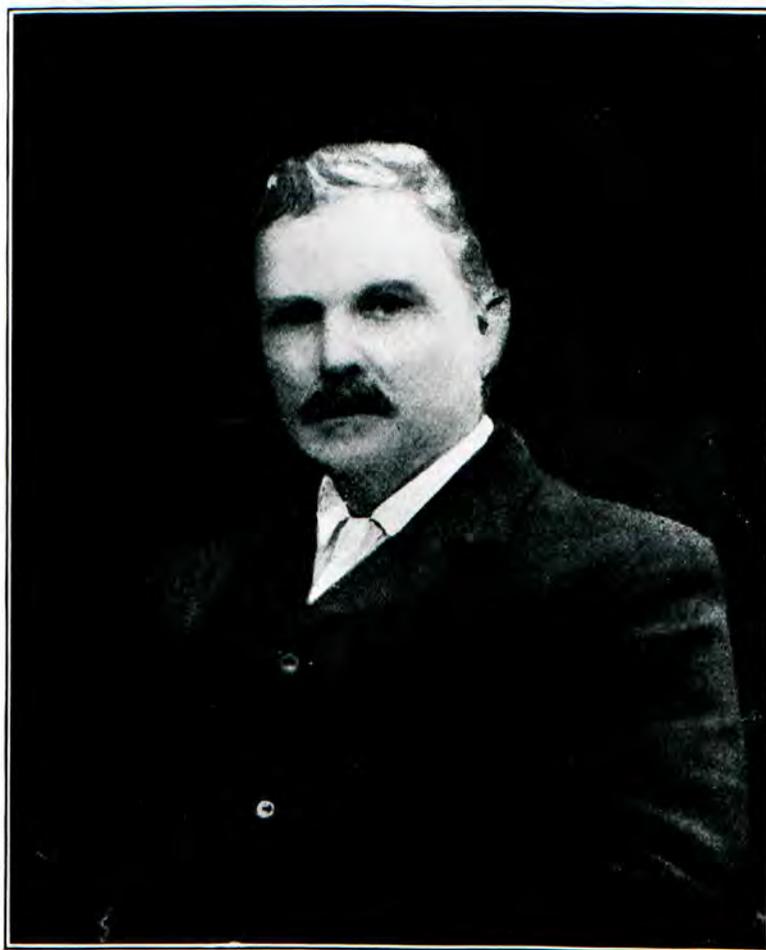


Sir J. R. SOMERS VINE.

science and yet an old theory that primitive man had not anything but an expressive knowledge of communication. Sir John in his travels adopted an unique system of getting at the root of aboriginal languages by the utilisation of phonography to recount sounds of speech. He has long been a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society and a recognised author of standard works on English Municipal Laws and Government. He has several sons settled in South Africa.

## Sir WILLIAM ST. JOHN CARR.

**T**ALENT alone cannot make a life; there must be a man, a character, a personality behind all the skill and cleverness that greet the public eye. The limits of personal influences are boundless, and there are many men whose magnetism is of that kind that draws a certain material power that is instrumental in the organisation of all around them. Among those who have taken such an interest in the politics of the times is Sir WILLIAM ST. JOHN CARR. His wise administration and unprejudiced decisions stamped his policy with a force and energy that characterised his whole career, and that made him master of himself and all he did. The son of Captain Carr, of the Tipperary Militia, he was born in 1848 at Chatham, Kent, where his earliest years were passed. He was sent to the College Française, Blackrock, Ireland, to be educated, and from there matriculated into the University of Dublin. At the age of seventeen he entered the mercantile service as midshipman of the "Monarch." For three years he underwent the customary discipline connected with a sailor's life, and during this time his travels brought him into contact with almost every country in the world. But he soon abandoned this career, and returned to England to take up a course of training in the science of surveying. He proceeded to India in 1869 with a view of joining the Survey Department, but on arrival joined the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Traffic Department instead, wherein he eventually became chief clerk in the general manager's office, and later superintendent of a district. Owing to poor health he was, however, compelled to leave India, and in 1874 he landed in South Africa. He went to Kimberley, and shortly afterwards received employment on the railway that was being constructed in Cape Colony. Then came the responsible post of auditor on the Eastern District



Sir WILLIAM ST. JOHN CARR.

Railway, in which capacity he officiated for three years, and after that his enterprising turn of mind prompted him to adopt a business life in Port Elizabeth. In 1885 he returned to Kimberley, where he became attached to the London Exploration Company till 1887, when he left for the Transvaal. Later, as director of various gold mining companies in Johannesburg his wide experience and efficient all-round knowledge made his services a valuable acquisition to the public, and he soon became a prominent member of all social and political circles. During the Boer war he served in the

Imperial Light Horse. In 1895 he was a member of the Reform Committee, and his share in the Jameson Raid assigned him the decree of two years' imprisonment, though this was afterwards commuted. Under the Boer régime Sir William was elected first chairman of the Hospital Board, and after peace was proclaimed he held the position of deputy chairman of the Town Council of Johannesburg until 1903, when he was elected Mayor of Johannesburg. In this capacity he acted for a year, and then became chairman of the Rand Water Board.

Sir William married in 1878 the daughter of E. Slater, Esq., and is the father of three boys and two girls. In political and mercantile affairs he has been an invincible and cordial ally, and his services on behalf of public welfare

have been of immense value. In 1905 he was knighted by His Majesty the King in recognition for valuable services rendered to the Empire in South Africa. Always a gentleman, his actions have been based on the higher traditions of life, and his natural sincerity and disinterested motives never failed to strike a responsive chord in the minds of others, from whom he won respect and popularity. In addition to being a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association, Sir William Carr is a member of the Rand and Athenæum Clubs in Johannesburg.

## Sir EDWIN H. DUNNING.

THE name of Sir EDWIN HARRIS DUNNING is a familiar and highly esteemed one both in Great Britain and in South Africa. The son of Mr. Richard Dunning, of Exeter, he was born at Aston, Somerset, on the 8th of April 1858. He was educated privately, and on leaving school he immigrated to this country to enter the service of the Oriental Banking Corporation, landing at Port Elizabeth in 1878. The year after arrival Sir Edwin was despatched by the bank to Kimberley as one of its representatives there.

In 1880 he associated himself with the diamond mining industry. Seven years later—during which period he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of mining in its different branches—he left for Barberton, and subsequently journeyed on to the Witwatersrand. Soon after his advent at the latter place he resuscitated several gold mining properties by working them in a practical fashion, they having been shut down as worthless prior to his appearance on these fields. His success earned him the important post of managing director of a number of companies, all of which were operated under his *régime* with profitable results, and as an instance of his prescient control and direction it may be quoted that the

Rietfontein estate owes its existence as a company to him.

In 1893 the mining world of South Africa lost Sir Edwin's valuable active service, but the West of England benefited. He went home in the year stated, and settled down in a lovely residence, Stoodleigh, Devonshire, in the rôle of country gentleman; and he immediately made his presence felt in municipal,

county, and political affairs. He also keenly interested himself in the agricultural affairs of the district, and accomplished much in the promotion of the breeding of cattle and horses. Indeed, his efforts on behalf of his fellows achieved for him such popularity that he was elected Mayor of Tiverton, Devonshire, in 1900, and in 1904 he was adopted as Conservative candidate for Parliament for the Tiverton Division. In the year last mentioned he also had the distinction to be selected by His Majesty for the honour of a Knighthood.

Sir Edwin is at the present moment a J.P. of Devon and of the borough of Tiverton, and a county councillor for the Brampton Division of Devonshire. Personally he has a most engaging manner, and possesses as many social attractions as he does proved business abilities. His Johannesburg chambers are in Exploration Buildings, Commissioner Street, in the offices of the African-European Investment Company, Ltd., of which he is managing director. He was married to Louise, daughter of Mr. Richard Freeman, of Hereford, England, in 1882, and of the union there are six children. Sir Edwin's eldest son, Frank, was educated at Eton (England), Freiburg (Germany), and the

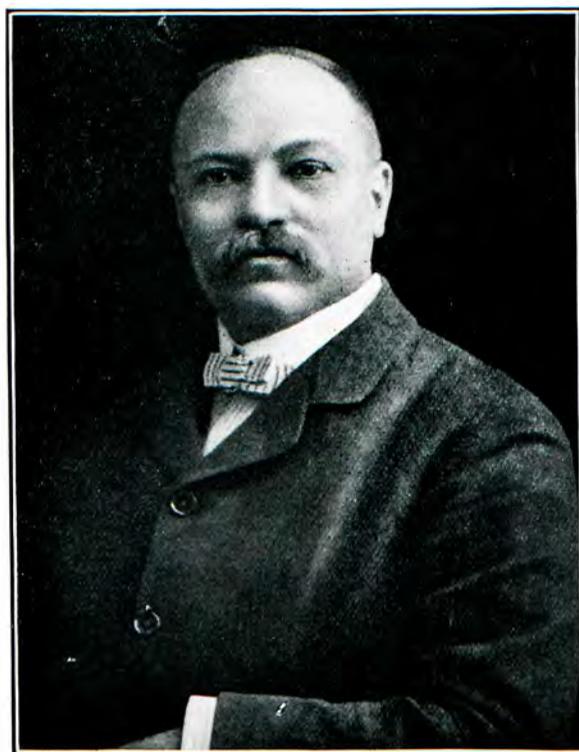


Sir EDWIN H. DUNNING.

M'Gill University (Montreal, Canada), at which latter institution he is finishing his studies at the time of publication. It is the intention, it should be added in conclusion, that he shall come to South Africa when he has completed his curriculum, and closely identify himself with the development of the interests with which his father is so intimately and successfully associated.

## 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 administrative 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, and 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.

## GEORGE H. GOCH, Esq.

**H**IS WORSHIP THE MAYOR is one of the most prominent, ablest, and most deservedly popular of our citizens. His father, Frederick George Goch, was a well known and respected resident of Swellendam, Cape Colony. Here young Goch was born and passed his early years, but before he was yet of age we find him not only married, but embarked in business on his own account. The restless energy and enterprise of the young business man did not find sufficient scope in the village of Caledon, where he first started, and so, in 1872, he joined the rush to the Kimberley diamond fields, where he opened business on a large scale, and at the same time took an active interest in the welfare of the town, where he is as well known as in Johannesburg. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Kimberley Town Council, and in that capacity so acquitted himself that when the province of Griqualand West was annexed to the Cape Colony in 1884, he was chosen as one of the representatives of Kimberley in the Cape House of Assembly. His duties as M.L.A. he performed with the same conscientiousness and even greater ability than those of the Kimberley Town Council, and on retiring in 1889 he received the grateful thanks of his constituents.

When the Witwatersrand goldfields became known, Mr. Goch's speculative instincts again prompted him to greater enterprise. He sold out his business, quitted Kimberley, and threw in his lot with the pioneers who have made the "Rand" a familiar name throughout the civilized world. Here Mr. Goch's career has been an unbroken series of successes; the Wemmer Mine and the George Goch (now the New Goch) look to him as their founder, and the Witwatersrand (Knights), was founded by the late Mr. Knight and Mr. Goch jointly. Not only has he succeeded in amassing a fortune, but he has also succeeded in the much more difficult task of establishing a reputation for honesty and integrity that will last for all time in our midst.

Closely as Mr. Goch has been associated with the mining industry, he has also found time to devote to

the social, political, and commercial interests of the community. He took an active part in the establishment of the Chamber of Mines, and was thrice accorded the thanks of that body for special services rendered to the mining industry. He acted as chairman of the Labour Importation Association, and for his services in that capacity was publicly thanked by Sir George Farrar

in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines.

Mr. Goch is an excellent speaker, and, as a member of the Nominated Town Council, has performed valuable services, and when the ratepayers of the town got an opportunity in 1903 of electing their own representatives, Mr. Goch was one of the foremost on the list, and in addition was elected Deputy Mayor by his fellow Councillors. In October 1904 he was elected Mayor of Johannesburg, an exalted position which he fills with the dignity of an Alderman, sparing neither time nor money in carrying out the obligations of that office. During his year of office many important public and social functions were thrust upon him, such as the reception to Lord Milner on his return from his holiday, the reception to Lord and Lady Roberts, the farewell to Lord Milner, and the welcome to Lord Selborne, the performance of which functions, as well in the more congenial task of entertaining his fellow citizens, Mr. Goch fulfilled to the honour and renown of himself and the town. In fact, his occupancy of the mayoral chair has imparted a dignity to the position worthy of the first city in South Africa, while his genial unassuming manner and his sacrifices in the interest of the town have earned for him alike the esteem and gratitude of its inhabitants. In the

ordinary course of things, Mr. Goch will retire from the Johannesburg Town Council in December 1905, his re-election, however, is a foregone conclusion should he again seek the suffrages of his constituents. When the time is ripe for granting of representative government, Mr. Goch will, it is pretty certain, be one of the first elected members.



GEORGE H. GOCH, Esq.

## 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, 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.

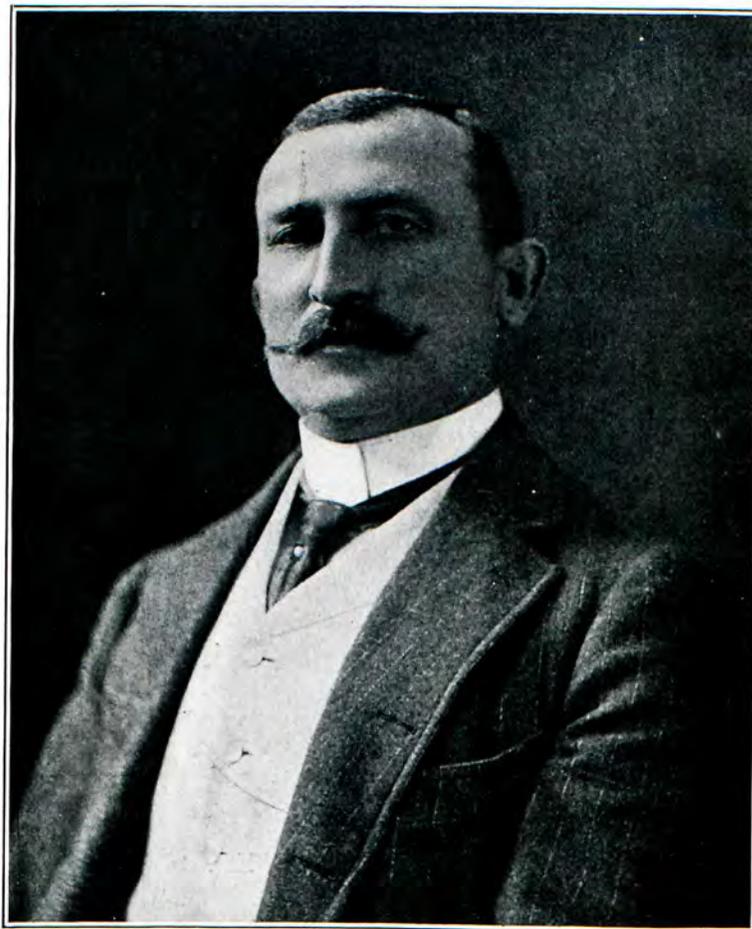
MR. GEORGE ALBU, who is recognised as one of the most successful of the Transvaal financiers, was born in Berlin in the year 1857, and received his education at several public schools in the capital. Having completed his curriculum, he passed through various business offices in junior capacities for 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 Toits Pan, 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 Cinderalla 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.

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.



GEORGE ALBU, Esq.

## LIONEL PHILLIPS, Esq.

IT was not often that Mr. Alfred Beit or the late 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 numerous of their 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 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.

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, it is highly probable that at the foreshadowed General Election Mr. Phillips will be returned in the Conservative interest to the British House of Commons for the division of North Paddington.

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.



LIONEL PHILLIPS, Esq.

## 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' management 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, and 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

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 from 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.



ABE BAILEY, Esq.

## CARL HANAU, Esq.

FIFTY years ago in the pretty little town of Friedberg, in Germany, CARL HANAU was born, a man who was destined to play in the annals of South African history a tremendous rôle. Like many eminent men who at any early period in their lives have come face to face with sudden problems, and to whom prophetic instinct indicates their legal birthright as the representative of national and democratic interests, Carl Hanau's fame dates back from early years, for with the revolutionary tendencies and rapidly advancing strides of constitutional development that throbbled the country then and spread abroad a stimulus of eager competition, his natural force of energy found scope, and in the "sturm and drang" of politics and commerce his wonderfully receptive and absorbing nature always kept its perfect individuality and cosmopolitan tastes and inclinations. When only three years old Carl Hanau landed in South Africa and shortly after his arrival was taken to Victoria West, where his father established the commercial firm of Hanau & Hoffa. With a view to his future career young Hanau was sent, when thirteen years of age, to Giessen, in Germany, to study for the medical profession, but on finding that the boy's talents and capacities lay in quite a different channel he was removed to the Commercial School at Frankfort-on-the-Main. The change was a congenial one, and after a successful course of study, in which he soon showed the promise of a brilliant future, Mr. Hanau entered a large manufacturing firm at Leipzig under the control of H. Lilienfeld, Esq. In 1874 he returned to South Africa and in his father's business in Victoria West became first clerk and subsequently partner in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law, who in 1878 took over the firm. The year 1882 saw his marriage to Miss Baumann, of Graaff Reinet, and it was shortly after

his return from their continental honeymoon that the stirring events in Bechuanaland elicited his services as contractor for the transports connected with Sir Charles Warren's expedition. This was in 1883. The following year his most decisive move was made, namely, his speculative visit to the Rand. Accounts of the fabulous wealth to be so easily obtained in this district proved somewhat of a myth, as Mr. Hanau found to his cost when settling down to the real hard life that mining in those days involved; but plenty of pluck and a resolute determination to succeed backed up by a solidity and precision of character that never failed him, eventually won for him the day. The mines of Kimberley next attracted his attention, and with the help of Mr. S. Neumann, the Hanau Syndicate was formed that afterwards proved such a prosperous affair.

Mr. Hanau subsequently became a partner in the firm of S. Neumann & Co., in the Transvaal, until the attainment of a fortune and the claim of home ties prompted him to leave South Africa for Germany. A few years later Mr. Hanau returned to the Rand and once more plunged into the mining world, of which he soon became one of the most influential and prominent members. The firm of Barnato Bros. claimed his services, and his name is now connected with all the leading mining companies on the Rand, of which at various times he has been either chairman or director. With Sir George Farrar he floated the H. F. Syndicate, of which the present East Rand Proprietary Mines and subsidiary companies are offshoots. Then came the extension of the Modderfontein Gold

Mining Company, the main reef of which Mr. Hanau eventually discovered on the Edenkof Farm and which has since been absorbed into the Coronation Syndicate, of which company he has acted as chairman since its inception. The great ambition of Carl Hanau's life has been to prove, and this successfully, the continuation of the main reef series and the tremendous and significant value of the deep level theory, of which he was both author and expounder—a scheme that at first produced the wildest and most antagonistic opposition, and which since has scored a victory that has been colossal and which has raised him foremost among the mining magnates of the Rand. Except for intermittent visits to the Continent, Johannesburg has always been the home of Mr. Hanau, and his name is closely associated with all the leading events, either social or political, of the Transvaal. Though ever ready to promote the welfare of his country, whose interests he has always warmly supported, Mr. Hanau has refrained from accepting any public position. Charitable, genuine and thoroughly disinterested in his motives, he



CARL HANAU, Esq.

has been singularly free from the ostentation that invariably surrounds a man whose career has been so fortunate and brilliant. An enthusiastic patron of the Turf, he has acted as president and vice-president of all the sporting clubs and was one of the founders of the Wanderers', Rand, Athletic and German Clubs. He is a member of the Chamber of Mines, of which for some time he was acting president, and also laid the basis of the Tramway Company and other institutions. Always humane and sympathetic, Carl Hanau has warmed his way into the hearts of all who know him. To bring the English and Dutch into closer harmony has been his life-long wish, and his tact and courtesy in handling diplomatic matters have been characteristic of his nature. In all capacities, private or public, he has shown the true refinement of a gentleman.

## 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 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. He was for many years chairman, and is now vice-president of the famous



JULIUS JEPPE, Esq.

## MEN OF THE TIMES.

Wanderers' Club, which institution he has the honour of being one of the founders. He has been a steward of the Johannesburg Town Council since its inception, a steward of the South African Jockey Club, Hon. Colonel of the 1st Battalion of the Cadet Corps (the famous Boys' Brigade), in the establishment of which he assisted to a great extent. His career has been considerably diversified by travel and experience that have contributed largely to his extensive information on all subjects. Cultivated in his tastes, his beautiful Belgravian home is full of curios and treasures, brought as trophies of some memorable event. His wife, the daughter of Mr. Charles Cowen, one of South Africa's first journalists, has greatly aided him in his career. A

prominent leader of Johannesburg society and a devoted worker in the cause of philanthropy and charity, she is an active member of most of the committees of the many institutions whose object is to lessen the misery and promote the general welfare of Johannesburg. On the conclusion of our short sketch of Mr. Jeppe's life, we feel with regret that we have touched very lightly on his personal history and character. Sympathetic and broad-minded, he has ever extended the helping hand to those in any trouble or distress. Always genial, courteous and genuine, Mr. Jeppe has won universal favour and respect, and his name will ever be a prominent one so long as Johannesburg exists.



VIEW OF JULIUS JEPPE'S COLLECTION OF HORNS.

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 I.L.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



J. W. LEONARD, Esq.

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 check-mate. 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,

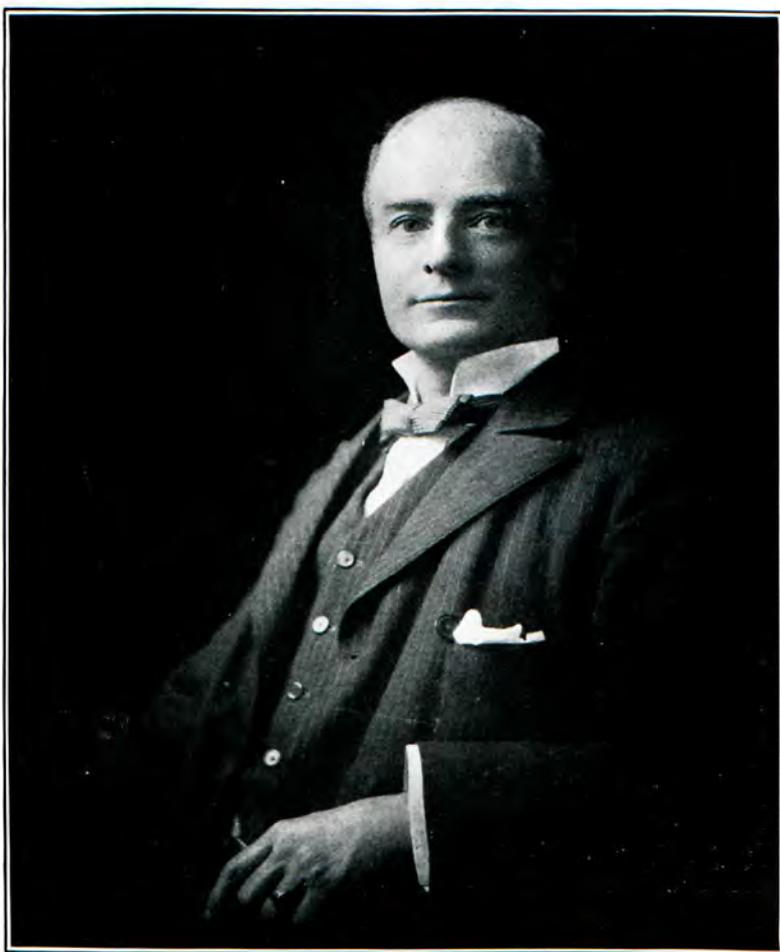
practising on and off until the war was finished. Then he returned to the Transvaal, where he has since conducted an extensive and lucrative practice. From the time he was called at the Cape Mr. Leonard has been noted among his compeers, and after his very early appearances there has not been a *cause 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

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

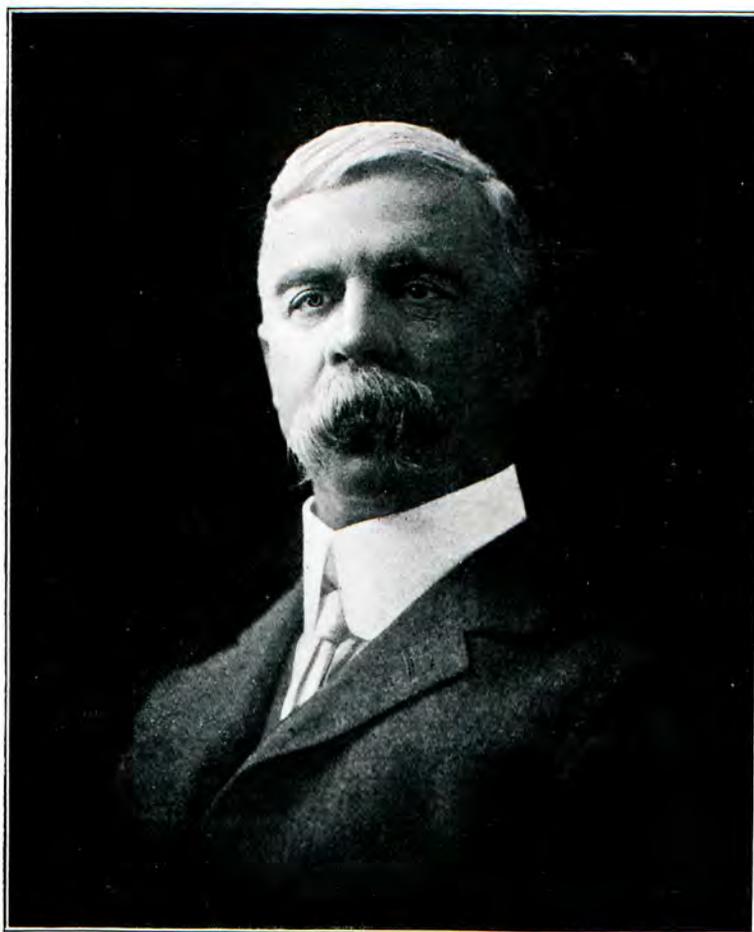


Dr. W. T. F. DAVIES.

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

## GEORGE ADAMSON, Esq.

MR. GEORGE ADAMSON, the editor of the "Rand Daily Mail," has had an interesting and successful journalistic career in South Africa. A native of Montrose, Scotland, he was educated at the public school there, and at an early age he joined the "Montrose Standard." After leaving that journal he was for a few months in Darlington, which latter place he left in the middle of 1880 to take up an appointment on the staff of the "Natal Witness" in Maritzburg, where he was attached for a period of several years, and became sub-editor of the opposition paper, "The Times of Natal." From that publication he, in 1887, removed to the Transvaal and started a newspaper at Steynsdorp, the capital of the Komati gold-fields. Mr. Adamson actively participated in all disputes and negotiations regarding Swaziland from the Jubilee year till 1890, and also acted as Reuter's special correspondent during the mission of Francis de Winton, the Royal Commissioner who came to report to the late Queen Victoria's Government on the situation existing and the future administration of the territory mentioned, and its relation to the Transvaal Republic. In 1892 Mr. Adamson changed from Steynsdorp to Barberton, where he conducted the "Goldfields News" till the outbreak of the late Anglo-Boer war, when, in common with numerous others, he received notice to quit the Transvaal, and went down to Ladysmith on behalf of the "Cape Times" and the "Natal Witness," being present at the affair of Tinta Inyoni or Rietfontein, and the struggle on the 30th October which led to the investment. The town itself he left by the last train, and travelled first to Colenso and thence to Estcourt. He saw



GEORGE ADAMSON, Esq.

the battle of Beacons Hill, and when the Boers retired from around Estcourt to the north and the military headquarters were removed to Frere, he went to the front as correspondent for the London "Standard." This was in the beginning of 1900, and he continued with General Sir Redvers Buller from the earliest advance of the column till the finish at Lydenburg, being present at all the general as well as the minor engagements of the ten months' trek. Meanwhile, on the relief of Ladysmith, Mr. Maxwell, the home representative of the "Standard," had gone to report upon the operations in the west, and when General Buller concluded his campaign and proceeded to England, Mr. Adamson crossed to Pretoria and accepted the responsibility of sole correspondent of the "Standard" for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, his colleague returning to London. A number of exciting incidents happened in the course of the guerilla tactics which followed, and Mr. Adamson achieved some important coups, one notable and sensational message he was first over the cable with being the intimation of the capture of Lord Methuen. On the declaration of peace he joined the new "Rand Daily Mail" as leader writer, and in May 1903 he assumed editorial control.

Mr. Adamson has travelled extensively in the Transvaal, Zululand, Swaziland, and Portuguese territory, and he is the possessor of the War Correspondents' medal and the Portuguese Order of St. Thiago.

Mr. Adamson was married in 1884 to Miss J. Campbell Angus, of which union there are four children. He is a member of the Athenæum Club, Johannesburg.

RICHARD DAWSON, Esq.

IN the lives of public men a certain evolution is at work. There is a transitory state which teaches us that we pass from the selfish and solitary life to the sympathetic and social. It reveals to us the fact that an inveterate and consistent exercise of the intellect and mind indicated by the stream and tendency of political and social events, increases and facilitates the co-operation and enlargement of human interests. Every act has its objective result, and so in each degree every man is responsible for the development of those faculties that tend to promote the welfare and strength of a universal cause. Inefficiency is antagonistic to success; and it is by the long process of experience and adherence to what is highest and best that we ultimately reach the goal of our desires.

In the breezy, tranquil and gracious personality of Mr. RICHARD DAWSON we have an example of a character that has penetrated the heights and depths of a wide and vast experience. The eldest son of Mr. Richard Dawson, J.P., County Clare, Ireland, he was born in the year 1855. His education was for

many years one of private tuition until he went to Oxford. There he was elected to a classical exhibition at Wadham College in 1874, and the following year he gained a classical scholarship at Hertford College and matriculated in the October of that year. Mr. Dawson was stroke of his college eight for five years, and rowed twice in the Oxford University trial eight. He became secretary of the Oxford Union Society in 1877, during the presidency of the Hon. W. St.

John Brodrick, acted as librarian from 1878 to 1879, and became president in 1880.

After a successful Varsity career Mr. Dawson entered into politics, in which he maintained a strong though moderate conservatism. He acted as private secretary to Mr. Chaplin, M.P., and became his official private secretary in 1885, when he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. During the General Election of 1885 Mr. Dawson was chosen M.P. for East Leeds, but lost that seat at the election of 1886, and

again filled the post of private secretary to Mr. Chaplin when the latter was appointed Minister of Agriculture. He served in the 12th Regiment of Imperial Yeomanry in 1900, and for his services was rewarded with the South African medal with three clasps. In 1902 he was commissioned as Captain of the Rand Rifles.

Mr. Dawson was a director and member of the staff of the "Rand Daily Mail" from 1902 to 1903, when he took up his present position as editor of the "Transvaal Leader." His brilliant talent and versatility of mind has elicited from his pen many contributions to the papers



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and magazines and also a novel, "The Treasure of Thoth." In 1902 he married Isabel, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Fletcher, of Rondebosch, Cape Town, and formerly of Scotland. Mr. Dawson, who is a polished but trenchant writer, is one of the most popular personalities and political journalists of the Rand. In social circles he has won a wide reputation for charm of manner. He is a member of the Rand and Athenæum Clubs, and also an ardent sportsman.

## GUSTAVE HALLÉ, Esq.

GUSTAVE GREGORY RICHARD HALLÉ, editor of the "Transvaal Critic," Johannesburg, was born in Manchester on the 9th of May, 1851, being the third son of the late Sir Charles Hallé, the famous pianist, and his first wife, Desiree Smith de Rilieu. He was educated at King's College School, London, Oscott College, Birmingham, London University, and the Royal Engineering School, Berlin.

Until his health gave way in 1880, Mr. Hallé practised engineering in England, at one time as deputy locomotive superintendent of the South Eastern Railways, and at another in sub-charge of the construction of the Royal Albert Dock. Immigrating to South Africa he became, in 1881, head of the Public Works Department of the Orange Free State, an office which he held for five years. In 1886 he went to Barberton on behalf of a London syndicate interested in the De Kaap Goldfields, and floated various London syndicates and companies in connection with mining ventures in the Eastern Transvaal and in Swaziland. When Sir Francis de Winton visited Swaziland, Mr. Hallé was on the committee appointed by the white concessionaires, and he took a leading part in the opposition to the surrender of that territory to the South African Republic. He came to Johannesburg in 1891, and following a natural bent for politics of an Imperialist tone,

gradually drifted into South African journalism. Two years later he was instrumental in the formation of a weekly political paper, the "Critic," to which he contributed political articles, eventually, in 1895, becoming the occupant of the editorial chair. After the Jameson Raid he relinquished the reins of office on the "Critic" to start the "Transvaal Independent," a Johannesburg daily paper on British Uitlander lines, supported by the Reform

Party. That journal, however, was unable to stand the withdrawal of Reform support occasioned by the late President Krüger's binding the Reformers to abstain from politics, and Mr. Hallé had to return to the thorny paths of general journalism, resuming the editorship of the "Transvaal Critic" in 1899. The war interrupted his labours, and he obtained the appointment of British military press censor at Durban, returning to the editorial sanctum of the "Transvaal Critic" on the conclusion of hostilities. Mr. Hallé married Miss Hannah Whitehead, of Ashton, Lancashire,



GUSTAVE HALLÉ, Esq.

in 1896, and has one son. He has been a contributor to South African, British and American journals for many years, is a fluent linguist, and has pursued, in moderation, nearly all his life such British sports and pastimes as fishing, shooting, boxing, rowing, sailing, swimming, skating, billiards, tennis, cricket and football.

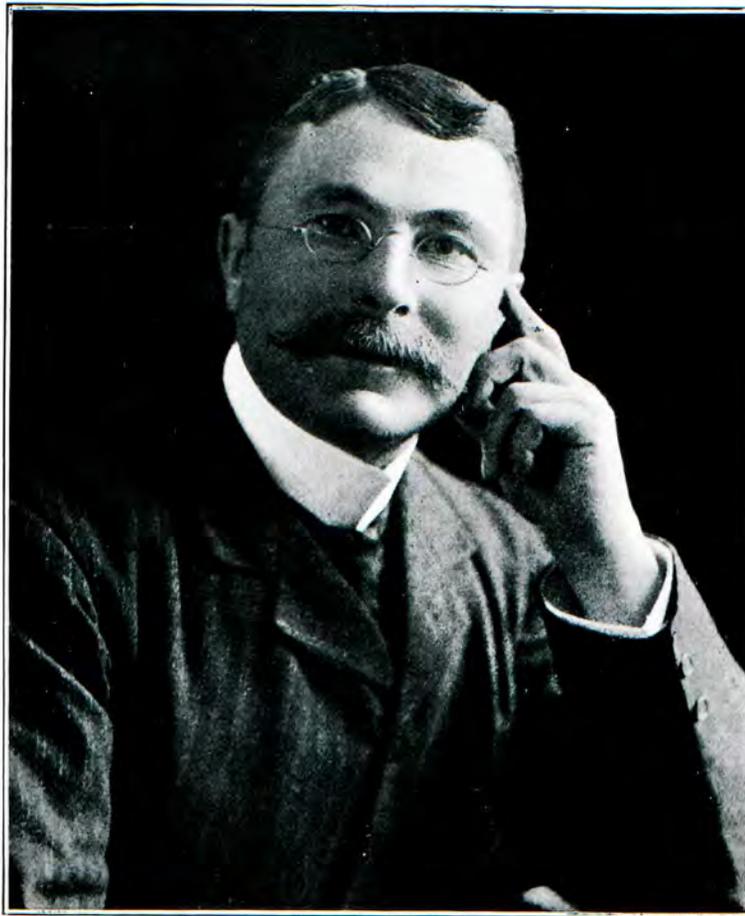
## HENRY NOURSE, Esq.

MR. HENRY NOURSE, one of South Africa's financiers, has had an adventurous and highly interesting career. He is a son of Captain Joseph Nourse, once of H.M.S. "Rataplan," and a grand-nephew of Commodore Joseph Nourse, C.B., of the "Andromache," who commanded the Cape of Good Hope Squadron in 1821-22. The subject of this sketch was born on April 23, 1857, on a farm named "Advice," in the Uitenhage district, and five years later, with his parents, left Cape Colony for Natal, where they settled on Greenwich Farm, in the Umvoti country. Mr. Henry Nourse was educated at the High School, Maritzburg, and at an early age commenced a strenuous life. In the year 1870 he trekked for the Vaal River diamond diggings at Klip Drift, and after some experience there he successfully participated in the rush on Du Toits Pan, Colesberg Kopje (now Kimberley), and De Beers. The centre camp from which he worked for several years was on the St. Augustine Mine, and the party he was a member of also included the late Mr. C. J. Rhodes, George Paton, Henry Green, John Merriman, and Drs. Giddy and Gibson. In all these ventures Mr. Nourse represented his half-brother, Mr. William Norton, as an active partner, and he did a man's share with the pick and shovel. Great as were his exertions during this period, he did not acquire much money from the same, but he secured some good

ground in claims on what is now the Kimberley Mine. Whilst busily engaged in serious vocations, Mr. Nourse from 1873 to 1884 found time to recreate in every branch of athletics with such vim that he attained renown as the finest all-round competitor in the country. He has jumped a moving span of oxen, a buck wagon, the tallest horse that could be brought to him, and amongst the numerous programmes that he has "walked through" was that of an historic tournament at Cape Town, when he came in first in six out of eleven events. In the year 1874 Mr. Nourse assisted in raising the Kimberley Light Horse, and he was appointed senior lieutenant with Colonel Lanyon

and Sir Jacob Barry as his honorary Colonel. This rank he held till the year 1877, when he left for the Transvaal, and in the same year, after the annexation of that colony, he was given the same position in Ferreira's Horse, proceeding with the first detachment of that corps in the demonstration against the native chief Secoconi, whose stronghold was in the Lulu Mountains. It may be remembered that this expedition and the subsequent campaign were obligations inherited from the assimilation of the Transvaal into the British Empire, the Boers having failed to subdue this native chief. In 1877 Mr. Nourse was wounded at the storming of

Photos Kraal, and a year after he was promoted to be Captain when the Zulu war broke out, in 1879. Mr. Nourse commanded Ferreira's Horse, and subsequently, at the final attack on Secoconi's stronghold in the same year, he was given command by Lord Wolseley of the Transvaal Mounted Rifles. At the termination of hostilities he acted as escort to Sir Herbert Stewart and Sir Marshall Clark in the settlement and policing of the different stations in the Lulu Mountains. His force was then formed into the Transvaal Mounted Police, which Mr. Nourse was selected to command. When the 1880-81 Boer war broke out, he raised and commanded Nourse's Horse, which in conjunction with the police rendered valuable initial



HENRY NOURSE, Esq.

service. In 1881 Mr. Nourse was twice sent by the High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, to report for the Imperial Government upon the disturbance in Bechuanaland. This was previous to Sir Charles Warren's expedition, and Mr. Nourse's impressions are detailed in the Blue Books of that year. After the retrocession of the Transvaal to the Boers, Mr. Nourse, having acquired a considerable amount of landed property, remained in the colony as a burgher, without, however, taking the optional oath of allegiance. When the late Boer war commenced, he was offered a position on General French's staff, but on the advice of Lord Milner

he decided that his curious position as a Britisher and a burgher, with vast interests in the country, made it injudicious to participate in the conflict. Accordingly he did not take any active part in the struggle until the invasion of Cape Colony in 1900. He was selected by the High Commissioner to form a member of a commission which it was proposed should proceed to St. Helena and Bermuda to collect statistics with regard to the prisoners' financial and other conditions. This commission was abandoned, however, and Mr. Nourse was appointed to the rank of Captain, and detailed as inspecting officer of country district units, afterwards being placed in command of these. In the course of the same year (1901) he organised and equipped, almost single-handed, all the Colonial Defence Force District Mounted Troops and Town Guards in the Western Province, and received the appointment of Staff Officer No. 1 at the headquarters of the Colonial Defence Force, with the rank of Major, and subsequently succeeded Colonel Capper as Chief Staff Officer, with the rank of Colonel, collaborating with that officer in drawing up the then existing Colonial Defence scheme, and on vacating this appointment on July 31, 1902, of Chief Staff Officer, Cape Colonial Forces, Lieutenant-Colonel Nourse was gazetted the unusual privilege of being permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the 2nd Staff of the Cape Colonial Forces. Mr. Nourse did not have all the rough military experience he went through without suffering some of the incidental concomitants that are common to the lot of the man who takes the field, and neither did he complete his record in that line of life minus high encomiums from his superiors. As instances of the hazards he intrepidly ran and the rewards he earned, it may here be said that in the year 1879, while he commanded Ferreira's Horse, he was wounded in action, and still carries the bullet in his knee. Mr. Nourse was twice mentioned in despatches, once for volunteering and successfully inducing the surrender of the Zulu chief Meucea and a number of his followers who had taken up a position in a cave fastness in the Pongola River, and again by Lord Roberts in connection with his services as Chief Officer to the Cape Colonial Forces during the Boer war, 1899-1902.

But let us take an instructive glimpse into the quieter side of our subject's life. From 1881 to 1899 he was strictly a private man of business, and as his means were then limited, he started lines of coaches, first from Kimberley to Pretoria, then from Pretoria to Lydenburg and Barberton. In the course of these years he was appointed manager of Moodies Gold Mining Company, Barberton. Proceeding to take charge of the land, he met the Barber

brothers, who had been shooting at Lake Chrissie, and the trio journeyed together to his rendezvous. On their arrival a consultation took place, and Mr. Nourse's companions considered that Moodies' terms were too high; the brothers accordingly prospected on the extension, and the result of their discoveries was Barberton. In 1885 Mr. Nourse looked for gold with Mr. R. R. Hollands and Mr. W. K. Dow, and erected a battery in Kroondai Baem district, Pretoria; and in the same year he followed closely in the wake of Messrs. Harry and Fred Struben (the finder of the Rand fields) on the Witwatersrand. In 1886 he, amongst the earliest speculators, secured a considerable amount of ground along and in the vicinity of the Reef. The first place acquired by him was a portion of the Mynpacht of Turffontein, bought from J. de Villiers, and which he named Kambula, constructing on it the first five-stamp battery on the Witwatersrand fields. His partners in this venture were Mr. P. J. Marais and Mr. W. K. Dow, and the ground in question now forms the greater portion of the Robinson Gold Mining Company. During the same year Mr. Nourse pegged out the Henry Nourse Company, and floated it, a company which he still maintains to be one of the best on the Rand, and which he still has financial interests in. He also floated the Kleinfontein, among other concerns, and was connected with the flotation of the United Main Reef, the Nigel, and the Marais Reef; and in addition he pegged out the Jumpers, the Heriot, the Nourse, the Metropolitan, the Spes Bona, the Geo. Goch, the Wolluter, and other properties. At the time of writing he is the chairman of the Henry Nourse and a director of the Witwatersrand Gold Mining Company and also the Clydesdale Collieries; while he is also president of the South African Amateur Athletic Association, and the South African Lawn Tennis Union.

In recent years Mr. Nourse has had a most intimate and influential association with the turf, and he possesses the largest breeding stud and racing stable. He has six stallions, twenty-two brood mares, and twenty horses in training, some of his best animals being prominent winners on the South African turf. Not only is Mr. Nourse a mining magnate, but he is also a whole-hearted agriculturist, and he farms on an extensive scale at Dwartsvlei (Cape Colony), Bultfontein (Cape Colony), Smallkloof (Transvaal), and Zee-koe Vlei (25,000 acres in the Orange River Colony). Mr. Nourse, it may be added, has a business office under the title of the Nourse Rainer, Ltd., in the Stock Exchange Buildings in Johannesburg, and owns a charming residence at No. 1, Saratoga Avenue, of the same city.

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 pur-

pose, 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, and the marriage of his own daughter to Sir Percy Girouard, the late Commissioner of Railways for the Transvaal, is of quite recent occurrence. The Attorney-General resides at "Zasm House," Pretoria.



Sir RICHARD SOLOMON.

## 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.



HARRISON STREET, JOHANNESBURG.

## Count JACQUES DE WARU.

IT is true that Count JACQUES DE WARU and Countess de Waru have not been for many years associated with the Rand, but since they made their appearance here they have proved distinguished acquisitions in several spheres of our cosmopolitan life.

Count de Waru was born at the Chateau de Vaux, Seine-et-Oise, France. He is a grandson of Adolphe de Waru—an erstwhile regent of the Bank of France—and the son of Pierre de Waru, who was at one time a Captain in the French Navy, and is now a director of the Paris-Orleans Railway and of the National Company. Having successfully studied at the John Lambert School (Rouen) he, *noblesse oblige*, served for ten years in that crack cavalry regiment the 6th Dragoons, which was stationed throughout that period at Evreux. He had already taken the degree of Bachelier Es - Sciences — that was in 1883 — and, having more than completed his mili-

tary obligation to his country, he secured his discharge, married the Marquise d'Hervey de Saint Denys, and directed his energetic mind to industrial pursuits. In 1900 he was prominently identified with a number of electrical ventures in Paris, and for valuable services rendered to Spain during the French Exhibition he was decorated with the Order of Charles III. At the close of the Anglo-Boer war the Count, who is a fluent

speaker of English, immigrated to the Transvaal, and on the advice of such celebrated experts as Dr. Molengraaff and other equally well-known students of the strata of the Rand, he devoted his attention seriously to the northern portion of the Rand. Contemporary history shows that his enterprise and almost prescience has had gratifying results, for he has proved, as in the case of the Loueison Reef, a remark-

able new line in the series he has boldly invested in. Count de Waru is a clever shot and an enthusiastic sportsman, and he is of soldierly bearing and possessed of the best qualities of his versatile race. Incidentally, it is worth remarking that the Countess de Waru, who, by the way, is a daughter of the Baron Ward—years ago minister to the Duke de Parme of Austria—is a sympathetic and strenuous sharer in her husband's business excursions and that, in addition to being a keen shot and an intrepid traveller, she



Count JACQUES DE WARU.

is what Parisians would style *la charmante femme du monde*. The Count and the Countess reside at Parktown while on the Rand, and in France they have a lovely castle, the Breau, which was once a favourite retreat of Henri IV. Wherever they may be they are the centre of a sparkling circle of society, and their "at homes" and other entertainments are eagerly welcomed by those who have the privilege of *entrée* to their table.

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.

## 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 1862, 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." Certainly he carried out his saying to a great extent in his own case, for since the Raid he was truly only loyal to himself and his own retrograde views.

#### 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 of 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.