

## STORY OF THE DIAMOND KING.

The Man Who Carved Out Fame and Fortune in South Africa.

Cecil Rhodes's Rise to a Foremost Place in Wealth and Power—The Millions He Won in the Diamond Fields of Kimberley—Premier of Cape Colony, and the Controlling Mind in the Great Company that Has Carved Out Zambesia.

The Matabele war is ended. Lo Bengula and his fierce impis have fled from the fertile, gold-bearing tablelands between the Limpopo and the Zambesi to the marshy, fever-breeding country of the cattle-raising Barotse. The British have defeated the Matabeles; the Matabeles will destroy the Barotse; the fittest have survived, and the fittest will survive.

This is a story of the man who is likely to profit most by the defeat of the Matabeles. For years he had humored their King, whom he used as a stepping stone toward the goal of his ambition. Perhaps he knew the day was coming when Lo Bengula would stand in his way, and was acute enough to see that in the course of time the Matabeles would fall into a pit of their own digging. However that may be, the day did come when the old King was forced into a war by his soldiers, who were positively certain that they could annihilate the whites. The natural result followed. Lo Bengula has been driven from the land which his father had conquered, and now it will be added to the territory controlled by the man whose remarkable career we will describe.

This man dreamed, ten years ago, of making South Africa, from the Zambesi to the Cape, a solid, glorious, patriotic British colony. He began his work. His success was wonderful. Province after province fell into his hands. He saw before him, in shadowy form, the fulfilment of his dream.

This is the story of the Hon. Cecil John Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, Managing Director of the Imperial British South Africa Company, known from Cape Town to Niumkorlo as the Diamond King. He is a man of the Bismarck mould, a man of whom an Englishman, writing in the Review of Reviews, once said:

"He has the face of a Caesar, the ambition of a Loyola, and the wealth of a Croesus."

It is true that there is something in Mr. Rhodes's face which reminds one of the strong expression of the early Caesars, as it is depicted in the sculptured busts, but further than that the likeness can only be



CECIL RHODES.

drawn by the imagination. As to his ambition, pointing one day to a map of Zambesia, he said to a friend, "All that British! That is my dream." Surely Loyola's ambition was not greater than that. And his wealth—the story is still told in Kimberley of how Mr. Rhodes, with childish pleasure, filled a pail with diamonds and slowly emptied it while a photographer from the Cape caught the scene with his camera.

The Premier of Cape Colony is the fourth son of the late Rev. Francis William Rhodes, who was vicar of Bishopstortford, Herts, in England, who died in 1878 at the age of 72. He left two daughters and seven sons. Miss Edith Rhodes is the author of "The Adventures of Five Spinsters in Norway." Of the sons, Herbert, the oldest, died while hunting elephants in the Shire River region in 1877; Francis William, the second, is Colonel of the First (Royal) Dragoons and at present Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay; Ernest Frederick, the third, is a Captain of the Royal Engineers; the fifth, Elmhirst, is a Captain of the Royal Berkshire Regiment; the sixth, Arthur M., is an ostrich farmer near Port Elizabeth in Africa, and the youngest, Bernard M., is a Captain in the Royal Artillery.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes was born at Bishopstortford, on July 5, 1853, and is therefore in his forty-first year. In 1869, at the age of 16, he was sent to live with his eldest brother, who was then a planter in the south of Natal. The family physician had advised the change, fearing that the young man's lungs were too weak to stand the air of England.

When the rush to Kimberley began, and all South Africa flocked thither in search of diamonds, Herbert Rhodes took his brother and all the Kafirs on his farm, to lay out claims and hold them. When the work of digging for diamonds had settled into systematic form, and the excitement had abated, young Rhodes returned to England and entered Oriel College, Oxford, but the English climate proved again to be too strong for him and he returned to Kimberley.

The story of how he worked his way up and became a stockholder of many of the companies that were then organized is a common one in South Africa, and applies to thousands of other men, who now form the aristocracy of the Cape. But the story of how he rose above all these, and became the greatest power in South Africa is unique.

While busily engaged in his mining affairs the idea came into his head one day that he would like to take his degree. So he studied at odd hours, sometimes in his office, sometimes at the mines, and one day sailed for England, passed the examination, and came back a B.A.

Among the many mining companies that were organized at Kimberley was the famous De Beers Mining Company, which had

a capital of £200,000, and owned the richest mine in South Africa. Of this company Cecil Rhodes became President and ruling spirit.

For nine years, from 1880 to 1889, these many companies were in constant competition, pouring their product recklessly upon the market in their frantic struggle against



one another. The price of diamonds was lower then than it ever was before or has been since. Every one saw clearly that such a state of affairs was suicidal, and that the diamond industry was becoming less profitable every day. Several attempts were made to establish an agreement among the companies, but so conflicting were the interests involved, and so stubborn was each company in maintaining its rights, that these endeavors were unsuccessful. The leading men of South Africa tried their hand at effecting an amalgamation and failed. At the proper time Rhodes tried it, and under his masterful guidance the De Beers Company absorbed the others, one by one, until at last, in 1889, every diamond mining company in Kimberley was incorporated in the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Limited, capital £3,950,000. The diamond industry of South Africa was at last controlled by one organization, and from that day to this the price of diamonds all over the world has, with few exceptions remained even and unchanged. To convey an idea of the immensity of the scheme which Rhodes carried through, it is only necessary to copy from the annual report this sentence:

"In the fifteen months ending June 30, 1892, there were hauled from the mines 3,338,553 loads of blue ground, yielding 3,035,481 carats of diamonds, which realized £3,931,542."

Mr. Rhodes was ambitious. He wanted to be rich and he wanted to be powerful. The first he knew would pave an easy way for the second, and so for several years he devoted himself to the accumulation of money. His fortune to-day is estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000. To him, however, money was merely a means, not an end. An English writer once said to him:

"He would no more dream of hoarding money for his own sake than a party leader would hoard the votes of his followers. A million pounds was to him an instrument of power, a weapon of ambition."

Cecil Rhodes looked further than Kimberley. He was fired by the ever-fresh discoveries of gold and other valuable deposits in the Transvaal, and he resolved to lay hands on the vast regions lying to the north—regions, in his belief, as rich as any that had been discovered yet. His dealings with the diamond mines had brought him into relations not only with many native chiefs, but with many influential persons at home, and with their aid, after many voyages to England, and lengthy negotiations in two continents, he obtained a royal charter for the British South Africa Company. This success stamped him at once as the foremost man in the Cape Colony.

Before he obtained this charter he sent trusted emissaries to King Lo Bengula, who ruled not only over Matabeleland but also lorded it over Mashonaland. He secured from Lo Bengula valuable mining concessions. He planned three railroads that were to connect Cape Colony on the south and the Indian Ocean on the east with Mashonaland, and two of these railroads are now building. He outlined a gigantic scheme for the formation of a company having for its object the development of the Bechuanaland protectorate and the countries lying to the north. The objects of this company were to be:

1. To extend northward the railroad and telegraph systems toward the Zambesi.
2. Encourage emigration and colonization.
3. To promote trade and commerce.
4. To develop and work mineral and other concessions under the management of one powerful organization, thereby obviating conflicts and complications between the various interests that have been acquired within those regions, and securing to the native chiefs and their subjects the rights reserved to them under the several concessions.

This scheme Cecil Rhodes carried into effect. To do this he had to secure the approval and endorsement of England's greatest men. It was then that he presented to Mr. Parnell's Parliamentary fund the sum of £10,000, though his friends have always denied that he did this to get the Radical support. The Imperial British South Africa Company was organized in 1889, with the Duke of Abercorn as President, the Duke of Devon as Vice-President, and Cecil John Rhodes as managing director.

Under the supervision of Mr. Rhodes a police force was organized, the company's working policy was outlined, and the memorable march through Mashonaland began. The union jack was planted at Fort Salisbury, claims were laid out, and soon the Mashona natives could hear the puffing of engines and the noise of busy mines.

Before he was 30 years old Mr. Rhodes had been elected to the Cape House of Assembly from Barkley. Gen. Gordon, who was on a special mission with him in Basatoland, asked him afterward to accompany him on his mission to Khartoum as his private secretary. Mr. Rhodes, however, had just accepted the office of Treasurer-General of the Cape, and was compelled to decline Gen. Gordon's offer. They had a quarrel once, however, in the course of which Gordon said indignantly:

"You are one of those men who never approve of anything you don't organize yourself."

Rhodes reflected for a moment and answered: "I'm inclined to think you're right."

In 1890, Rhodes succeeded Sir Gordon Sprigg as Premier of Cape Colony. It was then that he began to push forward energetically the scheme that he had dreamed of and planned for during all those busy years. With all his might he extended the power of the South Africa Company northward, ever northward toward the Zambesi. To the west and east were the possessions of Germany and Portugal, whose agents had for years been scheming to gain that central stretch of land which the English call Zambesia. Rhodes out-schemed them. Slowly but surely he crept around the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, cutting them off completely from communication with the north excepting through his land.

"All that British! That is my dream." In person the Premier is tall, standing over six feet in his shoes, and he has a very muscular appearance. He dresses without the least consideration for fashion, is always unaffected and unpretending, and is very plain spoken. He is not an orator, and when he speaks he has an ungainly way of turning his body about and twitting his hands. He knows absolutely nothing about gastronomy, eating, and drinking anything and everything that is set before him. In all things but his great schemes he is peculiarly absent-minded. Once, it is said, while pondering over a new scheme, he drank a quart of chartreuse which had by accident been set before him. When his attention was called to his performance, he opened his eyes in amazement and then said: "My! I'll have a fine time digesting that."

But he has an iron constitution, and unless he is killed by accident, or insists on repeating his chartreuse performances there is no reason why he should not live to be 90 years old.

### Was a Woman More Brain Than a Man?

No; as a rule it is the other way about, as the average man's brain is larger, and between 4 oz. and 5oz. heavier, than the average woman's brain—the weight of the adult European male brain being from 49 oz. to 50 oz., that of the adult female 44 oz. to 50 oz. This is partially accounted for by the fact that the average woman herself is smaller than the average man both in size and weight.

According to Sir James Crichton-Browne, a well-known authority on the subject, after allowing for a woman's smaller size and weight, the man's brain is still the heavier of the two by at least 1 oz. It does not necessarily follow that a woman's brain power is inferior to that of a man. What she lacks in one way is fully made up in another. Although she does not as a rule display so strong a reasoning and critical faculty as man, she excels him in quick perception and intuition.

Nature having endowed woman with different physiological functions to man, her brain power varies in like manner, but in persons of sound mind and body in both sexes, the brains, in one way or another, are very nearly on a par in point of power.

The more frequent exercise of certain faculties by men has hitherto, no doubt, enlarged and increased their brain power in those respects, and it is possible that with similar exercise of such powers by women as may naturally be expected from the increasing athletic, educated, and business-like capacities of the women of the rising generation, the woman of the future may be as tall and have a brain equal in size and weight to that of a man.

Sir J. Crichton-Browne is of opinion that while in such a case woman may gain intellectually, she would lose in beauty and grace, and refers, in support of this opinion to the people dwelling on a range of hills between the Brahmapootra hills and the Soorma valleys—where the women are supreme. They do the wooing, and control the affairs of the nation, and property descends through the woman and not through the man. They are dominant, but at the same time they are the ugliest women on the face of the earth.

### Melting Iron From the Ore.

Iron-making is a kind of cooery on a huge scale. The earthy impurities must be "roasted" or melted out from iron ore; the necessary carbon must then be properly mixed in from the fuel, or the unnecessary carbon burned out. This is of manufacture. A wrought-iron bar or plate is always obtained from a puddle ball, an aggregation of grains of iron in a pasty, semi-fused condition, interspersed with a greater or less amount of cinder or slag. Under the powerful action of the rolls the grains are welded together, and a large part of the cinder is squeezed out, but enough remains interposed between the iron granules to prevent them from welding thoroughly and forming a homogeneous mass. The welded lumps elongate under the process of rolling, and the resulting bar resembles a bunch of iron fibres of sinews with minute particles of slag interspersed here and there. Such iron varies in resistance according to whether the power is applied with or against the fibre. Steel is the result of a fusing process. It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel, but in all cases it has been cast from a thoroughly melted and fluid state into an ingot mould, where it solidifies and is ready for subsequent treatment, such as hammering or rolling. The slag being lighter than the steel, it rises on top of the melted bath, and does not mingle with the metal, which remains clean and unobstructed, and, after being cast in the mould, cools into a crystalline homogeneous mass in which no amount of rolling can develop a fibre. Thus steel possesses a structure more regular and compact than wrought iron. Its resistance to strains and stresses is more equal in all directions, and its adaptability to structural use is vastly increased.—[Harper's Magazine.]

A lake of boiling mud, two miles in circumference, exists in the island of Java, near Solo. Masses of soft, hot mud continually arise and fall, and huge mud bubbles explode like balloons, with reports like guns, at the rate of three a minute.

The upper third of the face is altered in expression in affections of the brain, the middle third in diseases of the chest and the lower third in the diseases of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity.

## THE ENGLISH AS COLONIZERS

Comparisons of the English People with Russia and Rome.

Conditions of the Stability of the Anglo-Saxons.

A comparison of the colonies of England with those of France shows a remarkable difference in the character of the two. It is the difference between conquest and occupation. At one time the French seemed to have possessed the power of colonizing countries with their own people. The Province of Quebec is an instance of that sort of colonization. In our times the power appears to have vanished, and when the French now occupy a territory they do so not as colonists, but as conquerors. They establish forts and barracks and prisons, build cafes, chantants and opera houses, compel the natives to pay taxes, and consider the work of colonization to have been done. The French in Algeria, for instance, are mostly the troops of occupation; the French in Tonquin and Annam and Cambodia are mostly the men of the garrisons. The English, too, are able to colonize in that way, as witness India, which is held by the English as a conquered country, kept in subjection by a powerful army. But the English also have a power which the French lack of becoming colonists in the proper sense of the word; that is to say, of occupying the country as their own, expelling or annihilating the aborigines and themselves peopling the land with their own natural increase, as witness the American colonies, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. These have all been colonies in the proper sense of the word; the country has been occupied by emigrants from England who went with the hope of bettering their condition, and whose expectation of return was remote, and in not a few cases did not exist at all. The Frenchman, on the contrary, when he goes to Africa, or to one of the French possessions in Asia, does not expect to make his home there, but his fortune, after which he will return to Paris and spend the rest of his life in the ease and luxury of the capital. The German, too, exhibits a singular difference from the Englishman when he goes out from his native land to one of the newly established German colonies in Africa. He does not intend to remain, but to return.

### THE EMPIRE OF SPAIN.

The most striking example of the difference between conquerors and colonists is seen in the history of the great empire which grew up in the shadow of the Spanish crown during the century after the discovery of America. At first, Spain, by right of discovery, claimed the entire New World, but as this claim was contested by all the rest of Europe, the Spanish empire in America was gradually narrowed by delimitation to the greater part of South America, the whole of Central America and Mexico, the latter being supposed to comprise all the present territory of the South American republic and most of the land west of the Mississippi River. Besides its American possessions, the Spanish crown also had territories in the east Indies, and, in fact, so widely scattered were his possessions that Charles V. could truthfully boast that the sun never set upon his domains. The subjects of the empire at that time probably numbered 75,000,000 of people, and the Spanish State was undoubtedly the most powerful which up to that age had been seen in the world. But the Spanish had not come to America as colonists, but as adventurers, as soldiers, as fortune-hunters. All the elements of colonial strength were absent. The native population was treated with a cruelty which has no parallel in history, ancient or modern. The atrocities of the Spaniards were patiently borne by the natives, who, indeed, for the most part, were incapable of resistance, and for 300 years only a sporadic attempt here and there was made to cast off the Spanish yoke. At last, however, the subjugated natives of Spanish America learned their own strength; the flames of insurrection broke out all over South and Central America at the same time; like a mist, the grand Spanish empire vanished, and, almost in a day, Spain sank to the position of a third-rate power. The English colonists were a different class of people. In many cases they were as greedy for wealth as the Spanish could possibly be, but they never exhibited the wanton cruelty of the latter toward the original natives of the soil where they established themselves, and although they often entered as conquerors, they required no long time to engage in such lines of occupation as fixed them definitely to the country which they occupied.

### COMPARED WITH RUSSIA.

The growth of the Russian Empire began about the same time as that of the Anglo-Saxon, and has been equally continuous. In one respect, also, the history of the two countries bears a remarkable similarity, as each exhibits a higher form of civilization dealing with one inferior to itself. The gradual growth of the Russian Empire by which it has reached its present stupendous proportions of 8,457,000 square miles, with 108,000,000 of people, has been entirely by military conquest. There was no colonization about it. Russia has pushed in every direction save west, and in every direction found weak and disorganized nations, which fell an easy prey to her aggressions. The Russian Empire, therefore, is not a unit. There is no homogeneity. There are over sixty languages and dialects spoken by the subjects of the Czar. There is nothing in common among them save the pressure of the military despotism that equally affects them all. Remove the strong arm of centralized power and Russia would fall into fragments in a month. Russians, of course, are the predominant race, but the Russians alone amount to no more than 75,000,000.

Compared, therefore, with the English races, the Russians are forced to fall to the rear. In numbers they do not much exceed the half of those who speak the English as their mother tongue, while the dominions of the Czar, vast as they are, are only half the size of those under the control of the English peoples. Russia is the Roman Empire of modern times, and if Russia suffers thus by comparison with the empire of the Anglo-Saxons, much more would the Rome of the Caesars. During the days of its greatest prosperity and widest extent the Roman empire did not much exceed, if, indeed, it

equaled 2,000,000 square miles, while the most liberal estimates of its population place the number at 50,000,000. Compare with the figures, those of the Russian dominions of to-day, and the empire of Rome becomes a small affair, not much superior in population to France or Germany, and greatly below either in resources, while compared with the Anglo-Saxon empire the boasted Rome becomes a third-rate power. CONDITIONS OF STABILITY.

Nor does the empire of the Anglo-Saxon people suffer when contemplated with reference to its possible future. The territory at its command can not be adequately peopled for 500 years, even if no additions were made to its area during that time. Only a small part, comparatively speaking, of the cultivable land of the United States is actually under the plow; the land of this country alone is capable of supporting with ease the present population of the earth. British America is as yet almost untouched, and yet there is reason to believe that excellent crops can be grown almost under the Arctic circle. The cultivated zone is being continually pushed further to the north. It is not too much to believe that in 1900 the United States will contain 100,000,000 people and British America a fourth of that number, while the possibilities of Australia and South Africa are inexhaustible. Empires do not grow rapidly. The Roman empire required seven centuries to become fully grown. We do things faster nowadays, but still four or five centuries would not be too much to allow for the empire of the Saxons to attain its fullest developments. That done, as the history of nation-shown, there will be a stand, and probably for three or four centuries more the Anglo-Saxon races will exercise an immense, possibly a predominant, influence over the world's affairs. The supremacy will probably be industrial and commercial as well as political and military, and the adaptability of the Anglo-Saxon character to deal with every difficulty, the hardness of the Anglo-Saxon constitution, that enables it to endure any climate, are sufficient guarantees of the permanence of the Anglo-Saxon dominion wherever it is established. The wars for dominion in Europe, when compared with the mighty social and political movements that are now going on outside of Europe, become mere side issues. The quarrels of France and Germany are mere ripples on the current of history, for agencies are now in operation that dwarf European politics into by-play. If the future is in any way to be judged from the past, the indications are that the Anglo-Saxon era has come, and for the next thousand years the English-speaking nations will rule the world.

### The Late Captain Wilson.

The following description of Capt. Wilson, who lost his life while fighting the Matabele, was written by an intimate friend of the officer:

"Captain Allan Wilson was the son of the late Mr. Robert Wilson, of Fochabers. He was thirty-seven years of age. To those who had the privilege of sharing schoolboy sports with young Wilson, it was a matter of no little surprise when it became known that he had entered the local branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank. He played cricket in a way that excited the envy of those who were not mere duffers. He could give all his comrades yards in throwing the hammer and in putting the stone; in running and in jumping, as in all manly sports,



THE LATE CAPTAIN ALLAN WILSON.

he was the first not only among his equals in age, but also among full grown men. Nevertheless, young Wilson did stick to the bank counter until his apprenticeship was out. When the period of his release came volunteers were being asked to join the Cape Mounted Police in active operation against the Garkas and Galekas, and that force had the good fortune to secure as one of its recruits this young bank clerk. He saw much hard fighting with them against the Kafirs during the three years from 1878-80, and rapidly rose from the ranks to the position of sergeant. For his personal daring during these struggles, and particularly for his brilliant services at the assault and capture of Moorosi Mountain, where he was the first to plant foot on the top, he was awarded the Kafir war medal, and on the expiration of this year's engagement he was at once offered a lieutenant's commission in the Basuto Mounted Corps. With this force also he saw much active service, and, on the conclusion of the Basuto war he remained in the country. As a hunter, a mining prospector and an explorer he traversed many regions not previously visited by any European. During these wanderings he acquired a vast amount of practical knowledge of the country and its peoples and languages. It is perhaps unnecessary to refer to the incidents of the present campaign, but in all Captain Wilson has borne himself manfully." His father died many years ago, and his mother was buried only the other day.

### Red Lead Preserves Iron Work.

In a paper on the influence of chemical agents in producing injury to iron and steel W. Thomson referred to the effects of different paints and varnishes used for the preservation of structural iron and steel from rust. He stated that after long experimenting, he had arrived at the conclusion that red lead paint is the best preservative. He explained this by the fact that although red lead is a highly oxidizing substance it produces a skin of the unoxidized and protective black of magnetic oxide on the iron itself under the paint.