OF SPORT.

all to Be Held atta Arnts.

he Cinder Track Spring ent.

nan ordinary intern at a meeting of of the James Bay eld in the club late was fixed for l ball, and the of the North Paateur Oarsmen, to bor in July, were April 19 will annual ball, and a Messrs. H. D. J. Dallain, W. R. and E. Finlaison gentlemen having ber, to look after event.
the '' J. B. A. A.'s'' he holding of the to Victoria, and is recognized by all ribute to its suc risitors is assured ken in this regatts n the association representative North Pacific will send their this occasion. are already spoken in attracting the elegates who have

arrangements for

returned to their

M. P. P., has been

the regatta, J. odore, and E. O.

RIA COLLEGE. OR:-In your reanday there were calculated to mis airness of the conor reporter says two of their best ment permit me s were minus three mplains that the en who were mem. s-Messra, Dallas has only played erers this season is objection on that ent and the club an be were to accept manly way and ald merit the reof true sportsmen Y. M. C. A.

TARGET.

al skill of an archiwledge gained by in the mother as produced a com-as already earned actising at Clover a trial on Saturthose already in able features being vexatious screw argets have reut on a substantia r, upon which the that the target because always locking device at perpendicular and ed by the wind. was kindly sup-he benefit of the when the required mprovements will

ARRANGED. ing of the Victoria on the Oak Bay Vancouver and gnified their in take part, and

d in one round of ayed in one round

ntrance fee for lub handicap will 29th inst. All g to enter are reto the secretary M. W. Waith & Co. have kindly

INNATI.

Cincinnati from to make a mixed ner. The conithin thirty days a named -Catch-Can, and

tors in the tourday evening, in Wellington took cond and M

RESIDENT.

uver, has bee ent year of the ne vice president Mr. G. Goudren

ERE. ND PASTIMES. adian Sporting

ed the coast, The first page of the Toront ers in the East re found interes of sport from e stage is not ment is found career of Mr. lege chum of , and now rey, and non

Sunday, many me in triums showed eighty ay's outing.

TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

The Steamer "Spokane" Totally Destroyed by Fire at Kaslo Yesterday.

Repairs to the "Vancouver" Completed-Salmon Ships Reported -The "Willapa."

Dispatches from Kaslo last evening and nounced the total destruction by fire yesterday morning of the well known river and lake steamer Spokane, owned by the Columbia and Kootenay Steam Navigation Company, and maintaining communication with the Kootenay mining district. This is the second steamer the company has lost by fire having gone up in smoke not long ago, and Captain Troup being even now on the Coast arranging for the construction of a vessel to replace her. Just how the Spokane caught fire is at present a mystery. She was lying at her dock in Kaslo with considerable the street above the water from office and custom house are completed will be one of the best business corners in the city. was given immediately but almost before the townspeople could reach the vessel her whole upper deck was a mass of flames. the cargo was removed with both difficulty and danger, but with the limited apparatus at hand for fighting the fire the Spokane was doomed. The steamer Willard Ainsworth, which was lying at the adjoining whari taking on cargo when the fire broke out, immediately turned a stream of water on the burning steamer. The flames progressed so rapidly, however, that within three hours the hull, burned quite to the water's edge, and the ruined engines, were all that was left of one of the finest steamers dividing the waters of Kootenay lake. The Spokane was to have been placed on the Bonner's Ferry route in the course of a few days, there to continue in service during the summer season. What arrangements will now be made by the company to continue its service, are not yet announced. The Spokane was valued at \$20,000 and insured for but \$5,000. Captain Troupe has only very recently let a contract for a vessel to replace the ill-fated Columbia, the projected vessel to be the largest, altogether the best boat ever sible that the same contracting firm may un-

dertake to supply two steamers instead of Walkem on Wednesday. MARINE NOTES. Steamer Coquitlam arrived down from Vancouver yesterday to receive a genera overhauling and slight repairs on the Esqui-

malt marine railway. Bark Northernhay, salmon laden from

THE CITY.

THROUGH the kindness of Col. E. G. Prior, M. P.. the library of the Victoria Collegiate Institute has received a fine collection of recent reports of the Canadian Geological survey.

Mr. George Porter's orchestra furnished the music for a very successful ball given by the bachelors of Metchosin on Friday even ble to learn positively whether the state department has been advised officially of the ing last. There were many friends from the city in attendance and the merriment concontinued until five in the morning.

THE Women's Council will open their "Friendly Help Association" in room 43 at the city market to-day from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Donations of clothing and money will be thankfully received. A register will be kept of destitute persons requiring help.

ROBERT LAWSON, and old and respected resident, died at his home in James Bay district yesterday morning. The deceased, up till about a year ago, was connected with the customs service here, resigning his post of duty upon superannuation. He was 67 of duty upon superannuation. He was 67 years of age, a native of Scotland, and leaves a widow, but no family.

It is understood that the insurance ad-It is understood that the insurance ad- debtors under the stress of nard times and the low, bearing in mind what has been write placed their work in considerable of the world-wide depression in the stress of the world-wide depression in the nection with the recent fire on Langley trade. As the European governments appear to be moving to collect these individual upon the losses sustained: \$600 upon the electric light building, \$900 upon furs stored that the United States must speedily settle upon the losses sustained; \$600 upon the

YESTERDAY afternoon the funeral services

THE Nakusp Ledge does not seem to take Mr. Bostock's candidature in Yale seriously, f Vernon, but the result is not difficult to solid representation of six to Ottawa to up-hold the Conservative government. Canada has tried Grit rule in the past and has found it woefully lacking. The electorate knoweth whom they trust—and that is not odden-Musket Laurier nor yet Blue-Ruin

MR. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM of New Westminster returns to the Mainland this morning, having completed the work of checking the distribution of seed in division 2 of the ooded district, of which he has had the charge. His territory includes Sumas, hilliwack and the north side of the Fraser rom Hope station to Harrison river, as well s the south side from Sumas lake to Hope. supplied with seeds, the distribution being made with absolute impartiality and upon a systematic basis that meets with the approval of all. Owing to the favorable character of the season for planting, Mr. Cunningham anticipates larger crope than usual, and from four to six weeks earlier. The Shanhakwan as retreating rapidly towards ground is in many cases already prepared. ground is in many cases already prepared Tientsin and Pekin. in an exceptionally early harvest and a very

ningham is assured that the government is alive to the importance of a close inspection of all seeds for which orders have been given. It is Mr. Cunningham's intention to present a detailed report of his work for the use of the Minister of Agriculture, at an

This addition to the numerous tribute from the press is from the Nakusp Ledge:
"The new Chief Justice is well qualified for the exalted position he has been called upon to occupy; but, while congratulating him on his elevation, we are sorry to see him quit politics. His successor will have a troublesome sea to navigate."

THE firemen were absolutely helpless t prevent the entire destruction of Mr. Michael Morrisey's residence on the Cedar Hill road during the early hours of Sunday morning. The house is barely within the city limits, and 1,500 yards from the nearest hydrant, which made it impossible to bring water on the flames. The house was a during the past few months, the Columbia total loss with the greater part of the contents; on the former there was an insurance of \$1,000, on the latter \$500.

The largest real estate transfer made recently in the city is the sale just completed by the Hudson's Co. of the lot at the northat her dock in Kaslo with considerable west corner of Courtney and Government freight aboard, consisting of flour, oats and streets. The purchaser is Mr. Robert Porgeneral supplies for the miners, as well as ter and the price is understood to have been coal for engine use. Discharging had not \$20,000. The property is just across Courtyet commenced and no one was aboard the new street from the site of the Dominion vessel, when at about 9:30, pedestrians on government building, and when the post

> MR. E. D BEATTIE, formerly of Victoria, and an apprentice in the Colonist office, has been entrusted with the business and editorial management of the Calaveras Citizen, published at San Andreas, Calaveras county, California, whose proprietor thus in-troduces him: "Mr. Beattle although a young man, is not a novice in the newspaper business, he having been connected with several papers in this and Washing on state. He comes to San Andreas recommended as competent practical printer and a thorough

THE Haddington island troubles will ome up in court to day. Mr. Frank Adams, the contractor, has returned from the quarries and at 2 o'clock this afternoon the charge of assault laid against him by Mr.

Howell will be heard in the provincial police

Court. Vesterday on heard in the provincial police

Court. Vesterday on heard in the provincial police

Court. Vesterday on heard in the court of the columbia and Willamette, court. Yesterday, on behalf of sub-contractor Tulloch, a notice of motion was given by Mr. S. Perry Mills to apply for an injunction restraining Mr. Adams from using the last cargo of stone brought down by the Velos from Haddington island. The ground on which the application is made is floated on interior waters. It is quite pos- stone quarried by him. The argument on the application will be heard by Mr. Justice

NICARAGUA MUST PAY UP. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 19 -The British government, through its minister Bark Northernhay, salmon laden from this port for Liverpool, was spoken on the 3rd inst. in lat. 2 N., long 27 W. The Clan Robertson, also salmon laden hence for Liverpool, was spoken two days later in 34,05 N., 30 W.

nere, has submitted an ultimatum to Nic. The demands a cash indemnity of 215,000 as smart money to pay for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, British consular agent during the troubles of last year, and also annual Hudson's Bay ship. Governor Robertson, also salmon laden hence for Liverpool, was spoken two days later in 34,05 N., 30 W. here, has submitted an ultimatum to Nic-The repairs to the tug Vancouver were for the appointment of a commission to in ompleted yesterday, and in the afternoon vestigate the damages sustained by the brought here on H.M.S. Dover in March, completed yesterday, and in the afternoon Capt. Collister, inspector of hulls, made his official examination of the craft, reporting her again ready for service.

Vestigate the damages sustained by the persons and property of British subjects who were expelled from the Morquito reservation about the same time. By the terms of the ultimatum Great Britain is to name one of the commissioners and Nicaragua and considerable rough travelling. It may as be complied with within seven weeks from governments) until confederation, in 1870, the 25th of February last, the date of the and the construction of the C.P.R.R.

partment has been advised officially of the severe demands made upon Nicaragua by Great Britain, but from the fact that Gen. Barrios, who was appointed by Nicaragua to endeavor to settle the difficulty, has recently paid several visits to the state department in company with Dr. Guzman, the resident Nicaragua minister, it is assumed that our government is fully posted in re-

gard to the matter.

It cannot be denied that this new incident, taken in connection with the hostile attitude of Great Britain toward Venezuela. promises to lead to trouble of a character nuch more serious than the incident of the Allianca. There are questions of indemnity arising in Venezuela growing out of claims preferred by other European nations. Many of the claims grow out of the failure of these republics to meet their obligations to foreign debtors under the stress of hard times and the in Mr. Boscowitz' salerooms, and \$2,740 as to how far it is prepared to permit this process to go on. Besides, there is a rather disagreeable reflection upon American citi-

ber, will, it is understood, have as an opponent for this constituency Mayor Martin of Vernon, but the result is due to the influence of a Data of the accuracy ber, will, it is understood, have as an opponent for this constituency Mayor Martin of Vernon, but the result is due to the influence of a Data of the influence o pending war between Mexico and Guatemala lish letters either were build be to the influence of a British syndicate which controls the Tehnantepec railway and England about 1845. foreshadow. We feel confident that British Columbia will, as at past elections, send a solid representation of six to Ottawa to up. British holders of stock would have much

pleted and unveiled with great pomp next initiating a postal service, viz: £500: £100 for postmaster, £100 for post office and £300

Paris, March 18.—The European edition of the Herald is informed to-day by its Taking the entire area, from the Gulf to Shanghal correspondent that, according to the stereotyped answer, "no funds," and supplied with seeds, the distribution being made with absolute impartiality and note that his according to the Chinese newspapers, Admiral Tsing did not kill himself at Wei-Hsi-Wei, but was

POSTAL EVOLUTION.

History of the British Columbia Postal Service From 1844 to 1895.

Letters Received in Victoria in the Fifties Few and Far Between.

To THE EDITOR :- Victoria existed as a To the Editor :—Victoria existed as a Hudson's Bay post in 1844, then called Fort the very foundation of the colony sloops, Camosun. In 1849 a lease of Vancouver ships and what not went to Paget Sound for piles and spars to build wharves in San Francisco. Such records of an alled

here being at this time only the Hudson's Bay people in the country, save perhaps the Muirs and coal miners at Fort Rupert and Capt. Grant and his servants at Sooke these having come out a few months prerious. The Morrison after a few weeks sojourn took the homeward mail. This has given rise to the idea that there was but one mail per annum, and such indeed was the case for a year or two; but after this the colony no longer depended entirely on the Hudson's Bay ships.

It must be borne in mind that in 1849 the California gold fever raged; a mule train existed across the Isthmus of Panama, and vithin a year steamers were running from Panama to San Francisco, carrying hundreds of passengers going or returning—the hope-

banks of the Columbia and Willamette, These settlers had in many instances come overland. Of course the Hudson's Bay Company and servants were long previous to this at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia

Again, after the Oregon treaty in 1846.
Washington Territory was established, 640 acres of land at this time being given by preemption to any and every actual settler, so a few went from Vancouver Island. Olympia at the head of Puget Sound became the seat of government, and Port Townsend (Angeles being defeated) the port of entry

for Washington Territory.

As usual the United States government made haste to have a mail route to San Francisco via Panama, and subsequently to

It is unnecessary to take into account the Hudson's Bay brigade that annually crossed the continent from Hudson's bay to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia. True, it carried dispatches and letters, but most of these referred to the company's business or private communications between friends in the ser-

Of course Camesun (now Victoria) held communication with the headquarters, viz, Vancouver. After 1850 these communications naturally became more and more frequent, J. W. McKsy having charge of this service. A cance would leave Victoria, with or without a Hudson's Bay officer in charge of the Indians, carrying dispatches for Nes-qually, where Dr. Tolmie had charge, Tolmie sent the dispatch box or bag on horse-back to the Hudson's Bay post at Cowlitz are rare and valuable. river; the gentleman in charge there would forward it to Fort Vancouver, and thence the letters were sent by any suitable conveyance occurring to their destination. Now, bearing in mind what has been writwere running to the Columbia from San Francisco and vice versa; from San Francisco the route existed to New York and so to Europe. My earliest letters from England bear the dates of 1853 and 1854, marked "via New York and Panama." disagreeable reflection upon American cuta-zens in the disputation that none such shall serve on the commission to adjudge the preceded mine. On the one are two one YESTERDAY afternoon the funeral services of Mrs. Catharine Chadwick were conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. There was a large attendance of sympathizing friends of the President will interfere to secure at the President will be p attendance of sympathizing friends of the family, and many who were unable to testify their regret in person sent floral offerings. It is at an amelioration of the terms of the pall-bearers were: J. H. Emery, H. Mansell, Jas. Muirhead, T. Partridge, H. Wilson.

Wilson. present depressed condition to prefer a demand for so large an indemnity.

Senor Romero, the Mexican minister here,

We have a through mail. Of course later on the later of t Victoria became connected with the mail route on Puget Sound. In early days English letters either were post paid or stampe Post office stamps came into existence in

The above system went on for some time. In April, 1657, the house of assembly on re-British helders of stock would have much more to less than to gain by a war which would tend to reduce the value of their securities.

Rome, March 18—The corner stone of the Garibaldi monument was placed to-day in the presence of the ministers, Garibaldi's sens and the municipal authorities. The monument is intended to commemorate the defence of Rome in 1849. It will be completed and unveiled with great pomp next of a committee, say to the governor, that the general post office conducted within a public building and letters exposed under conditions which the committee do not deem safe." "They also desire to learn how it is supported." (The letters were kept in Mr. Finlayson's, the Hudson Bay Company's accountant's office until called for.) Governor Douglas replied in April 21, 1857, the house of assembly on report of a committee, say to the governor, that the general post office conducted within a public building and letters exposed under conditions which the committee do not deem safe." "They also desire to learn how it is supported." (The letters were kept in Mr. Finlayson's, the Douglas replied in April 21, 1857, that means should be provided for initiating a postal service, viz: £500: £100

for carrying mails." As usual the legislative assembly returned they would not pay one-tenth part of the contemplated outlay." At this period the colony consisted of say five or six hundred people, few of whom corresponded. The answer goes on to state "that the assembly acknowledge the colony to be under press. acknowledge the colony to be under great obligations to the Hudson Bay Company for the kind and liberal manner in which they

have carried gratuitously the letters from the American shores to this island." Everybedy knews.

Everybedy kn

dow panes through which the letters were delivered to the applicants, often with a very shaky hand. At this time the canoe service had been supplemented by a schooner or more, anyhow Jimmy Jones' "Wild Pigeon," and subsequently the American steamer "Major Tomkins," who soon came to grief and left her bones at the entrance of the harbor. The Fraser river gold exof the harbor. The Fraser river gold excitement occurred in 1858 brought passengers, thousands from San Francisco and the Sound. Many acres of ground were occupied by the tents of miners. After this there was no trouble about mail communication.

Company for colonization purposes, the company to bear the expense attendant thereon. The Mainland had been leased to the company previously for trading pur.

Sound for piles and spars to build wharves in San Francisco. Such vessels often called at victoria, and would pleasantly carry letters. H M ships would do so likewise. It will be seen, then, that the exaggerated report of one mail per annum did not long annum victoria. apply to the colony, although previous to In compliance with the charter the Nor- these matters letters had to pay the Ameriman Morrison arrived at Esquimalt in Can postage generally in money. At the time of the Fraser river excitement Wells, Fargo & Co. established an express board. Although called immigrants, they were really under engagement to serve Wells, Fargo & Co. established an express virtually in part a post office.

They sent or carried letters to all parts of the Hudson's Bay Company for five years, the United Scates. Envelopes were sold with the company's title on them, but the price is not remambered. lodging. Many are now the agriculturists of Vancouver Island. The Morrison consumed five months and a half (the usual time) on the journey, but she brought the mail, not a bulky article, then half of the mail, not a bulky article, and then Walls Faces' and the and then Wells Fargo's envelopes had to bear a local stamp, I think, of five cents American stamps could be obtained at their office. When a steamer arrived, Wells

> ter were called out, and anyone responding, the letter was pretty accurately hurled at him. Of course most men were known. The "Pony Express" must not be forgot ten. Letters weighing a quarter of an ounce were carried by this extraordinary and wonderful express from California to St. Louis across the continent for one dollar, saving

Fargo were the first to deliver and their

office was crowded. The name on the let-

considerable time. Colonial postage stamps came into existence in Vancouver Island about the year 1861, a two pence half-penny one. Who ordered them seems obscure, but they were made in England—so perhaps an examina-tion of the Governor's correspondence would

shed light on the matter. In 1862 Attorney-General Cary had stamp act passed through and by the Van-couver Island legislature, but this had refer-ence to stamps of various value, to be put on leeds, conveyances, etc. Apparently this had nothing to do with postage, although probably the five cents Vancouver Island postage stamp may have been used for this purpose when the value suited.

The first postage stamp, a Queen's profile, super and subscribed "British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Two pence halfpenny." Sir James Douglas was at this time governor of the Mainland and Vancouver Island colonies; so this stamp seems to have been current in both, for local purposes, and issued about 1861.

In 1865 there are two stamps, viz: of five and ten cents, superscribed "Vancouver Island" only. Until 1862 the accounts of the colony were kept in pounds, shillings and pence, but in 1862 Attorney-General Carey had an act passed by the legislative assembly of Vancouver Island allowing or ordering the public accounts to be kept in decimal currency—dollars and cents. Hence the change in the stamps of 1865 to cents

rency law was altered there I do not know, but subsequently these stamps had printed on them in large type their value in cents, to obviate and avoid the cost of new engraving plates. The British Columbia stamp had a central V surmounted by a crown, i.e., Victoria Regina. The Vancouver Island stamps had the Queen's profile.

\$220,000,000 and a yearly production of diamonds worth about \$15,000,000—practically the world's entire supply.

By this time Mr. Rhodes had gained wealth, vast wealth; but wealth was not the aim of his life. "To him," one of his biographers has said, "money is but the means to an end. He would no more dream of hoarding it for its own sake than a

Each colony now had its own separate postage stamps, those of the Mainland being more numerous in number and value. This continued until the union of the colonies occurred in 1866, after which only British Columbia postage stamps were used. Those of Vancouver Island being burned according to order, many thousands went up in smoke. The British Columbia stamps continued in use until she entered the confederation and became part of Canada, after which, of course, Canadian stamps were used and the postal arrangements those of Canada. To-day the Vancouver Island stamps of 1861

After 1860.—The United States mail steamer came to Victoria once and subsequently twice a week. The San Francisco boat every month or oftener, but by this time she received a subsidy from the Colonial government. Of so great importance was this that the continuance of the service became one of the terms of confederation, which terms still exist and will continue. These boats were considered of more importance because they brought of more importance because they brought in fact immipassengers and merchandise, in fact immigration boats. I may here allude to the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Labouchere, but she being wrecked on her first voyage, 1866, was of no effect. In conclusion, Mr. Wootten became post master and harbor master in 1861, with Mr. Sparrow as his assistant. In 1863, amongst the accounts the "postage dues" are put down at four hundred and sixty four pounds sterling. It may surprise some to learn that the cost of postage from Victoria to Cariboo in 1863 was four shillings, say a

dollar, and up to 1867 to England, twenty-Fifty years ago, California, British Columbia and the land on the Pacific Coast generally were wildernesses. Now they contain a new world. What will happen during the ensuing fifty years? Verily, there is much history contained in postal evolution

to have the Detroit and Michigan field to hemselves this year, as the Canadian Pacific is to be a competitor. It is stated that plans are practically completed by which the Canadian Pacific fine steamer Manitoba, which was built for the Lake Superior traffic before the line was completed north of that lake, will be a Detroit visitor this summer, and it is believed that the Canadian Pacific will put a fleet of boats on the Mackinaw route eventually.

Rome, March 18.—Signor Baccelli, minister of public instruction, purposes that 125,-000 lire be spent yearly to restore the

CECIL RHODES.

Pen Picture of the Colonial Statesman Who Sways the Destinies of a Continent.

An Ambition to Form an Empire to Be "The United States of South Africa."

It is one of life's smallest ironies that a London club should blackball the meet powerful Englishman alive. The club regrets its error already, but one day, when Cecil Rhodes' place in the history of the Mr. Parnell's parliamentary fund the sum of British empire thall have been fixed by his £10,000, though his friends have always de-British empire thall have been fixed by his biographers, there will be still deeper shame to the Travellers, who refused to let him be one of them. It is not too much to say that this plain son of the shires is wielding a this plain son of the shires is wielding a this plain son of the shires is wielding a this plain son of the shires is wielding a this plain son of the shires is wielding a managing director. greater influence than any other man of his as managing director.

Ination toward the shaping of its destinies.

Under the supervision of Mr. Rhodes a Some one has said of him: "He has the face of a Cæsar, the ambition of a Loyola working policy was outlined and the memand the wealth of a Crossus."

That is inadequate. Cecil Rhodes is a corqueror of a vast wilderness, a leader of men, and limitless in his energies and aspirations. He has made all South Africa his field of operations, and his dream of empire, if it shall be realized, will make the most agaificant chapter in the story of the nineteenth century. The cartoquiets have had their way with him, and have pictured him "Colossus of Rhodes," and a dislineation of his character. Anthony Hope's "The God in the Car" is an unmistakable pen picture of the uncrowned ruler of South America-not a pretty picture, it is true, but a strong one, and

This man's rise to power and enormous wealth—for Cecil Rhodes is reported to be worth a cool \$80,000,000—seems like a romance. It began when he went in 1869 from a little English midland town to his brother's farm in Natal. He was the fourth son of a poor vicar and was so delicate a lad that the village doctor thought his lungs could not long resist the dampness of Eng-land's climate. First of all he found the health he sought and sprang up to be the giant he is. And so from the first Africa did well by by him—first health, soon wealth and then, more slowly, but as surely, such power and such possibilities of domin on over men and broad lands as have been given to but a few of the world's chosen

When the rush to the diamond country egan, Herbert and Ceoil Rhodes joined it. taking with them all the Kaffirs on their farm, and securing a mining claim for every one of them. Without making any reone of them. Without making any remarkable strike, their venture was successful. As soon as he could find time, Cecil Rhodes went back to England and matriculated at Oriel College, Oxford; but the climate still proved dangerous to him and he returned to Kimberley and his diamond claims. There he gradually worked his way to moderate wealth, and some fourteen vears ago became president of the De Reservent. years ago became president of the De Beers Company, which owned the most profitable mine in South Africa.

He did not stop at this. He aimed at of the ultimatum Great Britain is to name one of the commissioners and Nicaragua another, and these two are to choose a third, who shall not be a citizen of the United States. It was also made known that a vice of the United States for letters (but at the same time postal agreements existed to the same time postal agreements agreement to the same time postal agreement to

dream of hoarding it for its own sake than a party leader would hoard the voices of his followers." It was before this that he had stretched his hand covetously out over the map of Africa. Meanwhile he had made another flying visit to England to take his degree at Oxford, and had entered colonial

He was first elected to the Cape House of Assembly in 1883, and soon afterward he took office as treasurer-general. General Gorden, who had been associated with Rhodes in a mission to Basutoland, offered. to take him on his perilous mission to Khartoum, but the suggestion was declined.
Four years ago Rhodes became Prime
Minister of the colony, and then all his

wealth and influence were bent to the prose-cution of his scheme of territorial expansion. Subsequent events—the dickerings with Por-

There is a story—perhaps it belongs to the embroidery of history—of a dispute be-tween the ill-fated "Chinese" Gordon and Rhodes. In the course of it Gordon remarked :

"You are one of those men who never approve of anything you don't organize Rhodes reflected for an instant. "I'm

inclined to think you're right," he said. Dismonds were not enough for the Colossus of South Africa. For his greater glory and to swell his bursting coffers, the ancient Ophir of Solomon, the treasury of the Phoe-nicians, had to yield its yellow guerdon. The exploitation of the Wilwaters road had been merely another incident in the career of Cecil Rhodes. And here comes a Calithe ensuing fifty years? Verily, there is much history contained in postal evolution and postage stamps, but they only speak to those acquainted with their language, Much of the above has been written from memory.

J. S. Helmoren.

Detroit, March 18.—It is reported here that the Northern steamship company and its ally the Great Northern railroad are not in the development of the mines in his principality, and fell naturally upon the Californians who were searching out the golden mysteries of their own great state, and drew them to him. John Hays Hammond, the leader of Western mining experts, was called to the service of the South African ruler, first as a paid servant and finally as a permanent ally and coadiutor. for it was permanent ally and coadjutor, for it was not long ago that Mr. Hammond wrote to his California friends that he could not say when he would return to the Unite States.

The step which advanced Rhodss the greatest distance toward the controlling of South Africa was the granting of a royal charter to the British South Africa Com-

Before he obtained this charter he sent trusted emissaries to King Lo Bengula, who ruled not only over Masholeland 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 ountry were to be:
First—To extend northward the railroad and telegraph systems toward the Z mbest. -Encourage emigration and colon-

Third-To promote trade and commerce. Fourth—To develop and work mineral and other concessions under the management of one powerful organization, thereby obviating outfliets 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 conces-

sions.
This scheme Cecil Rhodes carried into ef-

orable march through Mashonaland began. The Union Jack was planted at Fort Salis bury, claims were laid out, and seen the Mashona natives could hear the puffing of

engines and the noise of busy miners.

Before he was thirty years old Mr.
Rhodes had been elected to the Cape House of Assembly from Barcley. General Gordon, who was on a special mission with him in Basutoland, asked him afterward to accompany him on his mission to Khartoum tinguished novelist has made a subtle de. as his private secretary. Mr. Rhedes, however, had just accepted the office of

treasurer-general of the Cape and was com-pelled to decline General Gordon's offer. There are those who say that the Matabele war was simply the result of Lo Bengula's efforts to prevent the Coloseus from bestriding the narrow world into which he had come as a maker of agreements and treaties, that the fat African King resented an overstepping of contract limits, and was punished for his simplicity and temerity in the orthodox British fashion. But the story of that war remains to be written.

Cecil Rhodes has not yet come to the realization of his dream—the formation of the United States of South Africa. If that is on the cards then he will not be a plebeian Englishman risen to great wealth, to the presidency of a company rich in gold, diamonds and lands, the agent of Windsor's widowed Queen for the government of a British colony, but Cecil Rhodes, President of the South African Republic, the ruler over one of the richest countries on the face of the earth, rich as never Rothschild or Vanderbilt dreamed of being, powerful with the powers of a Casar, the founder, not the

premier of a great and wealthy nation One chapter of the story of Cecil Rhodes, and not the least in human interest, has been hinted at. Anthony Hope's "Juggernaut" novel touches it more boldly than any newspaper or magazine writer has dared to do. He is a confirmed misogynist, this autocrat of an empire. It is related that, as soon as one of his trusted agents marries he is dis-charged summarily. The Colessus must have had a romance to be so ardent and con-sistent a hater of womankind. Perhaps Anthony Hope meant some one else when he wove in the story of Willie Ruston, the controlling the entire output of the glitber. In a second of Omofaga, a foolish woman's love and then sent him back loveless to his empire. Perhaps not. At any rate, there are many in England who believe that the noval is only an adaptation, and that Willie Ruston is only Cecil Rhodes in a thin and filmsy.

disgrise. Cecil Rhodes is just turned 42. In physique he is all that nature wishes her favorities to be; in education he has more than most men. His bulk matches his stat-ure. His blue eyes are small but keen to a degree and widely set, as the eyes of a ruler of men should be. His voice is full, resonant and magnetic, but he is no orator Always cool, ever calculating and self-possessed, he is the ideal of a dictator; darpossessed, he is the mean of a medical devoiding, without scruples of conscience, devoid of sentiment and, above all qualities, a keeper of his own counsel.

A newspaper writer not long ago gave him

this summing up :
"Rhodes has the ambition of an Alexander, the diplomacy of a Metternich, the determination of a Grant, the luck of a Rosebery. Will be speed a Metternich the luck of a Rosebery. Will he succeed? Will he fail? Only time can answer the question."

LONDON, March 18 .- Justin McCarthy presided this evening at the annual Nationalist banquet in London. He said in his speech that there was neither division nor faction in the party, that all were pledged to secure Ireland's autonomy, and to nothing else. John Dillon and T. P. O'Connor uttered similar sentiments.

BANGOR, March 19.—Charles Thompson beat out his brother Edward's brains last night with a club. Edward had been drinking. He first attacked Charles and then the latter's wife. He was cruelly beating the woman when Charles killed him.

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