

despaired of obtaining redress by constitutional means, and were resolved to seek by extra-constitutional means such a change in government of the South African Republic as would give to the majority of the population, possessing more than half the land, nine-tenths of the wealth, and paying nineteen-twentieths of the taxes in the country, a due share in its administration." Mr. Rhodes believed that Kruger would prove more amenable to reason if an armed rebellion were threatened, and that England would be stirred up to inquire into the grievances of her subjects in South Africa.

Cecil Rhodes was at the time Premier of Cape Colony, and in his official position ordered the police of the British South Africa Company to be stationed on the Transvaal borders in the eventuality of the Staals Artillerie being called out to attack the British insurgents. His action can in no way be justified, and it is quite possible that he did not realize the gravity of the step he was taking. However, as it has been pointed out, he fell into odium simply because his plan miscarried. Certain it is, Dr. Jameson precipitated matters in a foolhardy manner and made the attack without the consent of Rhodes. The defeat, Dr. Jameson's capture and imprisonment, Rhodes' resignation of the premiership, his trial and rebuff from the British Government, are all too well known to require more than a passing notice. These were black days in Rhodes' history, and for once it seemed that Mr. Kruger was pre-eminently victorious, but looking at the Jameson Raid from the standpoint of to-day, we must umpire fairly and say once more:

Score three, Mr. Rhodes!

And What About the Duellists?

Had the Dutch president exercised after this raid even a minimum of common-sense, and allowed some slight modification to take place in his stringent treatment of the Uitlanders, the Jameson Raid would not have succeeded. But Fate had decreed otherwise, and so "Doctor Jim's" headlong ride was but the bugle-call that ushered in Kruger's entire and irretrievable defeat.

To-day, twenty-four of Kruger's sons and grandsons have sworn allegiance to

the hated British; others of them have fallen by British bullets. His faithful old wife died of a broken heart and lies under the British flag, while he, an old man, exiled from home, forsaken by friends and execrated by foes, awaits the grim coming of death. It is a sad picture.

The other duellist, with Africa in his grasp, fell like Wolfe and Lincoln, at the moment of victory. Is it tragedy? Was it best? "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity. What profit hath a man of all his labor which he taketh under the sun?"

In the ebb-tide of his encounters with the Dutch, Mr. Rhodes found time to devote himself to

Parliamentary Matters.

In 1881, at the age of 27, he entered the House of Assembly at Cape Town. His auditors were not long in recognizing the fact that he would rapidly make his way to the front. As a speaker he expressed himself in pithy, but at the same time, plain, unvarnished Saxon. Someone, describing his style, said, "He doesn't make a speech at all. He gets up and has a sort of a confidential chat with the chairman for the benefit of those who happen to be listening."

One of the first affairs to which Rhodes gave his attention and opposition was the proposal to introduce Dutch into the House as the official language, side by side with the English.

His dealings with the native question showed him to have the acute perceptions of one who has bold and original ideas. He introduced a notable act, since called the Glen Grey Act, which secured a survey of the Kaffir reservations in eight-acre allotments. Each individual was given a title to one allotment which was secured him by the law of entail. This land could not be sub-let, but in case any native declined to cultivate it, the government resumed possession. This act also provided a labor bureau for the natives, and if a man refused to work, he was taxed ten shillings. In this way the "high rollers" of the tribes were made to have an object in life. The tax thus accruing was devoted to the erection of native schools in each district which