CECIL RHODES DEAD

The Great Empire Builder and Financier---Africa for the British All the Time.

Sketch of the Career of the South African Magnate---Anecdotes Told by Him.

CAPETOWN, March 26.—Mr. Rhodes died peacefully at 5:57 p. m. He slept during the afternoon, but his breathing became more difficult and his strength precepitibly diminished until he passed away. He was conscious until 5:55 p. m., when he muttered a few words and sank quickly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure.

At his bedside were Dr. Jameson, Dr. J. W. Smart, the commissioner of public works; Col. Elmhurst Rhodes, director of signaling of the South African field forces; Mr. Walton of Port Elizabeth, member of the Assembly.

Mr. Rhodes' last words were the names of his brother and some of the others present, which were meant to be goodbyes. The only person who attended him during his illness, and who was not present at his deathbed, was Dr. Stevenson. All his other friends and personal servants were admitted at the last.

The body will be taken to Groote Schuur, his residence near Capetown, on a special train tomorrow. There it will probably lie in state for a day or two, and the public will be admitted to view it. It has not yet been determined where Mr. Rhodes will be buried. It was his wish that he should be buried at Matoppo Hills, Rhodesia. Certain of his friends will proceed to Matoppo Hills to determine whether it is practicable to carry out this wish. The features of the dead man are placid, and a death mask of them will be taken.

CAPETOWN, March 26.—The government has decided to give Cecil Rhodes a public funeral. His remains will be brought here from Groote Schurr for the burial service, which will be held in the Cathedral. The body will then be taken back to Groote Schurr and will eventually be buried at Matoppo Hills.

Since Mr. Rhodes took to his bed three weeks ago his friends had been most anxious that he should recover sufficiently to be taken back to England. The cottage where he died was a simple seaside cabin, small and close to the railroad. It was ill fitted to be a sick chamber, although the utmost was done to improve the ventilation and make it more comfortable. Dr. Stevenson slept by his patient every night, that he might be in readiness to administer oxygen, which practically kept Mr. Rhodes alive.

Last Sunday he lost all interest in everything, and since then he dozed the hours away. His rally from the crisis of Tuesday left but the faintest hopes for his ultimate recovery. These were entirely abandoned with the renewed attack at noon today.

The news of his death spread through Capetown between 7 and 8 o'clock this evening and caused profound grief. All the places of amusement were immediately closed. An open air concert was stopped and the audience uncovered while the band played the "Dead March." The people then silently dispersed.

WHAT IS SAID IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 27.—The estimates of the career of Cecil Rhodes and the effect of that career on the history of the British empire are colored largely by the political views of the papers making them. But the opinion is unanimous in the press here that in spite of the defects and the limitations of his forceful character few men have more profoundly impressed the imagination of their contemporaries or played a larger part in the world's affairs than Cecil Rhodes, and the empire is poorer by his premature death.

With the expressions of admiration for his great services are mingled kindly worded regrets for the disastrous mistake made in the Jameson raid.

The Standard says: "There was a certain largeness and magnanimity even in his failings. He remains an impressive and inspiring figure and the real lover of his country, who sacrificed much to make England great and powerful."

The Daily Mail describes him as the successor of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, and says: "The violence with which he was hated abroad is the measure of his service to England."

The Daily Chronicle says: "There was nothing in the career of Cecil Rhodes to support the charge that he was a vulgar money grabber. There was nothing small about him, even if his blunders were colossal."

The Daily News, which bitterly attacks Mr. Rhodes on account of the Jameson raid, declaring that not even Randolph Churchill shattered a more brilliant career by a more conspicuous act of folly, also defends him from the charge of money grabbing.

The Daily Telegraph says: "If Cecil Rhodes was guilty of a blunder in 1895 he paid as dearly for it as his most bitter foe could wish. Now that he has passed beyond the reach of malignity of censure only the magnificent services rendered the empire he loved will be remembered."

The Times says in an editorial: "With all his undeniable faults and the errors which marred his noble work, Cecil Rhodes stands an heroic figure around which the traditions of Imperial history will cling."

The newspapers all devote much space to sketches of the career of Mr. Rhodes, to reminiscences of the man and the expressions of foreign opinion concerning him. Considerable curiosity is evinced as to the probable disposal of his property interests. The general notion is that the bulk of his property will be bequeathed, not to an individual, but to public interests in South Africa ,and that Dr. Jameson will be designated to succeed him as far as anyone can succeed to the charge of his Rhodesian interests. It is understood that Rhodes wished to be buried at Matoppo Hills, because this was the scene of his historic conference with the Matabele chiefs.

A dispatch from Capetown published this morning in the Daily Express says that Dr. Jameson is authority for the statement that Cecil Rhodes left Groote Schuur, his residence near Capetown, to the people of that city and large sums of money to charaties.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes is the younger son of the late Rev. F. W. Rhodes, rector of Bishop Stortford, England. He took his degree at Oxford and went out to South Africa, like many other younger sons, to court Dame Fortune. He did so most successfully. During his early days in Cape Colony, however, Rhodes had a hard struggle to get on his feet, but he staggered up slowly but surely, and became one of the world's magnates of finance.

When the DeBeers diamond mines were far from prosperous, Rhodes was prominent in the efforts made to gather such interests together, and he succeeded in so doing and in establishing a long list of valuable securities, generally known as "Kaffirs." He then turned his attention to Cape politics. He was elected to the assembly from West Barkly, and for a time held a position in the Scanlon ministry. On the fall of the Spriggs ministry Rhodes became premier of Cape Colony. This was in 1890.

When the trouble between the British and Chief Lobengula of Matabele began in 1893 Rhodes went to Fort Salisbury, from which place he directed the operations of the company's armed forces against the Matabeles which resulted, eventually, in the utter defeat of Lobengula and the conversion in five years of the chief's capital, Buluwayo, then (in 1893) consisting of one trader's shanty and a collection of native huts, into a prosperous city with hotels, a theatre, clubs, well kept streets, horse car lines, waterworks and an electric light plant, with a railraod leading to and from the centres of British civilization in South Africa.

The policy of Mr. Rhodes at that time met with the most enthusiastic approval at the Cape, and he was, in consequence, banqueted at Cape Town in January, 1894. In a speech of thanks upon that occasion Mr. Rhodes, in defending his policy, outlined the United Africa which he then hoped to see in the near future, covering all the country south of Zambeel, "one in the question of tariffs, of railway communication, of law and coinage, although possessing full government in locad matters."

This very ambitious man was sworn in as privy councillor of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in February, 1895.

After resigning office at the Cape Mr. Rhodes visited England in 1896, and, after a long interview with the British secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, he suddenly returned to the development of Buluwayo and Rhodesia generally. He also took an active part in suppressing a revolt of the Matabeles, who, for a time, closely besieged Buluwayo, and in arranging the terms of peace, although he gave up his managing directorship of the British South African company. Mr. Rhodes again visited England in 1897 and gave evidence before the South Africa committee appointed by the British parliament to investigate the Jameson raid, after which he again returned to the Cape and took up his work in Rhodesia, also resuming a place on the board of directors of the British South Africa company. In 1898 he re-entered the political arena, being elected to the Cape assembly by two constituencies.

The stories told of Mr. Rhodes, his sayings and doings, are innumerable. For instance, it is said that some sixteen years ago an acquaintance of his, then a man of small means and little influence, watched him examining a map of Africa and asked him if he was trying to locate the town of Kimberly. The "Napoleon of South Africa" is said to have made no reply for a few minutes and then to have placed his hand over the map, covering a large part of South and Central Africa, from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans.

"All that is British," Mr. Rhodes is alleged to have remarked. "That is my dream."

The friend is said to have replied: "I will give you ten years to realize it."

"Give me ten more," the man of great ambition is said to have retorted, "and then we'll have a new map."

There remained at the outbreak of the war only two small spaces on the part of the map covered by Mr. Rhodes' hand which were not British and these were the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

"You don't steal diamonds," Barney Barnato is reported to have said to Mr. Rhodes fifteen years ago, "but you must prove it when accused. I steal them, but my enemies must prove it. That's the difference between us."

No, Mr. Rhodes does not steal diamonds, but he is very strongly suspected of attempting to steal two republics.

This remarkable man is said to be a firm believer in the saying that "every man has his price," and he is credited with having used money when other forces have failed to accomplish his ends.

Groote. Schurr, the home of Mr. Rhodes near Cape Town, is a luxuriously country palace with a large zoological garden, to which the public is admitted, attached to it. Some time after the Jameson raid, which Mr. Rhodes was charged with having instigated, the main building was burned to the ground, and it was said that this was the work of incendiaries who were desirous of obtaining possession of the private papers of Mr. Rhodes. Whether this is true or not, one thing is certain, Mr. Rhodes saved his papers and laughed scornfully when asked if the fire was the work of his enemies.

Personally though a hustler in every sense of the word, Mr. Rhodes poses as an indolent man, and has said that a man who does more work than his physical needs require is a fool. He walks as little as possible, and his only exercise consists of an hour's canter on horseback in the early morning. He is a very generous man, spending money freely everywhere, and standing firmly by his friends. But he has a peculiarity frequently noticed in very rich men, he rarely has enough money in his pockets to provide for his immediate wants. He is a man of very few words, and of great decision of character, wears shabby clothes while in Rhodesia, and, if necessary camps out like a pioneer.

Mr. Rhodes never married, and is reputed to be a woman hater.

Finally, Mr. Rhodes is quoted as having said:

"No man should even leave money to his children. It is a curse to them. What we should do for our children, if we would do them the best service, we can, is to give them the best training we can procure for them, and then turn them loose in the world without a sixpence to fend for themselves. What happens when you leave children fortunes? They have no longer any spur to effort. They spend their money on wine, women and gambling, and bring disgrace upon the name which they bear. No; give your boys the best education you can, and then let them make their own way. As for any money you may have, it should all go to the public service—to the state in some form or another. They tell me," he is said to have added laughing, "that that is state socialism. I cannot help that. These are my ideas and they are right."

WANT ROAD MACHINE

CITY ENGINEER SAYS THE APPARATUS WOULD BE A MONEY SAVER.

NO MORE LENIENCY IN PAYING FOR WATER USED BY CITIZENS.

Major Van Buskirk, city engineer, will recommend to the city council the purchase of a road machine to be used on the streets of the city. He has given the matter considerabre study and come to the conclusion that the machine will enable him to do what road work requires to be attended to on a far more economical basis than can be approached by manual labor, and that, furthermore, he will be able to do certain work cheaply that otherwise he will not be able to touch at all. The cost of the machine would be $300. The apparatus consists of a long blade mounted diagonally on four heavy wheels and made to elevate or drop as the surface to be treated varies. The pattern is familiar to most readers of the Miner.

Among the undertakings which Major Van Buskirk will inaugurate if the machine is placed at his disposal will be that of improving Columbia avenue, which certainly requires some attention. In its present condition of mud inches deep the principal thoroughfare is by no means creditable to the city, but a marked improvement could be made with the suggested machine. A few days work with the apparatus would remove the mud and place the avenue in better shape than could be accomplished with a couple of weeks' work with a ten-man shovel brigade. After finishing on Columbia avenue the machine would be used to excellent advantage on several other much traveled streets. The city is not in a strong condition financially but an investment in the road machine would probably be as profitable as any expenditure on capital account.

In the water works department an important change of policy has taken effect. While the strike was on it was deemed wise to grant the rebate on water rates paid in advance in many cases where payment was not made on the 17th of each month as required under the regulations. It is now considered that the necessity for such leniency has passed, and the letter of the regulations will be enforced in future. The suggestion has been made that as business principles are being applied to the administration of the water works department it would be advisable for the department to adopt the plan that is pursued in any ordinary business of issuing water accounts to consumers monthly.

TWENTY DEATHS.

State Department Is Informed of Presence of Cholera.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The marine hospital service has been advised of the receipt by the state department of the following dispatch from Consul McWade at Canton, China, dated today: "Twenty deaths from the plague at Tsang Shing Proadic. There is cholera at Sching and Tung Mun."

REVENUE INCREASE.

It Is 4,618,913 Pounds, Due to 2 Pence on Income Tax.

LONDON, March 29.—The revnue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending March 31st shows an increase of £4,618,913, due entirely to the additional two pence placed on the income tax.

MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

RAND GOLD YIELD.

Messrs. A. Barsdorf & Co. announce the receipt of a cablegram from the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, containing the information that the gold output for February of the mines which have so far restarted working on the Witwatersrand amounted to 81,405 ounces of fine gold. The comparative figures are as follows:

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
January	410,145	80,785		70,340
February	404,335	64,408		81,405
March	441,578	84,546		
April	439,111	54,772		
May	444,923	64,249	7,478	
June	445,763		19,779	
July	456,474		25,960	
August	459,709		28,474	
September	411,762		31,936	
October	26,904		33,393	
November	55,941		39,075	
December	68,625		52,897	
Total	4,065,180	348,760	238,992	151,745

RHODESIA.

It is gratifying to find that the war has not militated against the progress of Rhodesia to the extent that might have been supposed. Alike in respect of the mining industry, and in the general progress and development of the country the two years have not been idle years. It is true that Rhodesia gave largely of its men and other resources to the Imperial cause, but sufficient remained behind to continue the development of the province in respect of whose progress South Africa is more immediately concerned. Prospecting work has been restricted but the development of the principal mines has proceeded continuously; several new mines have reached the producing stage, and others are rapidly approaching that stage. This view is confirmed by the continuous monthly output of the various mines, which aggregating 85,000 ounces of gold in 1900, assumed the total of 140,373 ozs. for the first nine months of 1901.

Labor alone is required to ensure mining development upon a large scale, and the agreement recently made between the labor department in Rhodesia and the Whitwatersrand Chamber of Mines in regard to the future joint labor supply will, it is confidently believed, result in not only preventing competition for labor in the various sources of supply, but also enable Rhodesia to obtain a steady stream of labor from the chief source in South Africa. In other respects the country has made very substantial progress, while the rest of South Africa has remained, to a great extent, stagnant. Road construction has been in continuous progress. The penny postage has been introduced for the territory, Rhodesia has entered the Universal Postage Union, telegraph and cable rates have been reduced, the telegraph system has shown rapid expansion and the Transcontinental Telegraph is expected to be complete from Cape Town to Cairo within two years.

Rhodesia has now to be reckoned with as a copper producer. If the opinions of experts are of any value, South Africa not only possesses vast copper deposits, but copper deposits of a richness which puts all the mines in America and elsewhere into the shade. Samples of ore taken from some of these Rhodesian properties are reported to have assayed 30 per cent copper. This compares most brilliantly with the returns from the Rio Tinto, Tharsis and other rich Spanish mines. It is, perhaps a far cry to the producing stage; yet capital and energy will work wonders—bridge over the distance between the present and the future of some twelve or eighten months hence. From Rhodesia, therefore, we must look for great increase in the supplies of the yellow metal.—British Mining and Financial Review.

POSTAL SERVICE IN CUBA.

United States Will Relinquish April 1—Some Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Action looking to the relinquishment from the United States postal regime over the island of Cuba was taken today, when appointments were made to fill the two most important posts in the Cuban service. Charles Hernandez was appointed assistant director-general of posts of Cuba, and on the withdrawal of the United States from the island will assume full charge of the Cuban postal service. At the same time Jose Alvarez was appointed postmaster of Havana. The changes will become effective April 1st.

DINNER TO LONDON'S POOR.

LONDON, March 29.—According to a statement in Today, Sir Thomas Lipton is responsible for the idea of King Edward's coronation dinner to London poor. It was Sir Thomas Lipton's wish to find the money himself, but the idea seemed such a happy one that the king decided to identify himself personally with it and to supply the funds from the privy purse. At King Edward's personal request, Sir Thomas Lipton joined the committee of mayors who will superintend the dinner.

Mining News of The Pacific Coast

ALASKA.

The Alaska Copper Co., of which H. O. Havemeyer, the sugar king, is president, has, according to recent advises, purchased the McClelland copper mines in the Chittna district paying $1,100,000 for ten-elevenths of the forty-five claims. The property also includes 320 acres of coal land. An agreement for the sale has been filed in the Alaska commissioners office. The remaining one-eleventh is owned by Major W. R. Abercombie and B. F. Millard. Deeds from all the owners with the exception of these two have been placed in escrow.

Quartz mining has taken a sudden boom owing to the recent discoveries of quartz on Henderson creek and other places in that neighborhood. A general boom in quartz mining all over the territory is expected this summer by enthusiastic believers in local ledges.

The Klondike's power as a magnet to draw the prospector on is still as great as ever. According to recent advises over two hundred people have arrived at Whitehorse and from various winter transportation lines and are waiting at that point for transportation into Dawson.

Three decisions were handed down recently in the celebrated cases involving the survey of hillside claims. In every case the findings were against the plaintiffs. The cases decided were those of Milo N. Miles, plaintiff, vs. Truitt, and two cases involving rights on Conglomerate creek. The decisions were all lengthy in character and covertd all the points in dispute pretty thoroughly. These cases are almost as famous as the celebrated Nome cases.

A strike on Lost Chicken creek and Steel creek is reported. Prospectors there have met with varying success, but no remarkable discoveries have been made as yet.

If Lower Dominion is half as rich as the legal quiblbes over the ground would suggest it would certainly earn a reputation as a producer. The gold commissioner has done nothing but hear Lower Dominion protests for the last month. From present indications there will be no let-up in this respect for some time to come. Four more complaints were filed recently and the chances for more are extremely favorable.

ARIZONA.

The stockholders' meeting of the United Verde C. Co., held in New York, received a financial report showing that the profits of the company for the year ending December 31, 1901, were $3,235,845. Out of that dividends amounting to $2,924,142 were paid, and there was carried to surplus account $313,703, which, added to the previous surplus of $935,843, makes the total surplus $1,247,186.—Mining and Scientific Press.

Judge Frank Baxter, who came from Agua Caliente, reports a big mining strike in the Eagle Tail mountains, about 25 miles from Agua Caliente. The property is owned and has been worked about two years by Max Cohen and Dick Debbs. They have lately taken in a couple of partners, who live in Los Angeles. They have gone down 50 feet and have drifted 10 feet. The ledge near the top was two feet wide, but it has now spread out to six feet, of which four is extremely rich. Judge Baxter says that the walls of the drift and the bottom of the shaft glisten with gold. The ore is free milling. If the ledge holds out with depth, mining men say that this will be one of the greatest strikes in the history of mining in Arizona. The region is difficult of access. All the water has to be hauled a distance of 25 miles, but at a great expense water can be developed within two or three miles of the mine.—Phoenix Republican.

The discovery of a rich body of gold ore in the Oro Grande group at Wickenburg is reported. The ledge is said to be 120 feet wide, all ore showing pay values.

Mrs. A. V. Kautz of Tacoma, Wash., has sold the Gopher gold mine, near Prescott, to the McCook Extension Mining company for a large sum. The mine has been developed by her and a number of associates, who have advanced $45,000. Mrs. Kautz, it is stated, personally superintended this work. Mrs. Kautz also owns silver property in the Bradshaw district, and proposes to undertake its development this summer.—Mining and Scientific Press.

CALIFORNIA.

Water was turned into the Melones mine at Robinson's Ferry today, which means that the labor of six years has ben completed, and that one of the largest and most gigantic pieces of mining work in the state, on which nearly $1,000,000 has been expended, is now an assured success, as 120 stamps will soon be dropping and another 120 are in course of construction. During the past year $135,000 has been paid out for labor.

This is a tunnel proposition and is now opened up, showing nearly 1,000,000 tons of ore running from $3 to $8 per ton.

The Ralston Gold Mining Company is about to put in operation the first trial of hydraulic mining ever made in the county at its placer mines at Mansfield, in the Los Burros district. The mines are located in the southern portion of the county, near the coast, and are believed to be valuable.

The Cataract Gold Mining and Power company of Minneapolis have purchased the gravel mining claims owned by Camille Giraud, at Indian Bar,, on the north fork of the Feather river, The purchase embraces sixty acres of gravel deposits along the stream. It is proposed to mine, in the future, by the hydraulic elevator process, and in order to secure power a ditch will be cut a mile or more.

In a recent leter to his parents in Grass Valley, Clifford Weldon describes one of the strangest phenomena ever heard of in mining annals. It is nothing more nor less than the flow and ebb of a tide of salt water. The young man, who is employed at the Juniper mine at Bodie, states that at the lowest point in the mine the water moves apparently with the ocean tides. It is very brackish and at a certain hour flows in with such rapidity that the pumps are kept busy hoisting it out; then, just as mysteriously, begins the ebb, during which period the mine virtually drains itself and the pumps remain idle. The salty condition of the water might readily be explained, but the peculiar action of the tide like movements is a mystery.—Grass Valley Union.

A great strike of almost pure gold was made recently in the famous Juniper mine, near Stent, in Tuolumne county. A pocket of almost pure gold was uncovered by some workmen and, while every effort was made to keep the fact a secret, it leaked out and is now the talk of the mining districts. It is claimed that almost $1,000,000 has ben taken out or is in sight. The Juniper is owned by an English and Scotch syndicate, and it has always been a paying proposition.

The Providence mine in Nevada county has been purchased by the Champion Gold Mining Company. The price paid is said to be about $130,000. The Providence was located in 1858, and has produced over $6,000,000, with the mine paying better than ever. The lode or fissure is of immense size and is composed of different bodies of ore. It has ben worked fo rover a mile and to a depth of nearly 2000 feet.

The state mineralogist has attacked the standing of the Sunset Mining Co. He says over his own signature that he has investigated some statements made by the company in literature and found that they were absolutely false. He also claims that fradulent stock is being sold by the company. In his statement is the declaration that the company never attempted to dispose of stock in this country, but has devoted its energies to advertising in Europe, and that thousands of people have invested money in what he calls a "wildcat" scheme. The local agent of the Sunset Mining Company in this city is G. W. Rumble, and yesterday he left for the mines which his organization owns in Butte county. Only a stenographer was left in the office, and she said she had no statement to make, save that Mr. Rumble had been expecting the attack for some time. The company is capitalized at $10,000,000.

The California State Miner's Association, representing 19,000 mining men of the Golden State, has appealed to congress to appoint a minister om mining. Telegrams have been sent to the California representatives in Washington to urge congress to take early action in the matter. It is understod that other western states will co-operate with California. Mining men, on the whole, think that the establishment of a department of mining would do more to stimulate the mining industry in the States than anything else the American government could do.

The California delegation in congress are urging the early passage of the mineral lands bill now pending in congress. The bill has been lagging before congress for some time. Its chances of becoming a law before the present congress adjourns looks to be very small at the present.

COLORADO.

The United States Reduction & Refining Company, with general offices at Colorado Springs, own and operate a large chlorination plant at Colorado City and two similar reduction plants at Florence, The management of this corporation is largely in control of C. M. MacNeil, C. L. Tutt and S. Penrose. Large additions have been made to this company's property within the last few days by the purchase of the Granite mine at Victor, Cripple Creek district, at a price stated to be $500,000, and the purchase of the smelting plant and mineral holdings of the American Zinc-Lead Company at Canyon City at a price reported to be $600,000. It is announced that the Granite mine will be operated vigorously and its large tonnage of blocked out ore drawn upon. The smelting plant is to be enlarged and operated under the name of the United States Smelting Company, with main offices at Colorado Springs in connection with those of the present company.

The Lombard-Polaris mines at Yankee have been bought by the Consolidated Yankee Company, of which H. F. Seemann is manager. The mine has ben developed by Dr. Ashbaugh of Central City and opened to a depth of 400 feet. With the mine was sold the Ashbaugh mill, which works the ores from that property. Mr. Seemann has been consolidating claims around his Manhattan tunnel and now controls a large group. Plans are on foot for heavy work and it is proposed to install an air compressor at the tunnel.—Scientific and Mining Press.

The great mining district of Cripple Creek, in Colorado, although but eleven years old, has already a total production to its credit of $120,000,000, of which over $20,000,000 has ben distributed as dividends. The district contains about 12,000 claims and about 500 producing mines.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, M. Am. Inst. M. E., mining engineer, of 43 Threadneedle street, London, E. C., England, wil make his home in New York City. He will live at 32 Riverside Drive and wil open an office in the Mills building, Broad street and Exchange Place.