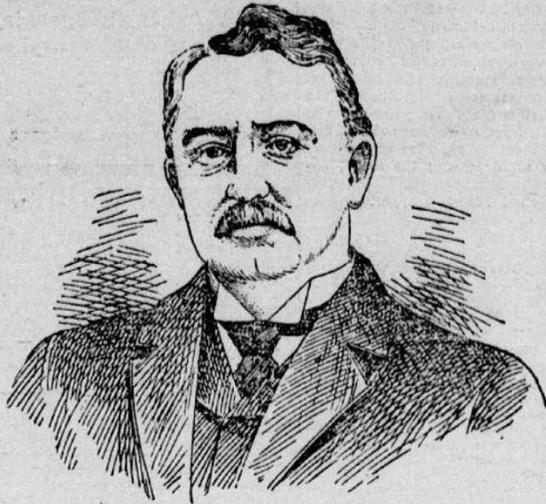


CECIL RHODES, THE GREAT ENGLISH FINANCIER, DIED AT CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, YESTERDAY

His Strength Gradually Diminished and He Peacefully Passed Away.

WAS A WONDERFUL MAN

Earl Grey and John Hays Hammond Submit to Interviews About the Death of Their Personal Friend—Say That He Was Misunderstood and Underestimated by the World—Was an Empire Builder.



CECIL RHODES.

London, March 25.—The death of Cecil Rhodes came as no great surprise to those few who saw anything of him during his last visit to London during the winter. Whether it was due to his experiences during the long siege of Kimberley or the accumulated anxieties regarding the war in South Africa, with an accompanying change of public feeling in England toward him, there is no doubt he was almost completely broken down within the last two years.

Even his appearance changed. His once finely chiseled face had become bloated and his always huge frame filled out until he became so stout as to make walking a matter of difficulty. He was frequently attacked with severe heart troubles, during which he exhausted the stoicism which marked his extraordinary career. Nor did he allow his bodily ailments to interfere with business.

Among his associates in the city he never mentioned them, nor did he permit them to be mentioned to him. Up to the last Mr. Rhodes kept a firm grip on all those vast South African interests created and controlled by him.

Except that he was more irritable and more dictatorial, there was no outward change in his method of handling men. Towards the social side of life, however, he soured visibly.

Shut Himself Up.

Once his day's work at the offices of the British Chartered company was over, he shut himself up from the curious in an isolated London hotel, where he utterly denied himself to all except a few. Mr. Jameson was his constant companion. Indeed, none of Dr. Jameson's indiscretions ever affected the warm friendship existing between the two men.

They could be seen in the park in the morning together, riding on horseback, never breaking out from a walk, the cynosure of all eyes, yet severely unobtrusive of the hundreds of London's political and social leaders who had the right to a bowing acquaintanceship.

More especially did Mr. Rhodes shun the present government leaders. He bitterly expressed his contempt of British army methods in South Africa and probably never quite forgave Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner for not consulting him or endeavoring to utilize the power of the utilitarian machine which Mr. Rhodes manipulated over South Africa.

With increasing irascibility, which he did not hesitate to vent on duke or plebeian who crossed his path, he grew more and more restless as the end of his life drew nearer. He was never contented to stay long in one place.

His closing days devolved into an unceasing, purposeless quest for a change of scene.

Went From Place to Place.

During his recent trip to Egypt this was particularly noticeable. He rushed from place to place, as if with the only object of upsetting his own plans. Then he suddenly returned to England.

Financially, Mr. Rhodes' death is not likely to have any very far-reaching effects, as all his enterprises were systematized so thoroughly as not to need the master-mind which was so necessary to their inception.

Owing to the very great success of the De Beers mines, the British Chartered South African company and other South African enterprises, Mr. Rhodes' fortunes had been steadily accumulating.

He lost money over the war, but what inroads that made must have been trifling, compared with the many millions he possessed. He never lost his open-handed but somewhat reckless methods of handling money. Not long ago he walked into the office of one of his confidential subordinates and threw down a bundle of notes, bonds, etc., saying:

"Invest these for me," and went out without waiting to have them looked at. In inspection revealed the fact that they amounted to more than £1,000,000. How they were invested Mr. Rhodes never knew or cared, for months later, as that night he went off on one of his wandering tours and refused to allow himself to be bothered with the details of the investment of his millions until he returned to England.

Earl Grey's Opinion.

New York, March 25.—Earl Grey before sailing for England, gave out an interview concerning Cecil Rhodes, the earl having received cablegrams from South Africa which led him to believe that Mr. Rhodes had but a few days to live.

Lord Grey knew the famous South African leader intimately, having served with him on the board of the British South African company and the intimacy grew when the earl was governor of Rhodesia.

Lord Grey said: "Cecil Rhodes is the only exemplar, perhaps, in our generation of those idealists, who in the days of Elizabethan adventure made the Anglo-Saxon the predominant partner in the world's firm. I need not call up their names and titles.

"The admiration and the terror of their contemporaries, and I believe that with all of them from Drake to Robert Clive, terror rather than admiration, was the keynote they struck.

"The conservative forces are those which naturally in control of governments, 'We never know what he will do next,' said a friend to me of Rhodes. Something big, some great development that might involve perhaps a change in the very constitution of our empire.

"The world, at least its governors, do not much like such men as these who keep them awake at night, and so the greatest Englishmen of our days has come to be looked upon, and not by the British mandarin only with somewhat mixed feelings.

"One thing I like especially to point to. He had never failing confidence in the growth of the federal principle of government. He admired the American nation enormously, but for this strange and detached reason—he believed that you owed your prodigious orderly development to the splendid construction of your constitution.

Opposed to Home Rule.

"I personally have always opposed home rule; being at that time in the house of commons, I left Mr. Gladstone's party over this issue. Rhodes, however, never wearied of assuring me that I ought to have gone forward; that in this direction alone was safety; that the Irish were building better than they at all knew, that their demand was on all fours with the American state right platform and that in the very rapidity of the proposed change was our best promise of safety. He gave, you may recall, £10,000 to Mr. Parnell.

"This gift was a rock of offense to the best whig element in our country—for example to the Spectator, but Rhodes believed with Sir Hercules Robinson that Ireland would make one or two orderly states of a federal union; he saw clearly that the federation of Canada, had been agreeably arranged and that in the Canadian settlement, a race problem had been solved; that the time for an Australian federation was now at hand; that a peaceful (as he thought) federation of South Africa was inevitable and that with certain modifications in our second chamber, so that it might evolve as an imperial senate the federation of these various components into an imperial union would be secured and in our time."

"Lord Grey then turned the conversation to the famous Jameson raid, the unhappy raid which 'observed my friend's bright light.'

"But let us be fair to him," continued Lord Grey, "Rhodes, in the first place was premier in Cape Colony; he knew that Kruger would fight to the death any federation of South Africa under our flag. He knew that either South Africa must come under the Dutch flag or the English flag or that the alternative was the 'national system' or the chaos you see in South Africa today.

Foreseen the Trouble.

"If the Transvaal, arming to the teeth continued this method of preparation; then also every man in and out of the colony of Natal must similarly arm. It is not impossible that chess board of little armed nations can be permitted; they menace the peace and orderly progress of the entire world.

"You have got this in South America; we have got it in the Balkan peninsula, and, therefore, war clouds gather at all times over Central and Eastern Europe. Rhodes saw this, he saw that 'independence' on the Kruger plan was incompatible with individual freedom; that it involved all round militarism.

"Then again he had great financial interests in the Transvaal; these gave him the moral right to effect a revolution if he could. Here was a so-called republic refusing to a majority of its community the franchise while levying taxes at the rate of \$80 per capita per annum and turning two-thirds of this misbegotten revenue into munitions of war.

"Kruger aimed at arming all the Dutch in South Africa with the gold mined in the Rand mines. I don't want to discuss the ethics of our war or the cause of that war, but I do want to make it clear that my friend hoped by an effective coup d'état to destroy at a blow Krugerism and secure for the Transvaal the same political conditions, namely, equal rights for all, which, with such men as Blaine in Cape Colony and Natal, he failed. The raid failed and Dr. Jameson upset 'my apple cart' as Mr. Rhodes characterized it, and the abortive raid presented Rhodes himself to all mankind in a false light."

Passing to the expected death of his friend, Lord Grey said:

"The world will be poorer, no one will dream such dreams and try to draw them on a map; no one living will, try as he would perhaps have tried, to federate our empire on the American plan. Rosebery, yes; he will try, so will many of us try and we will succeed. No other can carry on his work. I am happy that I went to Washington where these things took alone fully accomplished. Such men as your president, Senator Hoar and others, I could name, give those who come near them much encouragement.

"A great genius goes out with Rhodes; true his work will go forward in some ways more smoothly, perhaps, because he had inevitably aroused great antagonisms; but we shall not see his like again and his passing will, for me and many others, take much color from our lives.

"Many nations, he once said to me, will pursue peace; but the two great English-speaking nations, standing together, can enjoy it.

Lord Grey said in conclusion: "When his will is read it will be known with what intention Rhodes, who never wasted a precious moment on pleasure or self-indulgence, had collected a great modern fortune."

John Hays Hammond.

John Hays Hammond, who was for many years and up to the time of the death of Cecil Rhodes, intimately associated with him in the development of South Africa, was consulting engineer of the British South Africa Chartered company and the consolidated gold fields of South Africa, in which Mr. Rhodes held important interests, had this to say of Mr. Rhodes:

"Mr. Rhodes, whose sun went down yesterday, died in the forty-seventh year of his age. He leaves no posterity, but leaves his name on the map of Africa (Rhodesia) sponsor for a commonwealth nearly as large as our western states. Had he lived he would have devoted the remaining years of his life and would have spent every dollar of his fortune in equipping that commonwealth.

"Unfortunately, his character was misunderstood in America.

"Judged by American standards, Mr. Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire builder but also a captain of industry.

"He is often reported as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to coax the Transvaal into a hopeless war in order to steal the mines of the country. He is also reported as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth, and ready to employ the most unscrupulous methods to that end. By even the most bitter of his enemies conversant with these facts, such allegations are repudiated.

Cared Nothing.

"The truth is that Rhodes cared little for money beyond the power it gave him to assist in the development of South Africa. From a most intimate connection with him in his business enterprises I am able to state that his methods of finance were not only scrupulously honorable, but were characterized by unusual liberality. He was known to South Africans as a man of unbounded generosity and on upon whom they could depend for the furtherance of any deserving local enterprise or worthy charity.

"Personally Mr. Rhodes was democratic in his tastes and a colonial in his political and social bias. He was fond of the simpler and better pleasures of life, devoted especially to out-of-door life on the veldt, and had a contempt and disdain of social conventionalities.

"He was a man of innate refinement and culture and a graduate of Oxford. Cecil Rhodes had an indomitable spirit and dogged perseverance. He was imaginative, but was not a mere visionary.

"He was built on broad lines and abhorred petty politics which he contemptuously designated as the politics of the parish pump, and he deprecated quite as strongly what he termed the 'unctuous rectitude' of some statesmen.

"Politically he was a great admirer of democratic institutions, but at the same time he was a loyal imperialist.

His Ideas Were Pure.

"Rhodes had his defects and faults, but these will not obscure the glory of his name. Great men, it is said, are made of faults. Of one thing there can be no doubt, that Rhodes' ideals were pure and lofty, and I believe that history will deal rather with his ideals than with his achievements and methods, and that he will therefore rank high among the great men of the nineteenth century.

CIVIC FEDERATION MEET TODAY

ENDEAVOR TO ADJUST DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MINE WORKERS AND THE OPERATORS.

MINERS DEMAND BETTER PAY

Hope for Recognition by Securing a Contract for Certain Terms—Have Not Yet Asked for Eight-hour Day.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, March 25.—The industrial department of the National Civic Federation met here today to hear the plea of the United Mine Workers for assistance in adjusting their differences with the mine operators. Senator M. A. Hanna, Oscar S. Strauss, Bishop Henry C. Foster, Franklin MacVeagh, Lewis Nixon, Charles A. Moore, Marcus M. Marks, William H. Pfahler, Ralph M. Easley, Frank P. Sargent and James Duncan acted for the Civic Federation and the Mine Workers were represented by John Mitchell, president of the national organization; Thomas Nicolls, John Fahy and Thomas Duffy, district president of the Mine Workers, and participants in the Shamokin convention which formulated the demands of the men.

The meeting was held at Church Mission house, behind closed doors. It was announced that after John Mitchell and his assistants had stated their request, the industrial committee would hold another executive session to decide upon its course.

Some of the members of the industrial committee expressed doubt as to the propriety of intervention by the organization at this time. They seemed to think that there was still opportunity for direct negotiation between the miners and mine operators.

Before the conference began, John Mitchell said there were 140,000 miners who wanted better pay and a yearly contract covering the terms of their work with the mine owners. He said that the granting of their demand for a contract would mean their recognition as organized labor. He would not say that the United Mine Workers intended to demand an eight-hour day.

Senator Hanna expressed the hope that there would be peace. He said he saw nothing in the situation that could not be adjusted.

JOHN R. GILBERT DEAD.

His Son Bringing Remains Home From Arizona for Burial.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Dillon, March 25.—Later dispatches from Kopa, Arizona, announce the death of John R. Gilbert instead of that of his son, Fred Gilbert, as reported yesterday.

The remains are being brought home in charge of Fred Gilbert and the funeral will take place here Friday. Mr. Gilbert was well known in mining circles in this state.

He was at one time a superintendent of the mines at Wicks and also resided in Butte for some years.

A wife and family of eight children, six boys and two girls, survive Mr. Gilbert.

SOME CHANGES ON N. P.

Mr. Hannaford and G. W. Pearce Take a Step Forward.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., March 25.—Several important changes have just been announced by the Northern Pacific company.

Third Vice President J. M. Hannaford is made second vice president, in charge of traffic. W. G. Pearce, general manager, resigns to become vice president and general manager of the Griffin Wheel company, with headquarters in New York and Chicago.

Thomas Cooper, assistant to President Mellin, with headquarters at Tacoma, is appointed general manager to succeed Mr. Pearce and will have his headquarters at the general offices of the Twin Cities.

The name of Mr. Cooper's successor has not yet been announced.

The changes are effective April 1.

Meats Go Up.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, March 25.—The prices of fresh meat are rising rapidly here, and while the retailers have not advanced the prices as the wholesale dealers have, they will do so within the next few days. Every spring the price of meat goes up, but this year the prices are higher than for many years past. A large demand for export is said to have caused the advance.

MRS. ROBERT SHULTZ ACCUSED OF THROWING ACID.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Dillon, March 25.—Mrs. Robert Shultz was arrested and brought to town from Dewey today on the charge of throwing acid in her husband's face.

It is reported that he has been blinded for life and excitement runs high in the city because of the deed.

MORGAN IS ON STAND IN THE MERGER CASE

HE SAYS THAT A THREE MILLION DOLLAR DEAL IS A QUITE SMALL AFFAIR.

SAID HE WOULD NOT ANSWER

He Failed to Remember the Details of the Transaction in Which He Purchased Large Blocks of Stock for Hill.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, March 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan was a witness today before Special Examiner Maybey, in the suit of Peter Power against the Northern Pacific Railway company to test the legality of the turning over of control of that company to the Northern Securities company.

Mr. Morgan was questioned by George Alfred Lamb of counsel for Power. A number of photographers who were present with a view of securing portraits of Mr. Morgan, were forced to leave the room at the request of the witness.

Mr. Morgan said it was the business of the firm J. P. Morgan and company to take up anything in a financial line that was creditable and which might suggest itself as profitable. The firm had much to do with reorganization of the Northern Pacific in 1896. The amount involved in that reorganization was something like \$78,000,000.

Mr. Lamb next asked Mr. Morgan in regard to a transaction in which \$26,000,000 par value of Northern Pacific stock was purchased for J. J. Hill and associates in 1896. The witness said he conducted the negotiation for that amount. He did not know whether all the purchasers of that block of Northern Pacific stock were Great Northern people. Mr. Morgan said he did not remember all the details of the transaction.

Only About Three Million.

"Of course it is a great transaction and it is only natural that you might not be able to remember," said Mr. Lamb.

"It did not look very large to me," said the witness. "The amount of cash involved was not more than about three millions."

"If the Northern Pacific wanted anything today, it would be financed by your house, would it not?" asked Mr. Lamb.

"Yes, undoubtedly."

"Has your firm loaned the Northern Pacific money?"

"Yes."

"On whose account have these loans been made?"

"That I won't answer. We were commissioned to raise the money. We got it wherever we could. From whom it was gotten I will not say."

STILL AFTER THE MERGER.

Complaint Is Similar to That Drawn by Minnesota's Attorney General.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., March 25.—Copies of the complaint in the case of the state of Washington against the Northern Securities company have been served upon the officers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and mailed East to the officers of the Securities company. The complaint, which is drawn after that prepared by Attorney General W. B. Douglas of Minnesota, contains three additional points. Two of these are taken from the complaint of Attorney General Knox.

The third point is new and it is understood to be a very important one and based largely upon conditions favorable to the state of Washington.

Attorney General W. B. Stratton of Washington will remain in Minneapolis until he goes to Washington to file the complaint with the supreme court. The date for this has been set for Monday, April 7.

Case Set for Friday.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Deer Lodge, March 25.—The case of George Newman and Frank Vance, arrested for breaking into and burglarizing the railroad station here, has been carried over until the April term of court.

Iowa Miners May Strike.

(By Associated Press.)

Des Moines, March 25.—Unless the unforeseen transpires, every miner in Iowa will walk out at midnight March 31, and a strike will be instituted, the consequences of which cannot be foretold.

WANT MORE CANADIANS IN SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

(By Associated Press.)

Ottawa, Ont., March 25.—The rumors which have been in circulation here for the last few days in regard to the possibility of another Canadian contingent going to South Africa, have crystallized into the statement that the imperial authorities have asked for a mounted force of 2,000 men.

It is said that the matter was before the cabinet yesterday, but strict reticence is observed as to the action, if any, which was decided upon.

From what can be learned, the imperial government has suggested that the force should be equipped and transported at its own expense.

The application doubtless will be acceded to and should this prove to be correct, Canada's contribution of troops will be brought up to a total of 7,000 men.

ENGLISH PHYSICIANS REPORT ON THE CAUSE OF LEPROSY

(By Associated Press.)

London, March 25.—Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson, formerly president of the royal college of surgeons, who recently returned to England, after studying the causes of leprosy in South Africa, has arrived at the conclusion that the primary cause of the disease is the use, as food, of badly cured salt fish, which is sent inland from Capetown and elsewhere on the West and South coasts

RESULT OF LATE MOVEMENT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS

GENERAL DELAREY LOSES SOME MEN AND GUNS BUT HAS AVOIDED CAPTURE.

KITCHENER IN THE FIELD

Best English Could Do Was to Capture About One Hundred and Thirty-five Prisoners for the Week's Drive.

(By Associated Press.)

London, March 25.—Incomplete reports of the result of the combined movement of the British columns against General Delarey have enabled Lord Kitchener to announce the capture of over a hundred prisoners, three 15-pound guns, two pompons and quantities of stock, wagons, etc. General Delarey appears to have successfully evaded Lord Kitchener's cordon at the outset.

In a dispatch dated from Pretoria at noon yesterday, Lord Kitchener says: "At dusk on the evening of March 23, the combined movement against Delarey was undertaken by columns of mounted men, without guns or impediments of any sort. The columns started from Commando drift, on the Vaal river, and traveled rapidly all night and at dawn, March 21, occupied positions along the line from Commando drift to the Lichtenburg blockhouse line.

The troops moved rapidly eastward, keeping a continuous line, with the object of driving the enemy against the blockhouses or forcing an action. The result has not yet been fully reported.

"Kekewich's column, after the commencement of the movement, captured three 15-pounders, two pompons, nine prisoners and a hundred mules, carts and wagons. General Kitchener's column captured 89 prisoners, 45 carts and wagons and a thousand cattle.

"There are a few more prisoners on the blockhouse line. The troops covered the 80 miles in 24 hours. Rochfort's and Rawlinson's columns have not yet reported their results."

Lord Kitchener in later message says: "All the reports are now in. The total number of prisoner is 135."

Oklahoma's Great Expectations.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Louis, March 25.—Word comes from Oklahoma that the entire territory will be organized to prepare the exhibit for the World's Fair at St. Louis. At a conference between Governor Ferguson and a committee representing the Oklahoma Agricultural society the plan of having a representative of the World's Fair commission in each county prepare exhibits, all to be assembled at a central point at a given date, met with general approval. A part of the fund available for the territory's representation at the Fair will be set aside for this purpose and a vast amount of volunteer work will add to the results.

For Disorderly Conduct.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Virginia City, March 25.—Albert Johnson and John Johnson were arrested for disorderly conduct and brought here from Twin Bridges today to serve out a 90-days' sentence in the county jail.

Council Meeting Tonight.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Dillon, March 25.—A special meeting of the council is called for tonight for the purpose of considering the advisability of having the city own and operate the electric light and water plants.

Case Is Continued.

(Special to Inter Mountain.)

Dillon, March 25.—The trial of Jim Burden, who stabbed "Big Jim" Gordon in the Kentucky saloon Sunday night, has been set for Friday. In the meantime Jim Burden is out on \$250 bonds.