

DR. W. J. HURD, 91 E. SEVENTH STREET.

HE QUARRELS WITH HIS TOOLS.

A BAD WORKMAN always lays the blame upon his tools and the raw material which enters into the composition of whatever device he may be engaged in constructing. Give a poor workman good tools and the best material that can be procured, and he will construct a monument that will stand as evidence of his poor ability as a mechanic. On the other hand, give a good workman poor tools and poor material, and he will produce a fairly good piece of work.

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TALKS OF AFRICA.

Dr. Emil Holub Relates a Narrative of the Dark Continent.

YEARS IN THE HOT SUN.

He Delivers an Entertaining Lecture Before a St. Paul Audience.

MODELS OF NATIVE LIFE.

Gifts of Many Thousands of Specimens Too Numerous to Mention.

A distinguished African explorer, Dr. Emil Holub, a Bohemian of Austria-Hungary, arrived in this city, bringing with him numerous photographs of models of specimens

trip, and will be given this evening at Germania Turner hall. In 1891 eighty-seven freight cars were required to transport from Vienna to Prague a part of the natural history collection of Dr. Holub's four



SLAVE GIRL FROM THE MA-SHUPIA.

years' work in Africa and all of the similar results of his second expedition. It had taken twenty people over four years to put these many

this man's career that he began it as an unknown young man without wealth or influence, and that he has always refused to accept any remuneration for the splendid material which he has freely bestowed upon the museums. During the time of preparation and mounting the specimens he lectured continually and earned over \$60,000, all of which was absorbed in the work.

He began his life of exploration in 1872, and he went to South Africa with scarcely any resources, except thorough training in medicine and natural history. As a physician he at once obtained a lucrative practice

among their huts and villages, which were reproduced from the most minute and exact descriptions and measurements. The collections occupied 150,000 square feet of floor space. They were shown in the Crystal Palace in Vienna and the largest exhibition hall of Prague, and attracted wide attention among Africanists, naturalists, ethnologists and scientific men generally. So realistic are the groups that their photographs seem to be taken directly from scenes in actual African life.

Describing his groups of models, Dr. Holub states that the Hotentots, the first inhabitants of South Africa,

gin by hunting small game and after continued practice attack larger game.

The king of the tribe, whom they called Lo Bengula, had about 50,000 fighting men at his command. He encouraged invasion, and every year sent out from 5,000 to 8,000 men or somewhat over eight regiments, to attack and conquer surrounding tribes. They are the fiercest warriors of the country, and invariably come back victors. They force the weaker nations into submission, kill all the old men and babies, and return with women, boys and cattle as the spoils of war. The women are given to the soldiers as their slaves; the cattle go to the king, and are kept for his use; but the boys are turned to become soldiers, and they are trained to go out to fight for Lo Bengula. In the third picture we see a woman of the Bechuanna nation of the Ba-N'Thu race. She is engaged in the arduous labor of working in the garden, while a young child is lustily objecting to the heat and discomfort. It is customary in this country for the women to build the huts, cities and villages, leaving the men to follow their fondness for working in skins. They hunt and enjoy themselves in various ways. The position of woman among them is very degrading; she may be bought and sold. Fathers are only too glad to dispose of their daughters for their equivalent in oxen or cattle. The women would not be considered beautiful, judging from our standard, but they are much better looking than some of the other tribes, and they are not repulsive if it were not for a kind of snuff spoon which they use. It broadens and flattens the nose and disfigures the face. Within recent years woman's condition has been somewhat improved in one or two of the tribes. This has been brought

of the Ma-Rutse tribe and his head men at supper. These people live in South Central Africa, and among all the Ba-N'Thu are the cleverest and most industrious. Here women enjoy a better position than among other tribes. The Ma-Rutse does not sell his daughter to another man unless she is willing, and women have even been known to reach the dignity of sovereignty and rule over the people in place of kings. Even when they



A BECHUANNA WOMAN AT WORK IN THE GARDEN.

are compelled to work they are all slaves from women of the other tribes. The Ma-Rutse are the only natives who believe in an all-powerful, unseen god. This supreme being whose name they hold too sacred to even pronounce is known to them as N'ambi. They say he lives in the blue sky (Mo Choro), and they respect and fear him.



The Hut and Yard of One of the Kocanna Tribe.

about by the introduction of plows by the missionaries. Women are not allowed to use them, because they are not permitted to touch a domestic animal, and consequently the cultivation of the land devolves upon the men. Women, therefore, now have less of the field labor than formerly.

The fourth picture, representing the natives standing upon a raised platform erected in the middle of the village, shows the Ma-Toka of Mala, who are defending their lives and their huts against the attacks of lions. The Ma-Toka territories extend over the district between the central course of the Zambezi and its left affluent Luango. Through this part of the country lions are fierce and plentiful. Night after night they attack the villages and devour the inhabitants. In nearly all of the villages the high platform is built as a place of refuge, and when the wild beasts make their attacks the natives rush to this citadel and from this elevation are able to hurl their spears upon the lion below with telling effect. Dr. Holub, coming into this village one day, found the natives huddled together in this way, expecting the lions. The platform was perhaps thirty feet high, ten feet wide, and twelve feet long. It held three men, four women, and several children. A lioness had been killed a few days previous, and her skull they willingly exchanged for an empty cartridge box, which they utilized for snuff. Each village is partially protected by high poles, which form a kind of palisade, but in such sandy soil they do not offer much resistance to the attacks of lions and other wild beasts. The huts as pictured are bell-shaped and covered with dried grasses. In the fifth picture we see the king

in times of disaster, when danger threatens them and they feel cause for alarm, they congregate upon the graves of some of their great chiefs and plead them to intercede for them. They believe that their great chiefs' spirits go to dwell with the wonderful god, and they look to these spirits for help and protection. These graves they often adorn with ivory, elephant tusks, and other things which seem to their fancy ornamental. This tribe has a peculiar civilization of its own, differing in many respects from any other, but in none more than in their weapons of attack and defense. Most savage people are content with one or two different kinds of arms, but the Ma-Rutse have twelve—one for fighting with men at a distance, another for close range, a third for elephant hunting, a barbed spear to kill one animal, another for some different kind. One of the most ingenious of their tools is a hook fastened by several strings to a bunch of reeds. This is said to be one of the most unique as well as the most effective way to kill crocodiles that has ever been invented. It is the king of these people that we see seated upon a mat surrounded by several smaller warriors with the head men of the kingdom, King Sepopo, who is here represented, is now dead, as the result of interfering with the domestic arrangements of one of his subjects. The picture, however, shows his residence in Sheshe, which consists of the king's own yard, surrounded by several smaller yards, the huts in the other yards being inhabited by two of the queens. In the king's own yard there are three reeds, the one in the center is the reception hall, the one on the left the sleeping place, while the one on the right might be considered a curio store-room. Here are kept the various and sundry things which have been pro-



Natives Defending Their Village From the Attack of Lions.

among the diamond diggers of Kimberley, and saving every dollar he could, he was ready in a year to take the field with a modest equipment. Six years later he returned home with his first splendid collections and a great store of information about unexplored Matabeleland and the Marutse-Mabunde Kingdom on the Upper Zambezi. He was then no longer unknown, and in 1883 set out with his bride and a magnificent equipment. He was not destined, however, to a peaceful journey. No explorer in Africa has ever had more thrilling experiences than those of Dr. and Mrs. Holub among the wildest of savages, Mashukulumbé. The party stood the ravages of fever and the hostility of the natives, holding the fiercest in awe of the white man's weapons. All along the route every slight object was of interest and received its due attention. Indeed, it may be said that Dr. Holub's explorations are of greater and more lasting benefit to geographers and naturalists than are the researches of Stanley or other of the great explorers because of his valuable specimens and the exact data, in the way



King and His Head Men at Supper.

of photographs, sketches and measurements, which have since his return enabled him to construct life-like and life-sized models of the natives of fourteen tribes which he studied. They are represented as engaging in characteristic occupations, and at Dr. Holub's exhibit in Vienna and Prague they were shown

height, and reaching great muscular development. Their training from birth leads to this, for only the most robust can endure the rigorous treatment. All the boys are taken at an early age and given to the soldiers to be trained. They are taught to fight with sticks, and then with swords as they grow older. They



Map of South Africa Showing Dr. Holub's Line of Exploration.

Illustrating every department of natural history and ethnology, collected during his many years of work in South Africa. Dr. Holub is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Rosa Holub, who shared the perils of that remarkable journey in 1883-87, when Dr. Holub penetrated the unknown country of the savage Mashukulumbé, north of the Zambezi. Dr. Holub lectured last night at

thousands of specimens in order to mount them. They represented many years of work in South Africa, South Central Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope more than 1,000 miles north, beyond the Zambezi, in the habitat of fourteen different tribes. The story of his achievements is best told in his book "Seven Years in Africa," the proceeds from the sale of which, together with the sum



TYPES OF THE MATABELE ZULUS.

the assembly hall of the high school, and he will deliver two more lectures during his stay in the city. The next one will be on his first

received from his lecture tours, made it possible to pursue the line of exploration to which he has dedicated his life. It is a remarkable fact in

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DEED.
TROT—Infant son of Charles C. and Elizabeth K. Trot. Funeral private, KNEISSEL—in St. Paul, Mrs. Juliana Kneissel, wife of Frank X. Kneissel, aged fifty-two years, of Arthur W. and Lottie S. Trenholm, Funeral services at the Germania cemetery, Thursday, the 21st inst., 2 o'clock p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.
GERMANIA BANK LOCATED IN its own building, opposite postoffice, 215-217 Broadway, opposite postoffice, on time deposits; sells drafts on all parts of the world; special attention given to sending money to Germany, France, Switzerland, the British empire, William Bickel, President; P. M. Kern, Cashier.