COLONY OF SISTERS

THE FIRST OF THESE CAME TO ST. PAUL FORTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

BROUGHT BY BISHOP CRETIN

THEY WERE MET AT THE LEVEE BY ALMOST THE WHOLE POPULATION.

THE SEMINARY OF ST. PAUL.

It Did Not Cost the Archdiocese a Dollar—Mr. Hill's Great Gift.

When, in 1851, Bishop Cretin first set foot in St. Paul, and took charge of the vast extent of country included in his new diocese, he occupied himself at once with the future needs, as well as the present well-being of his flock. He saw that while he and his small band of missionaries were ministering to the wants of the rapidly-increasing population, that the future of religion in the diocese must be provided for by the careful education of the children. He thought this could not be better accomplished than by securing the assistance of some of those devoted women whose lives are dedicated to this object. He consequently applied to the mother house of the Sisters of St. Joseph in Carondelet (South St. Louis), for a colony of Sisters, and four were sent, arriving here by boat in the summer of 1851.

They were met at the levee by almost the entire population of the town and were conducted by the bishop to their new home, a small frame house on Bench (now Second) street, and which had been the episcopal residence until that time.

On the grounds adjoining the house stood the old log church, the nucleus of all that represents civilization as well as religion in St. Paul.

It was a beautiful spot, although no one seeing it now could discover any charm in the place. The bluffs were thickly wooded and carpeted with flowers, and in June and July the wild roses (not the stunted shrubs we see now) grew in garlands and festoons almost to the river's edge. These were brought by the children to deck the tiny chapel, formed from one end of the old log church, while the first music room was formed from the other. This was the humble beginning of St. Joseph's academy, the pioneer educational institution of St. Paul.

The Sisters were a devoted and a happy band, and from the very first day of their arrival applied themselves to the instruction of the children, which both the Indian and white parents hastened to place under their care.

FAMILIAR NAMES.

Many of those who were accustomed to assemble daily in this sacred spot bare names which are now part of the history of St. Paul. Among the earliest were the Larpenteurs, Guerins, Kittsons, Forbes, Faribaults, Bellands, Cramsies. Later came (to use the more familiar names) the Mesdames U. L. Lamprey, J. J. Hill, A. Dufresne, M. Mainser, Ragnet, De Mers, Harvey Officer, Woods, Hannigan, Polrier, etc., etc., all of which are among the honored names of the city today.

Very soon the young community began to receive additions to their number. Their spirit of sacrifice and devotedness communicated itself to others, and several of their freinds and pupils joined the little band. The mother house still further helped them by sending other Sisters, and in July, 1854, they were numerous enough to enable them to open the new hospital, which had just been completed.

The sick were cared for in this building until September, 1859, when the school was transferred to it from Bench street, the old school buildings being no longer sufficient for the needs of the numbers who applied. The patients were removed to the former school buildings.

The work of the academy was continued here (Ninth and Exchange streets) for four years, when owing to the ever increasing number of pupils, still larger accommodations were needed. In 1862 the Sisters built the first wing of the present academy on Nelson and Western avenues, and removed the pupils there in the fall of 1863.

In 1872 a second wing was erected, and in 1878 the main or central part of the academy.

In 1888 still another addition was built. Thus step by step grew not only the material building, but all that could in any way contribute to make the academy everything that could be desired, in what it so quickly became, the leading educational establishment in the Northwest. Its course of study, consisting in the early '50s of the merest rudiments, expanded year by year until it now includes all that is considered useful and essential for the complete education of the young woman, and which tends to make her the ornament and hope of the home. Its advantages as a

MUSICAL AND ARTISTIC

center can hardly be exaggerated. Even in the time when its one piano wakened the echoes of the little log church, the musical culture of teacher and pupils was acknowledged by all, but now, with advanced methods and perfected instruments and numerous voices, it is truly a conservatory of sweetest harmony, which on this, as on many other accounts, its former pupils love to visit.

For its art its old walls speak. For on them one can read a history of its growth. It, too, began with the humblest, but its growth is marked and decided.

Many ask, how it is that the religious make such excellent teachers, not only in the usual studies, but also and more especially in music. The reply is simple. So many young ladies enter convents, that they are supplied with a large body of teachers, from whom they wisely select the most musically inclined for the study of music, and those who show the most artistic talent for the study of art. And, having choice amongst so many, cannot fail to secure the most successful in both. This, followed by instruction from the best procurable masters, gives the results we often wonder at.

And this brings me to another feature of my subject.

Side by side with the work of the academy went on another, no less necessary. The reception and education of young ladies who wished to join the sisterhood and to devote their whole lives to the service of God and of their neighbor, by the exercise of the works of charity and mercy. The

NUMBERS INCREASED

steadily day by day, so that in time they were enabled not only to open an asylum and parochial school, but to send out small colonies to other places, as the following short account will show:

The Catholic orphan asylum for girls, St. Paul, was opened in 1859. There are now eight sisters attending to the children.

St. Joseph's hospital, opened in 1854, has now a corps of eighteen sisters.

Catholic orphan asylum for boys, Minneapolis, opened in 1878. There are ten sisters attending to the wants of the children.

Holy Angels academy, Minneapolis, twenty-two sisters.

Immaculate Conception parochial school, Minneapolis, four sisters.

St. Anthony parochial school, Minneapolis, nine sisters.

St. Mary's hospital, Minneapolis, fifteen sisters.

St. Agatha's convent, St. Paul, forty-four sisters.

There are six parochial schools in St. Paul attended from the Cathedral school, St. Mary's school, St. Patrick's school, St. Michael's school, St. John's school, St. Louis' school.

St. Teresa's convent, Hastings, seven sisters.

St. Joseph's convent, Stillwater, nine sisters.

St. Rose's convent, Avoca, five sisters.

St. Anne's convent, Anoka, six sisters.

St. Joseph's convent, Waverly, six sisters.

Convent of Our Lady, Graceville, eleven sisters.

St. John's academy, Jamestown, N. D., eight sisters.

It is truly marvelous to see how in a shorter space of time than it takes to live out one little human life, how much good can be done and is accomplished. This little record of the work done so quietly and silently by the Sisters of St. Joseph is only one of thousands of such histories.

In the beginning, like the grain of mustard seed, it was small and insignificant, but has gradually grown into the fair proportions we today all see and admire. God has surely blest their work, and in their success has given them the promised hundredfold.

Many St. Paul families have the honor of counting sisters and daughters among this noble band, but whether bound to them or not by the sweet ties of kindred and loving traditions of Christian homes, we are all bound to them by our love for what is great and noble and disinterested, for we write of these attributes when our subject is "The Sisters of St. Joseph."

SEMINARY OF ST. PAUL.

The first seminary for clerical education was founded by Bishou Cretin on his arrival here in 1851, he bringing three seminarians with him. It was continued in the brick church, corner of Sixth and Wabasha streets, where Schuneman & Evans are now located, until Bishop Grace built St. Thomas' seminary at Merriam Park. Last year another change was made, of which the following, written by Rev. Father Danahey, and published in a late issue of the Catholic University Bulletin, will be of interest:

The seminary of St. Paul has many striking characteristics that distinguish it from other seminaries in the land. First of all, it was built by one man, James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, and did not cost the archdiocese one dollar. This gentleman, though all the other members of his family are of the household of the faith, is not a Catholic. A Canadian, indeed, by birth, he is, however, an old-time resident of St. Paul, where he has amassed his large fortune. Desirous of making the community at large a sharer in the benefits of his wealth, and having been struck long since with the importance of the role, both religious and social, of the Catholic clergy, he reached the conclusion that he could do no greater work for the Northwest than that of affording Catholic priests the means of acquiring a thorough higher education right here at home. In pursuance of this purpose, he called upon the archbishop of the diocese and offered him $500,000 wherewith to erect and endow a seminary. The offer was gratefully accepted. Plans of the buildings were soon drawn up, and the benefactor to whose munificence the diocese is indebted for its seminary, not content with making this princely donation and examining the plans, has seen to it that they were faithfully carried out. Indeed, if his interest in the work may be estimated by the untiring attention which he has paid to even the slightest details of it, we should say that of the many great enterprises in which he is actively interested, none is dearer to him than this one.

PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS.

The plans, furnished by Cass Gilbert, of St. Paul, have won the admiration of all who see them. The buildings are in the North Italian style, simple, solid, and impressive. It has been customary, time out of mind, in the construction of our Catholic seminaries, to bring all the departments beneath one roof. In the present instance this plan has not been followed. Instead of one we have seven structures. These are the administration building, two dormitories, the dining hall, the gymnasium, and, lastly, the chapel, which has not yet been built. They are all built of red pressed brick, have either plain gable or hip roofs, and by the solidity of their walls remind one strongly of the monastic edifices of a bygone age. The partitions are fire-proof throughout, while the stairs and the landings on each floor are of iron. The buildings are heated by steam, lighted by gas, supplied with hot and cold water, and in the residence building, with bathrooms on each floor. The corridors are laid with thick matting and thus the foot-fall of the passer-by does not break in upon the quiet of the student. One word about each building apart:

The administration building, westernmost of the group and therefore nearest the river, is three stories high. It contains apartments for the professors, their common room, parlors and reception rooms, offices of the administration, a fire-proof library extension at the south end, and at the north a private chapel. The library is made to accommodate 20,000 volumes. Eheu! Would we might add that all its shelves were full!

COMPLETENESS OF APPOINTMENTS.

The dormitories for the students are five stories in height. They are lighted, warmed and supplied with water in the same way as the foregoing; have iron fire-escapes at both ends of each building, and so arranged that every student, whether in philosophy or theology, has two rooms.

The three remaining buildings are each two stories high. Of the lecture building the ground floor is divided into four large class rooms, one of which is the physical and chemical laboratory. In the upper story is the great hall, with a large platform and seating facilities for 500 people. Here public lectures will be delivered by eminent scholars from elsewhere, and when the subjects dealt with are such as to interest the students from St. Thomas' college, they also will be present.

In the gymnasium building are the gymnasium hall, the heating plant, and four smaller rooms. The appointments of the main hall, which stands open to the roof, are those of a fully-equipped gymnasium, furnishing the young men with every variety of means for taking healthful exercise.

A MAGNIFICENT SITE.

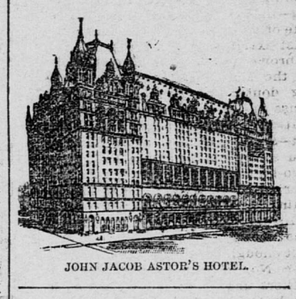
The ground on which the seminary stands is a plat of forty acres, which was donated by Archbishop Ireland. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi, towards which it inclines with a gentle slope, at the terminus of Grand avenue, it abuts along its whole northern side upon Summit avenue, the broadest and most beautiful thoroughfare in the city. The landscape gardener who has done well his work of beautifying this fine tract of land had in reality an easy task. Instead of planting he has had to cut down trees, where the shade would otherwise have been too deep, and has thus given us a series of beautiful vistas on every side. The native sward is threaded with graveled walks and dotted with flower beds which, in season, lend the final charm to one of the most exquisite sites for a house of study that you shall meet on a summer day. About fifty feet from the main land stands a thickly wooded island with an area of seven acres. This also belongs to the seminary, and will be made a pretty spot for rest and recreation during the warm summer months. Thus it will be seen that while inside the corporate limits of the city of St. Paul, and within easy reach of every part of it by means of the electric cars which run to its gate, the seminary enjoys all the privacy and purity of air, along with the resultant quiet and healthfulness usually found only in the country.

J. J. WILLIAMS.

NEW ASTOR HOUSE.

It Will Be the Most Magnificent Hotel in the World.

New York is to have another Astor hotel—the New Astor—which, it is said, will eclipse all the hotels of the world in point of size and splendor. The Astors have been noted as hotel builders in the metropolis for many years. The old Astor house, once the most famous hotel in America, has long been eclipsed in size and popularity by dozens of other hotels, but it is still the great noontime resort down town. The Waldorf and the New Netherlands, two of the finest hotels in America, were built by William Waldorf Astor a few years ago, and now John Jacob Astor is to build the new Astor adjoining the Waldorf, and both hotels are to be connected on



JOHN JACOB ASTOR'S HOTEL.

every floor, forming the largest and most luxurious structure ever built for hotel purposes.

The New Astor will have a frontage of 100 feet on Fifth avenue and 350 feet on Thirty-fourth street, and will stand on the site of the old William Astor mansion, where Tramp Garvey took his justly celebrated nap in one of John Jacob Astor's luxurious beds. The two great hotels will be not only harmonious in management, but harmonious in architecture as well. The Waldorf has generally been considered the finest hotel in New York, but the New Astor will surpass it in magnificence. One of its striking features will be a courtyard fifty feet square, into which guests will drive from Thirty-fourth street. The hotel walls surrounding this court will be largely constructed of glass, so that the interior of the first floor of the hotel will be visible to the arriving guests.

A winter garden similar to the one in the Waldorf, three immense ballrooms, quarters for well known city clubs, luxurious bachelor apartments, several restaurants, a picture gallery, studios for artists, and a wine cellar 150 feet square are a few of the features of the new edifice. The Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street corner will be devoted exclusively to flats, which will be rented furnished or unfurnished by the week, month or year. There will be magnificent apartments for visiting princes or distinguished men, and the entire structure will be finished in magnificent style. The New Astor will be fifteen stories high and will be constructed of stone, brick and steel.

Two Great Excursions to Boston

Via the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, one in July and one in August. One fare for the round trip. Stop over at Niagara Falls and Saratoga if desired; also by boat one way between Albany and New York, at the option of the passenger. Stop can be made at Chautauqua on return trip. Regular Summer Tourist Tickets to the many delightful mountain, lake and seaside resorts of the East are now on sale. Complete list of routes and rates, with any further information desired, will be promptly furnished on application. J. E. Hull, T. P. A., 154 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.; C. K. Wilber, West. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Positive Proof.

Pittsburg Chronicle.

Gaswell—No, sir; I maintain that it is not possible to have too much of a good thing.

Dukane—You are wrong.

"Am I?"

"You are, and I'll prove it to you."

"Go on."

"Matrimony is good, but just marry three or four women at once and see what the law will do for you."

Fashion's Penalties.

Mr. Billus—Maria, how does it happen that Fanny isn't going to church with you this morning?

Mrs. Billus—You know as well as I do, John, that when Bessie and Kate and I go to church somebody has got to stay at home. There isn't room for four pairs of sleeves in our pew.

COTTOLENE.

All that's Yellow is not Cottolene

There's hardly a housekeeper in the country but has heard of Cottolene the new vegetable shortening. It is a strictly natural product; composed only of clarified cotton seed oil, thickened for convenience in use, with refined beef suet—pure and sweet. So composed,

COTTOLENE

Was bound to win, and to drive out lard from the kitchens of the world. When housekeepers wish to get rid of the unpleasant features and results of lard, they should get Cottolene, taking care that they are not given cheap counterfeits with imitative names, spuriously compounded to sell in the place of Cottolene.

It's easy to avoid disappointment and insure satisfaction. Insist on having Cottolene.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

CHICAGO.

MILES OF STAIRS.

THAT IS WHAT OSCAR WILDE MUST CLIMB ON THE TREADMILL.

WHAT WILDE MUST DO DAILY

HE IS NOW PICKING OAKUM ON ACCOUNT OF HIS POOR HEALTH.

BUT WHEN HE IMPROVES

Pentonville and the Treadmill Will for a Long Time Be His Fate.

Special Correspondence of the Globe.

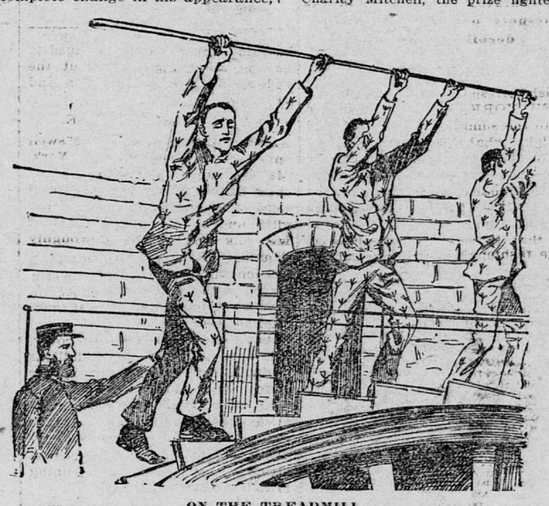
LONDON, June 7.—For the time being at least Oscar Wilde has escaped the agony and ignominy of working the treadmill of old Pentonville prison.

The influence of powerful friends, the expenditure of considerable money or a combination of both, have saved him from the treadmill, the punishment meted out to him when he was sentenced to two years at hard labor. Physicians have declared that Wilde has a weak heart. This declaration is what has put off the dreaded day when he must jump on the wheel and do his share of the work.

Just now Wilde is performing the comparatively easy task of picking oakum in the Worrwood Scrubbs prison. Picking oakum is a species of heaven to the work of the treadmill. It is believed that the regular and systematic life of the prison will soon restore Wilde's health, which really is badly shattered. When this improvement takes place there will be no longer any excuse for keeping him away from the treadmill of Pentonville, to which the sentence of the judge practically condemned him.

Just what kind of picture Oscar Wilde, the fallen idol of estheticism, will present in the treadmill, is comparatively easy to foretell, for the reason that he will look and do exactly as the criminals who are working there now and who have worked there for the past many years. All prisoners are the same there as far as externals go.

Wilde's hair has already been cut short, his expensive clothing taken away from him, and he gets neither more nor less than the common thief imprisoned for housebreaking. The cutting of his long hair has made a complete change in his appearance,



ON THE TREADMILL.

although his strongly-lined face can easily be distinguished from a long line of the faces of fellow criminals.

At Pentonville the prison suit is of dirty drab canvas, marked with three arrows, heavy rough shoes, and an ugly Scotch cap. Life in this prison is not pleasant by any means. Wilde's sleeping accommodations will be of the scantiest. Cots are unknown to the prisoners there. A plank bed, composed simply of a board raised six inches above the floor, without a mattress, is what he will sleep on. He will be given each week two clean sheets of heavy coarse material, and two rugs as rough as ordinary horse blankets. The rules about communication with the outside world are exceedingly severe. He can neither write nor receive a letter from his friends or family until three months of his sentence have been served, and then he may write and receive one letter a month, and be visited for twenty minutes by three friends.

The treadmill is the great bugaboo of the English convict. It is almost barbaric in its severity, and savors somewhat of the torture inflicted upon unfortunates 500 years ago.

HOW IT LOOKS.

It is shaped somewhat like the wheel of a stern wheel steamer or of a paddle wheel of a ferryboat, except that the treadmill is considerably wider than these. For the accommodation of the many involuntary workers at a height which a man of ordinary physique can easily reach is a long bar of wood. When all is ready the prisoner jumps upon one of the steps of the wheel and grasps the bar with his hands. The steps are called floats in the far land of Pentonville. The weight of the men turn the wheel, and as they sink down one foot they must step up to the next float when it comes round. It is much like climbing a particularly nasty flight of steep stairs with no ending at the top.

THE WORK CANNOT BE DODGED.

What is more, there is no dodging or shirking the work. When the float comes round, Oscar Wilde, like all his brother felons, must step on it; otherwise he will get an ugly knock on the shins by the ever-turning wheel which will peel the bark off from the knee to the instep. It is not pleasant work by any means. It is the kind that completely takes the heart out of the most hardened criminal. At the end of a long day of ceaselessly stepping from float to float there is nothing to show for the work. Each man is nothing more than a very significant section of a huge mass of machinery. The work of the convicts in America is a heaven in comparison with it. But in Pentonville all that the workers of the treadmill have to look forward to is the short breathing spells permitted by the prison regulations.

LIKE CLIMBING STAIRS.

Oscar Wilde was sentenced to do hard labor, and this means that his time at treadmill will be four hours a day, the most severe work provided by the prison rules. Two hours of this is done before dinner and two hours after. Some idea of the awful physical strain of the work can be gained from these facts. The men work twenty minutes and then have five minutes rest. In those twenty minutes they have made the equivalent of an ascent of 6,000 feet, or a trifle more than a

WILDE IN PRISON DRESS.

mile and an eighth. In four hours' work they have done the same labor that a man would do in climbing eleven miles of stairs. Going up four or five flights of stairs makes an ordinary man wish for an elevator.

The disheartening feature of the treadmill is that the criminal is always just where he started from hour after hour and day after day. No talking is allowed on the wheel, and the silence is unbroken, except for the creaking of the ponderous machinery as it whirls around.

THE SCANTY MENU.

The food of Pentonville prison is not what Wilde has been accustomed to by any means. On week days the prisoners get a dish of "skilly" for breakfast. Skilly is not very palatable, being a species of tasteless mush, but it is said to be healthy. Dinner consists of a tin bowl of broth, heavily charged with grease, and a chunk of bread as heavy as the traditional lead. Supper is a very light affair, consisting of bread and milk, the milk being extremely thin, and of a light blue shade, indicating an intimate acquaintance with water.

The rules against any of the prisoners getting food other than that of the regular fare are very severe. More money than Oscar Wilde has at the present would be required to bribe the warders to smuggle finer food to him. Besides all the warders watch one another, and no one of them could enjoy a fat income from Wilde for any length of time without being discovered. Then the feeling against Wilde is so strong among the prisoners even that his two years will be made as uncomfortable as they possibly can be. The felons of Wormwood have already shown a repugnance for him, and in many little ways have added their mite to the terrors of the prison.

Charley Mitchell, the prize fighter, something over two years ago, served a brief term in Pentonville for assaulting an old man. Mitchell did treadmill work for a short time, and he afterward said that it almost killed him. After his first half hour at it he resorted to every artifice to be excused from further work, but without avail, as the physicians said that he was the strongest man in the prison.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is via Mammoth Cave, America's Greatest Natural Wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and Cave fees to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt University, the Pride of the Methodist Church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Atmore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky., or Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

The Way In Sweden.

A domestic who had recently arrived in Chicago from Sweden was instructed to boil some potatoes for bread-making purposes. She put them in the wash boiler with some clothes, and, upon being taken to task for it, explained that this was the custom in Sweden; that in this way the housewife starched her clothes, while at the same time preparing the potatoes for bread-making.

Red Rock Camp Meeting Trains.

On Sundays, June 16, 23 and 30 the Burlington will run trains to Red Rock as follows:

Leave St. Paul 10:10 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 10:10 p. m., arriving Red Rock 10:28 a. m., 1:18 p. m., 6:50 p. m., 10:30 p. m.

Leave Red Rock 9:40 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 4.40 p. m., 9:40 p. m., arriving St. Paul 10:00 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 10:00 p. m.

A Terrible Mistake.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Doctor!" cried the distracted woman, "I gave my husband the wrong medicine, and—he died!"

"Terrible! terrible!"

"Yes, yes!" I shall never forgive myself. He had only $1,000 insurance on his life, and he was going to increase it on Wednesday!"

For a Summer Trip

Take the steamship North West on Mondays, or North Land on Fridays. From Duluth to the "Soo," Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Only exclusively passenger steamships on the Great Lakes. No dust and all the comforts of a first-class hotel.

Eastern Minnesota morning trains from the Twin Cities make connections. Single or round trip tickets to points East. 199 East Third street, or Union depot.

Loss and Profit.

Detroit Tribune.

Court—Why did you steal the actress' diamonds?

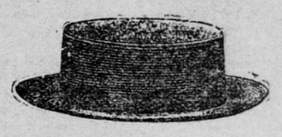
Culprit—I thought advertising paid.

"Plymouth Corner," 7th and Robert. The Busiest Corner on the Busiest Street.

THE PLYMOUTH

A Complete Clothing House for Men, Boys and Children. Correct Outfits from Top to Toe.

STRAW HATS.



Correct Styles, Summer 1895, for Men, Boys and Children.

AS ALWAYS, "THE PLYMOUTH" IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THEM. WE HAVE CARLOADS OF THEM, AND MORE ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

All the prevailing styles direct from the leading manufacturers, and at present, in many cases, less than the usual wholesale price. We have them in shapes like the above cuts in the various braids at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2. Boys' and Children's, 40 styles to select from, at 25c; over 50 styles to select from at 50c.

Ladies' Straw Hats Stiff Brim Yachts, in white, black and navy-colored braids, the regular $1 quality, for..... 50 cts

BEHIND THE VEILS

WHAT THE VARIOUS SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE CITY ARE DOING.

SOUTH ST. PAUL WOODMEN

TO BE VISITED BY THE LOCAL CAMPS ON THEIR ANNIVERSARY.

REDMEN'S ORIENTAL DEGREE.

Arrangements Being Made to Confer It Upon a Large Class—Other Orders.

MODERN WOODMEN.

Ramsey camp is getting quite active. At the last meeting it accepted five new members and received several applications. On the 20th inst. the members will attend the meeting of Minnehaha camp in a body.

St. Anthony camp will hold a regular meeting on the 18th.

Copeland Camp will meet in social session next Tuesday. Something nice is promised in the way of entertainment.

Unity camp met last Thursday night, and after the degree work was finished the members were pleasantly entertained by Neighbor Schurman, who gave a synopsis o the proceedings of the meeting of the head camp at Madison.

At the last meeting of the central committee it was decided that all the city camps visit South St. Paul on the evening of the 24th, to take part in the anniversary exercises of South St. Paul camp.

Minnehaha camp will hold a regular meeting on the 20th inst. A large class will be given the second degree, and a number of visitors are expected.

Royal Oak Camp No. 159, R. N., will meet on the 20th, and in addition to other business, will complete arrangements for the social to be given at Assembly hall, on Wabasha street, on the 27th of June.

The last meeting of North Star Camp No. 1627 was well attended by its own members and a number of visitors from other camps. Four candidates were adopted and four new applications received. The next meeting will take place Friday evening, the 21st inst.

RED MEN.

Minnewaukan tribe is making arrangements for conferring the Oriental degree at the wigwam, No. 411 Robert street, next Wednesday night. A large number of applications have been received from members of the order who are desirous of becoming initiated into the beautiful mysteries of the fraternity. The services of a competent team have been secured to exemplify the solemn ceremonies. At the conclusion of the work refreshments will be served.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Adriel Commandery No. 168 held a regular convocation on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, and received several applications. The several degrees were conferred on three companions. The next regular conclave will take place at Garfield hall, 350 East Seventh street, on Thursday evening, June 20, at 8 o'clock sharp.

St. Paul Commandery No. 154 met at its hall, corner Fifth and Robert streets, on Tuesday evening, June 11, and transacted a large amount of business. The degree staff visited Adriel commandery on Thursday evening and assisted at the conferring of the several degrees on three companions.

On Sunday morning, June 23, St. Paul and Adriel commanderies will commemorate St. John's day by attending divine service at Central Park M. E. church, corner Minnesota and Twelfth streets, at 10:30 o'clock. Adriel commandery will assemble at G. A. R. hall, 350 East Seventh street, at 9 o'clock sharp, and march to the hall of St. Paul Commandery No. 154, corner of Robert and Fifth streets, and then the two commanderies will proceed to the church, where a sermon suitable to the occasion will be delivered by Rev. William McKinley, D. D., pastor.

OSBORNE SISTERS.

Myrtle Temple No. 2 held an interesting session last Tuesday evening. After the usual business was laid aside, an entertaining programme was given. The literary numbers were furnished by Sister Lettu Sanderson and Brothers Greer and Hardway, after the conclusion of which a tempting luncheon was brought in. A lawn social will be given Saturday evening, June 22, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Addison R. Odell, 245 McBoal street. All friends are cordially invited.

IRON HALL.

Dayton's Bluff Star branch, No. 21, met at the home of Past President James Morrow, 265 Nelson avenue, Monday evening. Despite the raging elements, the members proved themselves to be of true metal, as the name of the order indicates. One candidate was balloted upon and accepted. The branch will hold a picnic at Como on the afternoon and evening of Friday, June 21. The committee has arranged for sports, etc. A few friends are invited.

Garfield branch, No. 15, will meet at Woolsey's hall, corner of Burr and Case streets, Tuesday evening, June 18. There will be initiations and degree work. The branch welcomes all visiting friends.

Ladies' branch, No. 29, will meet next Wednesday evening, June 19, at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Wabasha and Fifth streets. All members are requested to be on hand, as matters of vital importance to each member will be brought up. A programme will follow the usual routine business. All visitors and friends are welcome.

Pioneer Branch No. 17 held its regular bi-monthly session at Druids' hall, corner Seventh and Jackson streets, Thursday evening. Several candidates were balloted upon, and two new members were taken in. Sick claims were also allowed. Deputy Supreme President William Johnson and Friends John Hill, George Woolsey, A. F. Albeck, C. Bomback and James Hilton each contributed entertaining parts to an interesting programme.

President Albeck will soon call a meeting of the Iron Hall Social club to arrange for the final entertainment of the season, which in all probability will be a joint picnic at some popular resort, given in unison by the several branches in the near future.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

St. Paul Chapter No. 24 held its regular convention at Braden hall, on East Seventh street. As is usually the case, the meeting was of particular interest. There was initiation, one candidate taking the solemn vows of the order and being duly instructed in the secret work. The attendance was unusually large. After the usual work an entertaining programme and discussion were enjoyed. The members of the relief society of the chapter were entertained by Mrs. Elizabeth Godfrey, of Birch street, Monday afternoon. This society has done a noble work during the past year. The annual summary and report will soon be submitted, as the year is drawing to a close. The society will meet with Mrs. Densmore at White Bear Lake the next session.

ODD FELLOWS.

Twin City lodge conferred the second degree on two brothers at its last meeting and will work the third degree next Thursday night.

Hancock encampment will admit a number of brothers to the patriarchal degree next Monday evening.

Dr. William Dinwoodie, Charles Hanson, Hugh Jones, C. C. Dunn and Julius Schirer, past grands of Dayton's Bluff lodge, No. 96, were delegates at grand lodge in convention at Minneapolis on June 12 and 13. No. 96 was therefore one of the best represented lodges in the state and the report in increase of membership, popularity and success was second to none shown on the records.

Flora Rebekah Degree lodge, No. 114, will make its initial bow to the public Tuesday, June 18, with a grand ball at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Reaney and Seventh streets. The committee in charge, assisted by each individual member, is doing all in its power to make the affair a grand success. Excellent music has been secured. Ice cream and cake will be served and all friends are extended a cordial invitation.

Union Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., will confer the first and second degrees next Thursday evening, June 20. The degree staff is going to do some good work.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Enterprise Lodge No. 15 will meet next Tuesday evening at Central hall, corner Sixth and Seventh streets. All concerned will be pleased to learn that the goat, having been laid up for repairs, is now on hand and stronger than ever, having been brought through the siege successfully. Candidates are requested to be on hand at 8 p. m. sharp. An interesting lecture will be the report from the grand lodge at Minneapolis, which met Wednesday and Thursday, June 12 and 13. The delegates were Mrs. Eunice Quick and Mrs. Charles E. Lange.

Union Lodge No. 1 dispensed with its regular weekly meeting on Thursday evening and gave an entertainment and ice cream social instead. Relief Society hall was taxed to its utmost.

St. Paul Lodge No. 77, which meets every Wednesday evening at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Fifth and Robert streets, at its last meeting entertained several members from the Flour City lodges, and there was also a good delegation from St. Paul local lodge. Several candidates were taken in, and a number of new names proposed. A short programme for the good of the order was also given.

Garfield Lodge No. 101, of East St. Paul, is growing in membership at each session. This lodge has the honor of having on its list of members two grand lodge officers. Sjoberg's hall, corner Payne avenue and Wells street, will soon have to be enlarged if the membership continues to increase.

A. O. U. W.

Northern Lodge No. 126 has arranged for a musical and literary entertainment to be given in their hall, 918 Rice street, on Monday, the 24th. Members are requested to invite their friends. Full particulars will be announced at their regular meeting Monday. Visiting brothers are always welcome.

Business Men's Lodge No. 3 meets next Tuesday evening, and will have work in both degrees. Other matters of importance are to be transacted, and a full attendance of the members is requested.

ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Vasa Grove No. 24 had a good turnout on Monday evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The picnic was the principal subject of discussion during the evening.

Schiller Grove No. 3 at its regular meeting on Thursday evening initiated one new member. Final instructions were given to the delegates to the grand grove session.

North Star Grove No. 4 met on Wednesday evening and proceeded to open one candidate's eyes on the mysteries of the second degree, after which two were obligated in the third degree.

Minnesota Grove No. 1 had its session on Tuesday evening. The attendance was good, and the meeting was an interesting one.

The annual session of the Grand Grove of Minnesota, which convenes on Tuesday, June 18, will be a very important one. There are considerable changes meditated both in the grand and subordinate groves.

St. Paul Grove No. 7 did not have a very large meeting on Monday evening, but the lack of attendance was more than made up by the enthusiasm of those present.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Laselle Camp No. 7 held its regular meeting last Monday and had a large number present. One candidate took the protection degree and four candidates were balloted for. The camp has made arrangements for a mock trial on July 8, which promises to be very interesting.

Prosperity Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, will hold its regular meeting Wednesday evening, June 19, at Central hall. It is necessary that all members be present to arrange for a picnic to be held July 4.

All commanders are requested to meet with Dr. Hubbell at his office, 138 East Sixth street, Monday evening, June 17, to make necessary arrangements for an outing on July 4. George Gauthen.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Washington Lodge worked in the second rank last Wednesday evening, and will take up the third rank at its regular meeting next week.

RATHBONE SISTERS.

Trinity Temple No. 9, Rathbone Sisters, elected the following officers for the coming term at their last stated meeting: Mrs. Alice Barr, M. E. C.; Mrs. Viola Decker, ex Sen.; Mrs. Anna B. Wright, ex Jun.; Mrs. Clemintina Clayton, manager; Mrs. Nellie Merritt, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. Helen Irish, M. of F.; Mrs. Koerner, P. of T.; Mrs. R. Eldridge, O. G. of T.

SHARKS

Keep Close Guard on France's Military Traitor.

New York World.

Capt. Dreyfus, the French soldier who was tried and convicted on the charge of having betrayed military secrets, is not having as bad a time in the penal settlement of French Guiana as might be imagined. In the matter of food and drink his privileges are exceptional. Exactly the same meals are served to him as those enjoyed by soldiers in the colonial service, but he has to pay for his wine. A number of his friends, however, have provided well for him in this regard, for they placed the sum of $1,000 for his use in the hands of the captain of the ship which took him across the seas.

His prison is the noted Ile du Diable, or Devil's island, which, before his arrival, was the lepers' camp. The huts of these wretches, though, and every scrap of theirs that remained were burned, so that the ex-captain has no danger of being attacked by the frightful scourge. The Ile du Diable is small, and it is sun-baked. There are but few trees upon it, and Dreyfus' exercise, therefore, is necessarily confined to a very small territory. Two warders guard him day and night, and every movement he makes is observed by the convict settlement governor, who has a good sight of Devil's island from his headquarters on the Ile Royale.

There are few chances for him to escape, and it is not at all probable that he will be able to, though it is known that he meditates doing it at the first favorable opportunity. Escape, indeed, is almost impossible, for the waters which surround and lie between these islands literally swarm with sharks. It is a favorite amusement with the French officers stationed on the governor's staff on the Ile Royale to stand on a little footbridge that connects this island with one close to it and harpoon sharks by the score. Whenever a convict of the settlement dies, which is a frequent occurrence, because of the terrible climate, his body is carried in a boat rowed by convicts a furlong or so out into the bay and thrown unshrouded into the water without ceremony. It is, of course, instantly snapped up by the sharks, who leave nothing behind them but a wake of blood."

A BIG PELICAN,

And Its Amusing Struggles With a Rubber Band.

San Francisco Call.

Several hundred people were intensely amused yesterday afternoon at the queer antics of the usually dignified pelican who swims around in Stow lake at Golden Gate park. Of course a small boy was at the bottom of it, and the bird is undoubtedly still wondering how it all happened.

The pelican's enormous bill with its membraneous sack has made the bird an object of more than ordinary interest to visitors. So much bread was thrown to it for the sake of seeing the big bill open and close that the pelican grew quite tame, and yesterday it swam up to take a piece of bread from the hand of a small boy on the bank.

The youngster had a rubber band in his hand. This he slipped over the big bird's bill. The pelican at once felt something decidedly unusual had happened. He tried to shake the band off.

The band didn't move; then the bird opened its bill, but as it gave its head an impatient shake the muscles relaxed. "Snap," the rubber band got in its work and the mandibles came together with the noise like the slapping of slats.

The big bird looked surprised. Its round eyes were focused on its bill, which it again essayed to open. But the rubber band, being near the end, had too great a leverage, and the mandibles could get separated four or five inches only to audibly snap together.

A most amusing struggle ensued. The bird's bill opened only to snap shut. Each time the pelican was more surprised than before. It tried to rub the band off on its back. Then it stuck its bill under the water and in the mud. Still the band stuck.

Then the unhappy foul made for the land. As it walked it lifted its big, broad feet unnaturally high, and after going a short distance brought its right foot down on its left. Then it couldn't pick its left foot up.

The ungainly bird, with its bill stuck heavenward, teetered for a while, and then lost its balance and fell over. This released the foot, and the pelican started for the water, where it continued to struggle with the tenacious band, while the crowd fairly shrieked its applause.

Change in Time Acount Dances at Ramaley's Pavilion.

St. Paul & Duluth train leaving Lake Shore at 10:20 p. m. will on Wednesdays and Saturdays be held until 11:25