gula, to live with him, win his confidence, and secure a concession from him giving them the right to search his country for

mineral rights in consideration of a payment of \$500 a month, a thousand Martini rifles and ammunition, and a gunboat cn

At the same time the empire-maker al-lied himself in England with members of

the great noble families and by their in-fluence secured from the government a charter giving them the right to trade,

practically as a great power, in the north.

THE JAMESON RAID FIASCO.

The world knows how Rhodes and his

followers went on and on, how the native

king was forced into fighting, driven out

king was forced into fighting, driven out of his country and to his death, and how the Chartered company became the sovereign power in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Cecil Rhodes was now, apparently, at the apex of his power. His career had been one succession of practically unbroken victories. Many times over a millionaire, the real king of a great dominion very many times larger

great dominion very many times larger than the British islands, the prime minis-

ter of Cape Colony, chosen by the queen of England among her privy councillors, the idol and ideal of ambitious English-

men everywhere, he seemed mightler than many despots.

The gigantic mistake of the Jameson

raid was one of those blunders so unexpected and irreparable that people can only regard them with wonder. Badly planned, badly executed, deemed to fail-

ure before its start, the mad, bold ride of Dr. Jim and his men came on the

world with a thunder-crash of surprise. I well remember the anxious time in London when, cable communication hav-

ing broken down, we were waiting day

after day for news. Those of Mr. Rhodes's friends not in the inner secret

refused to believe that he had countenanced a folly so great. As one of them said to me at the time, "I do not believe

Eut he had planned it! On him the

the Zambesi.

" LABOR'SFELD

Yesterday's regular monthly meeting of St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30, in Hall No. 2, Assembly rooms, lasted little over an hour. There was, however, a fair attendance. Two new members were initiated. The following named members were elected as auditing committee: H. Goetsinger, H. C. Whittlesey and A. G. Woodbury. E. E. Kendall was appointed chairman of the relief committee, vice D. De Long, who has left the city.

Hackmen Elect Officers.

Hackmen Elect Officers.

Hack and Cab Drivers' Union No. 6605, at their meeting last evening, installed the following officers: Martin Igo, president; John Lunkenheimer, vice president; Edward Dubord, recording secretary; John Tyrrell, financial secretary; C. J. Sinks, guide; James Igo, sergeantat-arms; delegates to the Trades and Labor assembly, John Lunkenheimer, Martin Igo; trustees. Thomas Ireton, Charles Johnson, L. Hillger. A match game of base ball is to be played between the St. Paul and Minneapolis Hack and Cab Drivers' unions. The following committee of arrangements was appointed: John Tyrell, James McNulty, John Lunkenheimer. The date of the game is to be named. This morning at 10 o'clock, before Judge Brill, the case of E. Godbout vs. The Union Depot Company will be called. This is a case in which the St. Paul hack and cab drivers ask that they be granted equal rights in the depot with the proprietor of the 'bus line. The case is attracting considerable interest with the members of the union. They say they desire the same protection of the state law that is granted to others. T. D. O'Brien appears for the hack and cab drivers.

The Railroad Men.

The Railroad Men.

The Order of Railroad Conductors did not meet yesterday at their assembly room in the Bowlby block. It was the regular day for their semi-monthly session, but during the midsummer term the meeings on the first Sunday in the month have been abandoned, and from now on until fall the conductors will meet on the third Sunday of each month. Division No. 150, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at Twin City hall, Rice street and University avenue. Two applications for membership were received and referred to committee. Division No. 450, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, held their regular semimonthly meeting yesterday afternoon at Central hall, Sixth and Seventh streets. Nothing was done of special interest outside of the routine order of business.

Pienicked at Snelling.

The bakers' union gave its first picnic of the season at Harris' park, Fort Snelling, yesterday. The pleasant weather and attractive programme of entertainment drew a large crowd. Many went out during the morning and afternoon, while others sought the park after supper, swelling the total attendance to 2,000. There was dancing in the pavilion and athletic games, which were productive of much interest both to spectators and participants. Good music entertained the visitors during the afternoon and evening.

Woodworkers' Annual Outing.

The annual outing of the woodworkers of the Twin Cities yesterday on the teamer Henrietta and barge was enjoyed by about 250 people. The trip was to Prescott. The boat left at 11 a. m., reurning at 10 p. m. On the return trip a top of an hour was made at Hastings, where most of the party disembarked.

Bookbinders Meet Wednesday. Wednesday evening next at the regular meeting of St. Paul Bookbinders' Union No. 37, reports of the head officers will be read and questions of unusual importance to the membership from a local point of view will be considered. All members are requested to be present.

As there will be no union meetings held in Assembly hall on the evening of July 4, the following five unions are slated for gatherings tonight: Musicians, electrical workers, web press helpers, Tailors' Union No. 1 and carpenters.

Will Double Up Tonight.

ITS TENTH BIRTHDAY.

Gustavus Adolphus Church Marks It With Suitable Services.

Sims and Weide streets was commemorated yesterday with three special services, all of which were largely attended. In the morning Rev. L. A. Hocanzon preached on "The Calling of the Disciples," taking his text from the thirtyfifth chapter of John. The gathering of the disciples by Christ was the inception of the first church, said Dr. Hocanzon, who traced the growth of Christianity from the beginning to the present time. Dr. E. Norelius, of Vasa college, offered the invocation.

At the afternoon service Dr. Norelius delivered an address in which he reviewed the work of the church on Arlington hills for the past forty-five years, and Rev. C. J. Carlson read a short history of the congregation, of which he became the pastor ten years ago, when there were only fifty members who worshiped in a little church on the site of the present church. The former edifice was burned in 1892, and in the same year the large brick structure that the congregation now occupies was erected. The present congregation numbers over 600.

Rev. C. T. Sandstrom, who was expect-

ed to deliver an address, was unable to be present, but August Westlund, who was the first teacher in the parochial school, told of the difficulties under which he had labored when the work was The sermon in the evening was preached

by Rev. L. A. Johnston, and Hilvine Anderson told of the history of the young people's society of the church. Edward Peterson read a festal poem of considerable month. able merit.

At each of the services a special musical

programme was rendered by the church choir, and D. F. Lundstrom, the church

The Christian Endeavorers

The Christian Endeavorers

Hold their great annual convention at Detroit, Mich., July 5 to 10. For this occasion the Burlington offers the low rate of \$14.65 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at 400 Robert street, St. Paul, and 306 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, on July 3, 4 and 5. Good to return until August 15. Get tickets and secure sleeping car berths early. When you get the "Burlington Limited," you get the best train between the Twin Citles and Chicago.

For mortgage loans, large or small, apply to State Savings Bank. No commission

Lea & Perrins SAUGE

THE ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

Gives a most delicious flavor to

Hot and Gold Meats, Gravies, Salads, Soups, Game, Fish, Welsh Rarebits, etc.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

This signature on every bottle-

hn Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York.

LIFE SYORY OF ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MEN OF THE TIME

SON OF ENGLISH CLERGYMAN

Said to Be the Mightiest Millionaire of the Age Because of His Power Over His Fellows, His Ability to Shape the World's Destiny and His Execution of Schemes of World-Wide Import.

LONDON, June 20 .- Mr. Cecil Rhodes is without question the mightiest millionaire of the age. Other men may control more dollars, but none possesses a fraction of his power over his fellows, his ability to shape the world's destiny, his imagination to devise and execute schemes of world-wide import. Having no official position, he goes to emperors and kings in his own right, making treaties and planning concessions: hated

by many, feared by more, worshiped by

endless throngs, he strides over Europe

him as a demi-god. "Look!" they whispbered to one another. "The inkos! (the
chief) is a great medicine man. He can
make bricks out of water."

GOES BACK TO COLLEGE.

After two or three years on the fields
Rhodes surprised his associates by returning to England to compete his term
at college. He was now a man of con-MIGHTY MILLIONARE him as a demi-god. "Look!" they whispered to one another. "The inkosi (the chief) is a great medicine man. He can make bricks out of water."

Rhodes surprised his associates by returning to England to compete his term at college. He was now a man of considerable means, but he underwent the scmewhat irksome discipline of an Oxford undergraduate until he had taken his degree person per terms of the production of the content of the turning to England to compete his term at college. He was now a man of considerable means, but he underwent the scmewhat irksome discipline of an Oxford undergraduate until he had taken his degree. Between terms he was back and forward to Africa, for he saw that a great transformation was coming over Kimberly and that in it was his chance of greatness.

Even thus, at the beginning of his career, he saw clearly two things. The first was that the man who is to do a great political work must have money; the second, that the country which hopes to hold its own in the world needs plenty

great political work must have money; the second, that the country which hopes to hold its own in the world needs plenty

of territory.

When Chinese Gordon, who became his great friend, told him how he had refused a roomful of gold offered him by the Chinese government, Rhodes laughted at him. "I would have taken it," said Rhodes "and as many roomful as they Rhodes, "and as many roomfuls as they would give me. It is no use for us to have big ideals if we have not the money to minerals. carry them out."

In politics his ambition was to secure for England all the thousands of miles of

unoccupied territory north of Cape Col-cny. This ideal he has already almost accomplished.

It was not for himself that he wanted and Africa a veritable Colossus, making much money. All the things that ap-



CECIL RHODES.

the mightiest of his fellows seem dwarfs peal to the average rich man-big houses, beside him. Yet when one first glances at this African ruler the sensation is one of disappointment. Picture a dull-faced, heavy-

jawed, clumsy-looking man, big, broad shouldered and burdened with over much flesh. His face tells no story. Those apathetic eyes seem to belong to a lazy soul whose chief interest in in food and drink. The slouching gait, the sphinx-like vacancy of expression are an impenetrable mask cloaking the soul

The tenth anniversary of the congregation of the Gustavus Adolphus church at see the man at work is to see another being. When he rises to move a great gathering the dull eyes waken with a life-like flash, the slouching figure becomes erect, the air of stagnation passes and the onlooker discovers a man of untiring energy, of unbended will, one who can fire his fellows with a maddening enthusiasm, who displays in his every

move a vigorous, virile and intense life RHODES GOES TO KIMBERLEY. Twenty-seven years ago Cecil Rhodes, then a tall, thin lanky lad, in delicate health and with little money, hurried to the newly discovered diamond fields of Kimberley in the hope of making his for-

The son of an English clergyman, he had broken down in health while at Oxford, and sought South Africa in the hope of saving himself from an early death by consumption. A wetting while boating at college had brought on a chill and the chill induced a serious lung comthe chill induced a serious lung com-plaint. On a subsequent visit to England he went to see the doctor who had ordered him abroad. The doctor, he found, had died, but the doctor's son searched the register for the name of

"Three years ago, you say? Rhodes! Rhodes! Stay, here is an entry, Cecil John; but-ah-it cannot refer to you."
"Why not?" asked Mr. Rhodes. "That

'Oh, is it?" said the doctor's son. "But it cannot surely be you. My father added a foot-note to this case: 'cannot live more than six months.'"

If the old doctor's prognostication had been true, the history of modern Africa would have been different. But midst the dust and heat of the diamond fields the young college man got back his health. They were a rough tribe in the fields, with the pick of the rascaldom of the world literally scattered among them. Illicit diamond buying was the most flourishing business, and some who are now widely known as millionaires laid the foundation of their fortunes by buying stolen diamonds from the blacks. But the college lad was too smart to let his black boys steal many of his gems. Cecil Rhodes was not content to watch over his negroes digging in his own dia-mond patch. He invested some of his first savings in old agricultural engines

and began pumping two mines.

The days were hot, and the diggers were willing to pay liberally for cooling drinks. Traders brought up bad whisky and worse brandy, but Rhodes thought he knew a game worth two of that. He ran an ice-making machine and had no difficulty in disposing of all the ice he could manufecture.

The black boys then began to look on

be up to quite recently spent most of his time at a bachelors' club, living in the same style as young fellows with \$2,000 a year; and his friends estimate that his annual expenditure on himself rarely exceeds \$3,000 a year. He has never yet owned a mansion, and probably never will. He is at his happlest when away in the wilds of Rhodesia, living in a tent with only his attendant to look after him. But he wanted money because gold represents power. He saw that the old individualist system of working the diamond fields could not last. As the soll became exhausted and the diggers got to the layer of solid rock beneath claim after claim was thrown on the market for little money. Slowly and quickly Rhodes began to buy up these claims. He believed that the rock would yield deeper wealth, if properly worked, than for little money. Slowly and quickly Rhodes began to buy up these claims. He believed that the rock would yield deeper wealth, if properly worked, than even the surface had done.

THE DIAMOND SYNDICATE. The enterprise was too great for one man to undertake by himself. He needed allies possessed of almost endless money bags. He went to Europe and laid his plans before the Rothschilds. They were continued but yet were not in too his plans before the Rothschilds. They were captivated, but yet were not in too much of a hurry to stake large sums on this ambitious young man. They had had long enough to consider the matter, but still wanted to delay. "Come in a few days," they said, "and we will give you our answer."

you our answer.' "Sirs," the young diamond digger replied, "I will call again on you in half an hour. If you have not then decided what to do I shall go elsewhere." They saw he was not a man to be played with, and he returned to South Africa with their financial backing.

Meanwhile another party of rich men,

headed by Barney Barnato, was seeking to acquire the control of the diamond fields. Barney Barnato was an extraordinary character. An East London Jew, he had gone to the diamond fields with empty pockets but sharp brains. By cunempty pockets but sharp brains. By cunning deals he soon acquired enormous wealth. In many ways he represented the comic millionaires of romance. Without a shade of culture, keen at making a bargain, generous-hearted, lavish, ostentatious with barbarian magnificence, easily moved, he was the complete opposite of Bhodes. But he was a danger. posite of Rhodes. But he was a dangerous opponent in a business struggle, and for a time it seemed doubtful if he or

Rhodes would prevail. Rhodes' friends love to tell stories of that time—of his quickness in fixing on and buying holdings of importance, of his untiring energy, of his astuteness. At last, by a startling move, he bluffed Barnato's supporters into the conviction that he was winning. At once several of them tried to make terms with him, and Barnato himself with him, and Barnato himself was forced to beg for peace. A great com-pany was arranged, which now practithe world, and Mr. Rhodes was appointed managing director for life at a concally controls the diamond output naging director for life at a salary

of \$150,000 a year. RHODES AS A POLITICIAN. Rhodes had already entered Cape politics. In the Cape Colony the voters were sharply divided into two classes—the English and those of the Dutch descent. The Dutchmen, who are still strong enough to be the predominant factor in politics, are largely agriculturists; they are mostly intensely narrow and diffi-

idiot, and an idiot he would have been if he had planned Jameson's mission of heaviest blow fell. He was forced to resign his office as prime minister, and the Dutch, who had long kept him in power, became in a day his bitterest opponents. Blow followed en blow. The land he had conquered, and which now hore his name, was ruined by the great many servants, luxury, ease, rich food—were and are to him less than nothing. He is indifferent to them. In Cape Town he up to quite recently spent most of his time at a bachelors' club, living in the same style as young fellows with \$2,000.

pany into enthusiasm. He settled in Cape Colony, and sought to win over the dis-trustful Dutch voters. The battle is not yet over, but he is already on the high road to victory. Rhodesia once more shows signs of prosperity, the shareholders of the Chartered company are bright-ening, and even the Cape Dutch are los-ing their hatred.

Meanwhile Mr. Rhodes rushes about be-Meanwhile Mr. Rhodes rushes about between Rhodesla, London and Cape Colony, doing his best to be in the three places at once. He no longer lives in the bachelor club at Cape Town, but has his home, presided over by his sister, at Grooteschurr, a big old house in the sub-

It is a quaint house with a "sto The sa quaint nouse with a "stoop" or broad stone platform in front of it, and rambling, old-fashioned Dutch rooms. When Mr. Rhodes bought it he lined the house with teak, and furnished it with the oldest-fashioned Dutch furniture he the oldest-fashioned Dutch furniture he could secure. He was careful to have a good library. He has always been a passionate reader, and he gives his friend, Mr. Stead, the London editor, the task of picking him out to him. But he and sending them out to him. But he does not confine himself to modern hooks. does not confine himself to modern books alone. An elaborate collection of trans-lations of the classics forms a prominent part of his library. All the translations were made to his order, typewritten and bound up.

On the walls of that library hang a tat-tered Union Jack taken from a battle-field and a flag taken from the Portuguese in a battle between them and Mr. Rhodes' men at Manica. The room is The room is full of curios from the great elephant seal with which Lobengula stamped his first concession to the Chartered company, to the old plaques atop of the book shelves. Around the house is a great menagerie, which is one of its owner's chief hobbies. He aims to make a great zoo which shall preserve the great game rapidly growing scarce.

CECIL RHODES AT HOME.

In his home Mr. Rhodes exercises a generous hospitality. He usually has a number of guests and treats them with-out ceremony. Thoughtful for their comfort, he does more than treat them well. He does not awe by magnificence and indulges in no display. A hundred folks in Cape Town might show a greater display of silver upon their tables than he, but he believes that comfort consists in something else than big cigars, costly champagne, many servants and sumptuous suroundings.

For some time after he took Groote-schurr he would allow no woman in his house, not even as a servant. He has always been a woman hater, or rather,

a woman despiser. He believes that the a woman despiser. He believes that the man who wants to get on spoils himself by taking a wife. He has no place for married helpers, and all his personal wants are served by a half-Malay called Tony. But his sister, after a time, broke down his interdict against her sex at Grooteschurr, and today presides over the household arrangements.

Early in the morning whom at his

Early in the morning, when at his Cape home, Mr. Rhodes starts his day by a good ride over the veldt. Any one who is staying with him and can ride is welcome to share the trot, and while covering mile after mile much business is got through. Then, when he returns, he sets himself to steady business and to seeing some of the many visitors who flock in on him.

But he does not stay at Grooteschurr

longer than he can help. He thinks no more of a journey of 5,000 miles than the average man does of a trip to the next Ing worse than waste under the yoke of the savage king. Yet Lobengula was so strong with his mighty armies, and his land so distant, that any power might well pause before attacking him. Rhodes first sent his agents to Lobengula to live with him with his confidence. town. When anything goes wrong in London he takes quick boat for there and makes his headquarters in the Burlington hotel, one of the old-fashioned, solid hotels at the back of the Royal academy. Here he has a suite of rooms that now bears his name. In London he rises at 8 o'clock, but here too he starts the day by a ride on horseback, having a good canter around the park. minerals. Lobengula was crafty and suspicious, but at last was persuaded to sign away an exclusive concession for

AT HIS BULUWAYO HOME. The man is perhaps seen at his best in his home near Buluwayo, some native huts transformed for his use. Here his real magnetism is most apparent. All the colonists flock to see him, and to utter their complaints; but even the biggest grumblers go from his hut satisfied. Not that he gives them all they want; he talks them into the conviction that what talks them into the conviction that what

he wises for them is the best.
When, after Dr. Jim's raid, his enemies proclaimed that he was eternally ruined, Mr. Rhodes replied, "my career is only beginning."

beginning."

It seemed a ridiculous statement, but it was true. Cecil Rhodes has only taken the first steps in a career that may yet have in store the throwing down and lifting up of kings, the breaking of nations, the making of men. He rules not because of his riches, but because he has proved himself a king among men.

ANECDOTES OF RHODES.

By Dr. W. L. Thompson.

I went to Africa as a member of the East Central African Mission. From Durban, Natal, the Rev. Mr. Wilcox and myself were directed to visit Gazaland. Accordingly we set sail for Betra. We found Mr Rhodes on board our steamer. But you never know the real character of a man until he has undergone defeat. Few realized the power of the African Napoleon until after his apparent downour steamer.

He was a genial and entertaining companion. Wearing the old slouch hat he affects, Mr. Rhodes lounged on deck, cracking jokes, airing his political opin-ions, and taking a drink when he liked. He bewailed the fact that America and England were not one in sentiment and government, and prophesied that there would some day be an alliance between

say, "that England and America are separate; united they could dictate terms to the rest of the world, and there would be an end of wars. There would be no need of wars," he drawled, with a half humorous light in his eyes, "if England that the raid was planned by any one. If it had been, do you think they would have gone off without rations, or supplies, or provisions of any kind? I don't believe Jameson has planned it; I am certain Rhodes did not. Even if Rhodes has horns and hoofs, he is not quite an idiot, and an idiot he would have been and America were one and could have everything they want."

He complained about how lazy he was.

"The reason I don't make speeches," he said, "is because it is too laborious—costs too much exertion. I consider the Prince of Wales an energetic man; he goes around speech-making." Mr. Rhodes learning that we were in

search of a site for our mission, gave us the promise of 3,000 acres of land, which we now occupy, and which has been increased by grant from the South Africa company to 24,000. I brought out a map, and Mr. Rhodes,

Rhodes in his tent. He was complaining over the hardships of travel; said the next time he started on a journey like this he should send an advance party ahead and have houses built, so that when he came along he would have good places to sleep in. He kept asking over the question, "So you heard lions, did

Mr. Wilcox had bagged an antelope, and next morning Mr. Rhodes shared our venison steak.
"I shot a zebra," he said. "Aimed at the head and bit in the shoulder," he

added, disgustedly.

Mr. Rhodes is not overexacting in his

"He can eat biltong,' they say of him in Rhodesia and Cape Colony. Biltong is a hard test.

The natives hold him in awe. He has

never shown fear of them. During the late uprising he used to ride unarmed, except for the little knobkerrie which he always carries, among them in the fastness of the Matopo hills, calling upon them to surrender. Mr. Rhodes riding around in shirt sleeves, belt, trousers and slouch hat a la cowboy was a common sight then in veldt and bush, as it is now. "During one of his absences in the late Zulu uprising his beautiful country hor Grooteschurr, with its collection of curios, was burned. It has since been rebuilt. Somebody went to break the news genty, and said:

"Mr. Rhodes, I have bad news for you."
"What is it?" asked the Colossus, anx-

"Grooteschurr is burned up."
"Oh," said Mr. Rhodes, "is that all?
I thought you were going to tell me that
Jameson was worse." Jameson was in prison and sick.

A bad thing-a very bad thing-about Mr. Rhodes is that he has wanted to establish a line of canteens through Kama's country. This Bechuana chief, who has made so many struggles to save his people from the scourge of civilization, protested to England against it, and so far he has come forth victor over Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes says he wants the canteen for the accommodation of the whites; he thinks it would be a great thing in a business way to have canteens throughout Rhodesia.

The Christian Endeavorers

The Christian Endeavorers

Hold their great annual convention at Detroit, Mich., July 5 to 10. For this occasion the Burlington offers the low rate of \$14.65 for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale at 400 Robert street, St. Paul, and 306 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, on July 3, 4 and 5. Good to return until August 15. Get tickets and secure sleeping car berths early. When you get the "Burlington Limited," you get the best train between the Twin Cities and Chicago.



If Dot had played with common soap What wreck there'd be to-morrow! Her hands all chapped, her dress past hope, Her toys a tale of sorrow.

But mother lets her play like this And wash whate'er she chooses, For not a thing will go amiss When Ivory Soap she uses.

IVORY SOAP - 99 1/100 PER CENT. PURE.

COMPULSORY CREMATION.

Measure That Is Now Pending in the British Parliament. Philadelphia Times

Philadelphia Times.

In England the idea of making cremation compulsory is being earnestly pressed, with a view of cheapening the cost of the dead bodies, and upon the higher ground of sanitation. A bill in parliament locking to this end has passed the committee and the first reading, with an amendment that causes it to apply only to certain large cities and to defined con-

to certain large cities and to defined conditions of society in them.

It is twenty-five years since the first organization was made in Great Britain to establish a crematorium. It took six years to get one built, and it was four years hefore an incineration took sleen. years before an incineration took place; but from the date of its first use, that is to say, fifteen years ago, the number of incinerations has increased rapidly, so that several thousand bodies were cre-mated last year. Aside from the senti-mental phase of the matter, one of the most potent obstructions thrown in the way of the society that promoted the plans was that cremation should be used to destroy the evidence of crime. This objection was met by the society assuming the obligation to investigate the conditions of death in the case of every body. ditions of death in the case of every body for which application for incineration should be made. The prejudice was finally overcome, as may be seen by the fact that the proposed legislation includes a provision that in the whole kingdom cremation, should be made whitestowich.

Fine Fishing

At Madison lake, Tepetonka, Tetonka and plenty of others in Southern Minnesota on the Chicago Great Western railway. One fare for the round trip July 1, 2, 3 and 4.

DEATHS.

SHORT—In St. Paul, at her late residence, 694 Bedford street, Sunday, July 2, Mrs. Mary Short, aged seventy-five years. Notice of funeral hereafter. MALONEY—In St. Paul, Sunday, July 2d, at 9 a. m., at her late residence, 167 Front street, east of Rice, Mrs. Mary Maloney, aged seventy-five years, widow of the late Richard Maloney. Funeral from above residence at 8:30 a. m., Tuesday, July 4th. Services at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. CUNNINGHAM—In St. Paul, at late residence, 193 South Franklin street, Sunday, July 2d, at 4:55 a. m., John Cunningham, aged seventy-two. Funeral from above residence, Tuesday, July 4th, at 8:30 a. m. Service at the cathedral at 9 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

KETROPOLITAN L. N. SCOTT,

Another Big Musical Hit Tonight-Extra Mat. Tomorrow 250

WANG Boston Lyric Opera Co. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

ake Shore Park (White Bear Lake.) Round Trip 25c, via St. P. & D. R. R.

4th of July Celebration Dancing afternoon and evening-Concer and Vaudeville-Destruction of Cervera's Fleet, etc., etc.-Hops every Wed. and Sat.

BASE BALL TODAY.

Game Called at 3:45.

ST. PAUL vs. MINNEAPOLIS. LEXINGTON PARK.

STEEL

HULL LINES OF NEW CUP DEFENDER COLUMBIA. Dotted Lines Show Outline of the Old Centerboard Champion Volunteer. The Columbia Is an Adaptation of the English Valkyrie Model.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN HAVing the pavement on East Seventh st., from the bridge to Hope st., properly laid, and who are opposed to having a patchwork made of it by granting the street railway company indefinite time to pave between the tracks, are hereby invited to meet at the store of Mr. Christian Meyer, No. 712 East Seventh st., Monday evening, July 3d, at 8 o'clock sharp. E. O. Zimmerman, John J. Lamma, Gustav Willius.

J. Lamma, Gustav Willius.

ST. PAUL GAS LIGHT COMPANY—
Notice of Shareholders' Special Meeting
—Notice is hereby given that a special
meeting of the shareholders of the St.
Paul Gas Light Company will be held
at the office of the Company, in the
City of St. Paul, Minnesota, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1899, at ten o'clock in
the forenoon, of said day. The object
of said meeting will be to consider, and
if so determined, to authorize, the purchase or lease of a plant whereby to
produce and transmit electric current,
and such other measures as are incidental thereto.

By Order of the President

J. P. CROWLEY,
Secretary.

NEELY'S HOTOGRAPHS

Albums with 160 Views in Each. Half-tone Engravings 41/2x7 inches. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS. A superb collection of beautiful views of these cities.

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The Little I Saw of Cuba. By Burr McIntosh. The only com-pletely told and illustrated story of the war in Cuba.

Greater America. 160 views. The best collection yet

Our New Possessions. Being the most complete collection of photographs of our new islands in the Pacific, Porto Rico and Cuba. The five albums above are published in cloth at 50 cents; paper, 25 cents

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