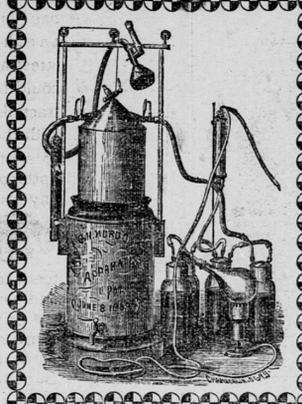


DR. W. J. HURD. 91 E. SEVENTH STREET.

HAVE THEY GOT IT? NO!

EACH and every dentist in the Northwest, other than Dr. Hurd, who claims to have the Hurd process, or something just as good, for the painless extraction of teeth, is simply imposing upon the public. The Hurd process (see cut) is used in the Northwest only by Dr. W. J. Hurd, of 91 East Seventh Street, St. Paul, who is a nephew of the inventor, Dr. G. H. Hurd. This process has been in use for over twenty years, and during all that time it has withstood the most severe tests where all others have failed. From one to thirty teeth can be extracted without pain or danger by this process with a single application. If you have one or a number of aching teeth which you wish to get rid of, call and see Dr. Hurd, and be convinced of the foregoing statements. Owing, no doubt, to the fact that Dr. Hurd has such an extensive practice in extracting teeth without pain, many people have come to the conclusion that he pays very little attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. If you have formed such an opinion banish it from your mind at once. Dr. Hurd pays as much

attention to saving the natural teeth by filling and crowning as he does to any other branch of his practice; and, besides, he has facilities for everything in this line is done according to the latest and most approved methods. He does not extract teeth which could be saved; neither does he try to save teeth which should be extracted. Dr. Hurd's laboratory, or mechanical department, is also up with the times in the way of mechanical appliances for the manufacture of artificial teeth. None but the best workmen are employed, and nothing but the best material is ever used. Cheap material is dear at any price. Special attention is called to Dr. Hurd's Removable Bridge Plates. They are rapidly taking the place of those bridges which are fixed in the mouth by the aid of crowns and cement, and which work such injury to the teeth to which they are fastened, all because they cannot be taken out and cleaned, like Dr. Hurd's Removable Bridges, which cost but half the price of the old-style bridge. In full sets of teeth as well, Dr. Hurd claims superiority over his competitors from the fact that he secures good fits, and produces useful teeth where they have failed. Superior work, moderate prices, honest treatment and satisfaction to all is his motto.



OFFICE GIRL IN ATTENDANCE—CHOICE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC FROM 11 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.—OFFICE HOURS: 9:30 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M.

The Friend of Suffering Humanity.

GREAT CHIEFS OF EDUCATION.

Presidents of the Normal Schools of Minnesota—Sketches of Their Lives, and Personal Points Regarding the Men Themselves.

MESSRS. SHEPARD AND SEARING AND CARHART AND LORD

Scholarship, Advanced Ideas, Faithfulness and Fine Executive Ability Are Pronounced Characteristics.

THE SILHOUETTED IMPRESSIONS OF A GLOBE REPORTER.

Perhaps no state in the Union is more fortunate in its chiefs of education than Minnesota. As the most important factors in the future educational progress of the state must be placed the normal schools, in which almost 2,000 students are being taught. They are the most important because in them will be trained the men and women who, in turn, will be the teachers of the rural and the city schools. If, as has been said, our public schools are the nurseries of love of home and country, the cradles of patriotism, how very essential to their future welfare it is that those who are to manage, direct and disperse them should be carefully and thoroughly trained for the great and the sacred work they are to undertake.

Every student of a normal school who takes advantage of the free opportunities of a state normal school gives a pledge in the following form: "I, _____, of the town of _____, county of _____, and state of Minnesota, do hereby declare that it is my honest intention to attend this normal school for one or more years, and thereupon I will to the best of my judgment and ability, teach in the common schools of this state for a period of two years, immediately after ceasing to be a student of such school.



PRESIDENT IRWIN SHEPARD.

professionally trained teacher. The exercises in every department showed that the state is devoting so much attention to this work. The profession of teaching is one that is open to every bright young man or woman, and there are today few professions which promise so much honor and success as that of the teacher. Our normal schools, generously maintained, are doing a great work in the cause of public education, and the one at St. Cloud is not among the least of such institutions to be found anywhere. With care in their future establishment and a proper equipment to those we now have, Minnesota must maintain a proud position in this most necessary part of a state's development."

MEN WHO MANAGE THEM.

To know something of the men who manage, mold and direct these normal schools of Minnesota will be of interest to educators and parents alike. Of course, what is written here is based on only a passing glance at the men and their daily work, but it will be unnecessary to say that the writer views the presidents and their institutions through friendly eyes. Oldest in years is the Winona normal, presided over by Irwin Shepard. It is not amiss to speak of President Shepard as the major general of the normal schools. In his methods he is precise and naturally masterful, without that personal harshness that is too

often the accompaniment of high authority. A white-haired man, slightly under medium height, who was fifty years of age in 1883, he is polite and pleasant to meet, self-poised without any show of self-importance. Somewhat abrupt, unobtrusive, he is business-like and extremely well posted on all matters in the educational world. There is a polish about Shepard that in no way seems to interfere with the indomitable spirit of push that has given the Winona normal an established place among the first of its kind in America, and, necessarily, in those of the Northwest. President Shepard was born in Skaneateles, N. Y., in 1843; removed to Michigan in 1856; received his early education in rural schools, and entered the state normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., in 1869. In 1862 he enlisted for "three years in the war" in the company of students who went out from that school to join the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry volunteers, which in its first engagement at South Mountain, three weeks after leaving the state, won the title of "The Stonewall Regiment of Michigan." He was present in every march and engagement of this regiment until a severe wound in the Battle of the Wilderness ended his military career. He then returned to the normal school, and in 1871 he was elected its president, and in 1875 he was elected its president of the National Council of Education, a body of sixty of the most prominent educators of America. He is also secretary of the National Educational association, of which he has for many years been a prominent member.

LARGEST OF THE SCHOOLS.
The second normal established in the state was located in Mankato. Its point of attendance is the largest of the four schools, and the building, since the addition of the new wings, also takes first rank. Since 1881 Edward Searing has presided over the destinies of the Mankato normal, with distinguished success. He impresses one as a born educator, who would be at home nowhere outside of a great educational center. Above the medium height, just stepping over the ridge toward the grave yard side of life, President Searing is of that class of men who are quiet and unobtrusive, yet wonderfully likeable. There is just a suspicion of a scholarly stoop about the shoulders, but the scholar never oversteps his bounds in manner and gracious bearing. He is well calculated to captivate and inspire the young. Force of character and strength of purpose temper an admirably balanced mind; are less apparent today than when, years ago, as superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin, he laid the

foundations, broad and deep, for the magnificent educational system that is the pride and the glory of the sister state today. President Searing was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., and passed his boyhood on a farm. In his seventh year he taught his first school, receiving \$5 per month and "boarding around." He prepared for college at Cartland academy and Cazenovia seminary, being for the last year and a half assistant teacher of Latin and English literature in the latter. He then removed to Michigan, where he was for one year principal of the Bay City high school, after which he en-



PRESIDENT EDWARD SEARING.

tered the university at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. Three years later he received the Master's degree from the same university. Soon after graduating he was elected to the professorship of Greek and Latin in Milton college, Wis., where he remained for twelve years and until he was elected state superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin, in the fall of 1874. He was re-elected in 1878, and held the office for four years, during which time many notable educational advances were made, including the free text book law and the organization of the free high school system, the first of the kind in the West, and after which the present Minnesota system is modeled. While residing at Milton, he published his well-known school edition of Virgil's Aeneid, which has gone through many editions, and is still used, in all parts of the country. He was called from Wisconsin to his present position in the spring of 1881.

THE THIRD NORMAL.
was opened at St. Cloud in September, 1883, in the old Stearns house. It was not until 1875 that the central portion of the present fine structure was completed and occupied. Joseph Carhart is the president, and it will not be taken into consideration that he is a member of the faculty. He was called from Carhart would have become a first class newspaper man if he had not adopted the teacher's profession. He is a firm believer in advertising, and the



PRESIDENT JOSEPH CARHART.

many good points of the St. Cloud Normal are not allowed to be hidden from public notice. President Carhart is bluff and hearty in appearance and manner. He is a strong man to look at, and is among the strongest in his line of work in the country. At his fingers' ends he has all possible sorts of information regarding normal schools and their work, past and present. It is a treat to see him among a group of legislators, giving information, answering questions, explaining the needs and voicing the hopes of the school, all in one breath. Though born and educated in New England, he is a Westerner as you watch him and study his ways with a crowd of men, or of students. Breezy, yet thorough; bustling, yet always methodical, Carhart makes one feel at home even while he is rushing things to cover all possible ground in a limited time.

Early in life—and he is not above forty-five now, perhaps—President Carhart taught school in Massachusetts. In 1876 he accepted an instructorship in Asbury (now De Pauw) university, at Greencastle, Ind. Two years later he assumed the position of teacher of English in the state normal school at Terre Haute, Ind., at that time presided over by a Connecticut schoolmaster who had conceived the notion that education was a rational process, that it started from somewhere and went to somewhere by a series of connected steps, and that law of the educational process was derived from the nature of mind; that the school teacher must take nothing for granted, but that he must, by investigation, ascertain the rationale of every step in the educational process. He had remarkable power in inducing his associates to make a thorough study of the products, processes, conditions and laws of mind. That study, begun in 1878 by Mr. Carhart, has continued until the present time. He has also been a thorough student of the pedagogical views of William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education, whose personal friendship and wise counsel he has enjoyed for a number of years. Carhart has also been a student of the Herbartian theory of education and

is something of a student of German philosophy in general. When Asbury university became De Pauw, he was elected to the professorship of English and logic, and occupied that chair from 1884 to 1890. He was elected to his present position July 15, 1890, and assumed the duties of the same on the 1st of August of that same year. The charge is sometimes made against those who have studied philosophy that they lack on the side of practical execution. This does not hold good in any sense in President Carhart's case. While in Indiana he was prominent in public educational movements. For a number of years he was president of the board of directors of the state teacher's reading circle, an organization which numbered 9,000 members, and was the founder of the Indiana Young People's Reading circle, which was controlled by the board of directors of the teachers' reading circle and which has grown to a membership of 200,000. He holds the degree of M. A.

THE MOORHEAD SCHOOL.
Among the foremost educators of the state, in scholarship and executive ability, stands President L. C. Lord, of the Moorhead normal. This is the youngest and smallest of the schools, but because of the limited number of pupils its work is all the more thorough. Mr. Lord is the youngest of the normal presidents, and went to Moorhead from the Winona normal. If we are not mistaken, he is a Minnesota product, at least in everything but the accident of birth. At any rate Mr. Lord can well be called a native and the Winona major general can also take a just pride for being instrumental in placing so clever a scholar, so fine a man, as Livingston C. Lord at the head of the Moorhead school. No gray yet appears among the dark hair on Mr. Lord's head, but he is naturally of a painstaking nature—so brilliant, but a worker who always reaps a harvest. Indefatigable and earnest, his spirit of conscientious labor is the inspiration of his assistants. Heretofore the Moorhead school has never advertised itself to any great extent, preferring to rely upon the quality of teachers sent forth. Now that its experimental days (if such they may be called) are over, the merits and attractions of the school are to be made more generally known. Still a comparatively young man, President Lord is easily a leader in his profession and destined to take high rank among our educators. The GLOBE very much regrets it was impossible to secure a photograph of the president of the Moorhead school.

IRELAND AT SOUTH BEND.

The Distinguished Prelate Given a Flattering Reception.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 24.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was a guest today at the University of Notre Dame. Exercises were held for his honor in Washington hall this afternoon, attended by several hundred of the faculty, students and visitors from the city. His grace made an address of an hour, which was listened to with close attention. After the exercises he visited St. Mary's academy, accompanied by President Morrissey, Dr. Egan and others.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT.

Had it not been for the blue pencil mark he would never have found it. For his dollar he got one brilliant line, which said most tersely, but truthfully: "Wanted—A wife. Henry Swango, Coontown, Ind."

"Love letters!" said Swango, when a reporter called yesterday. "Well, I should smile. 'Looky here,' and with a dubious smile he pointed to a big dry goods box, that had been imported from Coontown, and was doing service as an escritoire. There were great stacks of them, written on every col-

SELECTING A WIFE.

Successful Plan Hit Upon by Henry Swango, a Hoosier Farmer.

ADVERTISES IN A PAPER

And Gets Answers From Susceptible Dames the Country Over.

SORTS HIS LETTERS TO SIX

And Will Make One of the Writers of These His Wife.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 24.—Henry Swango, an honest tiller of the soil, who lives near Coontown, Fulton county, has achieved great distinction lately through his endeavors to obtain a wife. Disappointed in a previous matrimonial affair and left a "grass widower" by the decree of the Fulton circuit court, he laid his plans to accomplish a two-fold object by advertising for another mate. In a calculating mood he reckoned that he might thus secure his pick of a number of desirable parties, and, at the same time, visit confusion upon his former wife by his apparent disregard. The success that has crowned his efforts has proved a huge surprise even to himself. It was with great reluctance that he one day, about a month ago, finally yielded to the blandishments of a seductive advertisement, and, being somewhat illiterate himself, hired a neighbor schoolboy to write a letter and forward it in a Chicago paper, with the request that they do him as much good as possible for the money. In the communication he wrote the editor:

WHAT HE WANTED.

"I would rather have a woman not over thirty-five nor under twenty. One not set agin household work preferred. We keep seven cows, so do our own bakin' and washin'. It's a little lonely here maybe for a city woman, but I would try to make it happy for a good wife. There is no agr in this section any more, and the scenery is good. I will pay railroad fare here for the woman I select after corresponding, and will meet her at the depot. Get as much of this as you can into your newspaper advertisement for \$1 and oblige yours,

HENRY SWANGO.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Swango's private secretary was himself not without his little defects in orthography. The next Saturday "Hank" as the Coontown people familiarly style him, received a copy of the paper containing his advertisement, dashing it addressed and marked with a blue pencil. It was all very beautiful but the advertisement, and that was a

OUT OF THE DILEMMA.

When his secretary came to his aid. A message was sent the girls that a wife had already been secured, and that they need trouble themselves no farther. There are several other interesting letters among the collection, but Swango says he may yet make his selection from one of them, and he does not want them published for this reason. Some of the epistles are uncouth, and not only flat and disgusting, but even merely flat. The lot, however, certainly reveals a most astonishing amount of facts concerning the unmarried fair ones. The bargaining driving girls in particular are displeasing to Mr. Swango. "Let them open negotiations with foreign counts," said he. "They're not in style in Fulton county, and would not be considered good neighbors." There has been a rumor afloat that Swango intended after marriage, to publish all the letters in book form, and thus recoup the expense he has incurred. He informs the reporter, however, that, although he has had such offers, it is hardly probable that he will accept. It would not be treating his correspondents right, he thinks, although the book would doubtless be extensively read, and would be of local interest in almost any community in the Central states. There are few localities in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois that are not represented by at least one letter in this remarkable collection. Mr. Swango has finally sorted the lot down to six, and says a selection will be made soon. The lucky woman may expect a warm reception, as the neighbor boys for miles around have promised

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

O. F. ATTENTION—COLUMBIA.
Lodge No. 255 will have a special meeting Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 p. m., to make arrangements for funeral of Br. H. T. Jensen.

GERMANIA BANK LOCATED IN
Its own building, opposite postoffice, 317 Agate street, forty-seven years old. Funeral will take place Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 10 a. m., from residence. Friends invited.

NORTH-CUTT—In St. Paul, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1895. William D. Northcutt, son-in-law of John O'Donnell, aged thirty-five years. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 25, from residence, 251 Banfill street, at 9 a. m. Friends invited.

MANN—At Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 17, 1895. Mary A., wife of H. E. Mann, Funeral from residence of her son, Dr. E. L. Mann, No. 881 Fairmount avenue, today at 3 o'clock p. m.

CRAIN—In St. Paul, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1895. Michael Crain, aged thirty-five years. Funeral services Tuesday, Feb. 25, from residence, 200 Banfill street, at 9 a. m. Friends invited.

GREENFIELD, Ohio, January 27, 1895. My Dear Henry: In a dream I was told we were made for each other. O, how my heart has yearned for you, and how it beats wildly when I see your advertisement in the paper. Your sweet face has haunted me for years. I have repudiated many a lover in hopes of finding you some day. Now that you are found I cannot wait until I rest within your arms. Let me know, Oh, please, Henry, what train I shall come on at once. Yours forever,

A SAMPLE.

"Greenfield, Ohio, January 27, 1895. My Dear Henry: In a dream I was told we were made for each other. O, how my heart has yearned for you, and how it beats wildly when I see your advertisement in the paper. Your sweet face has haunted me for years. I have repudiated many a lover in hopes of finding you some day. Now that you are found I cannot wait until I rest within your arms. Let me know, Oh, please, Henry, what train I shall come on at once. Yours forever,

This impetuous missive rather frightened Swango, and he hastened to reply by postal card that Maggie should remain at home until he could see her in person. He was not quite so sure himself about the affinity she spoke of, and Maggie may move to strike out of words, "sweet face," when she sees Henry. Mr. Swango has a good, open face, but he has certainly not the sweet, angelic features of a Raphael, nor the broad, intellectual forehead of a modern fictionist. If Maggie's letter alarmed him, imagine his consternation when he received the following:

"Liberty, Ind., Jan. 29, 1895.—Mr. Henry Swango—Dearest Henry: We both want you, therefore we will let you take your choice. We are cousins—young, sweet and full of life. Both of us want a good husband, such as you must be, and we have been intending to take a trip to friends North for some time. We will just stop off at Coontown on our way, and you may expect to see us next Tuesday. Good-bye. Affectionately,

"ADDIE AND HELEN."

Mr. Swango began about this time to wish he had never advertised, and was wondering how best to get

when his secretary came to his aid. A message was sent the girls that a wife had already been secured, and that they need trouble themselves no farther. There are several other interesting letters among the collection, but Swango says he may yet make his selection from one of them, and he does not want them published for this reason. Some of the epistles are uncouth, and not only flat and disgusting, but even merely flat. The lot, however, certainly reveals a most astonishing amount of facts concerning the unmarried fair ones. The bargaining driving girls in particular are displeasing to Mr. Swango. "Let them open negotiations with foreign counts," said he. "They're not in style in Fulton county, and would not be considered good neighbors." There has been a rumor afloat that Swango intended after marriage, to publish all the letters in book form, and thus recoup the expense he has incurred. He informs the reporter, however, that, although he has had such offers, it is hardly probable that he will accept. It would not be treating his correspondents right, he thinks, although the book would doubtless be extensively read, and would be of local interest in almost any community in the Central states. There are few localities in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois that are not represented by at least one letter in this remarkable collection. Mr. Swango has finally sorted the lot down to six, and says a selection will be made soon. The lucky woman may expect a warm reception, as the neighbor boys for miles around have promised

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan.
Tonight and Wednesday Matinee, **INGOMAR**, THE FAVORITE Melodrama, 25 & 50c.

Robert Downing
TUESDAY NIGHT, **DAVID GARRICK** THE **DIABOLIC** FRENCH MARRIAGE. Thursday, William Morris in **LOST PARADISE**. Next Sunday, **ROBERT HILLIARD**.

The GRAND Popular with everybody. A Positive Hit—Belasco and Fyle's **The Girl Left Behind Me**. Management Chas. Frohman. Sunday, **Duff's Blunders**.

The Tom Kerr Concert Company
FORD'S MUSIC HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 25, 1895
PRICES—One Dollar, and Seventy-Five Cents, according to location. Sale of seats opens **TODAY** at Ford's Music Store.

STATE OF MINNESOTA. COUNTY OF Ramsey—District Court, Second Judicial District. In the matter of the assignment of Newton R. Frost, insolvent, to John W. Lane. Special Term, February 23, 1895. The report of John W. Lane, assignee of Newton R. Frost, insolvent, is hereby approved, and the same is confirmed, and the order of said District Court made in said matter and dated February 14, 1895, and asking that said report and sale be confirmed by said District Court, and the files and proceedings in said matter, and that notice of application of said assignee to have said report and sale confirmed be heard at a special term of this Court, to be held in the court house in the city of St. Paul, in said Ramsey County, on Saturday, the second day of March, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as said matter can be heard, and that notice of said application be published in a copy of this order on the 25th day of February, 1895, in the St. Paul DAILY GLOBE, a daily newspaper printed and published in said city of St. Paul, and by mailing a copy thereof, on or before the 25th day of February, 1895, to said Newton R. Frost, and to each of the creditors of said insolvent, whose names and addresses are known to said assignee. Dated February 23, 1895. JOHN W. WILLIS, Judge of District Court.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It is simply the purest Norway Cod-liver Oil, the finest Hypophosphites, and chemically pure Glycerine, all combined into a perfect Emulsion so that it will never change or lose its integrity. This is the secret of Scott's Emulsion's great success. It is the happy combination of these most valuable ingredients, materially increasing their potency; hence the great value of Scott's Emulsion in wasting diseases. We think people should know what they are taking into their stomachs. Don't be tempted to accept a substitute! Scott & Bown, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and \$1.