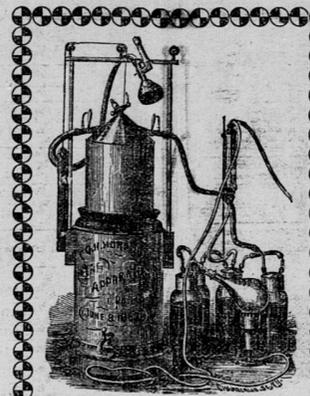


DR. W. J. HURD, 91 E. SEVENTH STREET.

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 large and constantly increasing practice; and, besides, he has facilities second to none for operating upon the natural teeth, and 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.

RICH AS CROESUS.

The Banking Family to Whom Cleveland Turned for Help.

LONG-HEADED RICH MEN

Often Come to the Aid of Needy and Thriftless Governments.

MR. NATHAN M. ROTHSCHILD

King of All Financiers—Some of His Great Transactions.

President Cleveland, in going to the representatives of the Rothschilds for financial help for this government, has followed an ancient precedent. It is the business of the Rothschilds to help out (for a consideration) nations whose rulers, by their folly or incompetence, have plunged them into financial distress. In that business they have become the richest and most powerful family in the world.

The houses with which Mr. Cleveland did business is the London branch of the Rothschilds, through its New York agent, Mr. Belmont. Mr. Belmont is of the same race as his principals, and, like them, too, is of a family that has changed its name. When the first Belmont came to New York his name was Schoenberg, which is the German equivalent of Belmont (beautiful moun-

It is a fact that this Rothschild, the head of the banking business, was destined for the priesthood. When his father died the boy, then fifteen years old, went by his father's dying instructions, to Furth, in Bavaria, and began the study of theology. But after a few years he closed the Talmud and returned to Frankfurt, where he again entered business under a rich banker named Oppenheim. His success was so great that Herr Oppenheim sent him to manage a branch at Hanover. After many years in this city, Rothschild returned to the larger field of Frankfurt and opened business on his own account. Frankfurt was at that time even of greater comparative financial importance than it is now, being the center to which kings and emperors sent their agents to negotiate loans. Young Rothschild was soon in the forefront of this congenial business. In his twenty-seventh year he married Gudula Schwapper, who brought him a large dowry and bore him ten children. This woman survived her husband thirty-seven years, and died almost a centenarian in the old house in the Judengasse, for which has become famous. He was the PRINCE'S TREASURER KEPPER.

The Landgrave of Hesse, who, as elector, assumed the title of William I, chose Rothschild as his banker, and so laid the foundations of the great operations for which the house has become famous. It was the father of this William, the Landgrave Frederic III, who furnished George III, with 17,000 Hessians with whom to fight the American colonists. In this service the Hessians received from the English treasury \$20,000,000. This vast sum, and as much more, William I inherited and deposited with Rothschild. So great a trust reposed in a man so young and unknown astonished Europe. But William's confidence is explained by a story. A certain Baron Ernstoff, an adjutant general in Ferdinand's

grave abated the interest. Just at this time Napoleon broke loose from Elbe, and the Landgrave, again badly scared, dared not withdraw his money from the Rothschilds. So back it went to the Judengasse vaults, there to remain for another nine years, at a percent interest per annum. Finally, on this deposit enabled him to deal on a large scale in the money markets of Europe. After the fashion of that time he was merchant as well as banker. He dealt heavily in English goods when the continent was closed by Napoleon against them. In this traffic he and his fellow merchants had



BARON JAMES ROTHSCHILD.

to pay a heavy ransom, levied by one of Napoleon's generals, under pain of sacking the city. This was the first occasion (1792) in which a Rothschild negotiated a government loan. Mayer borrowed the ransom money from the Landgrave's deposit and thus afforded great relief to the city.

The son Anselm, already mentioned, who died in 1855, succeeded his father at Frankfurt. The second son, Solomon, born Sept. 9, 1774, died July 27, 1855, left the paternal nest and established the Vienna house. The third son, Nathan Mayer, born Sept. 10, 1777, founded the London house, though he died in 1836 in Frankfurt. He was regarded as the ablest financier of the family before or since. A fourth, Sir Charles, founded the Naples house, now discontinued. The fifth, James, died in Paris in 1858. The father of these sons and head of the family died in 1812 in the old house, 55, Rue Lane, Frankfurt, at the age of seventy. He passed away in perfect peace, surrounded by his family, who he urged to live together in harmony. This injunction became a law of the family and has never been broken. The branches of the Rothschild house, though distinct and separate, work together for their mutual benefit. Another family tradition, established by the first Rothschild, is to observe the strictest secrecy concerning the small estate as well as the largest concerns of the business. So that no one knows what the house is worth, or any of its members. The pioneer banker left a great estate, but the estimates of its value range all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

THE GREAT NATHAN.

Nathan Mayer Rothschild's life reads like a romance. He came to Manchester as a young man with something like \$500. At the end of five years he had \$1,000,000. He was a wit and humorist, as well as a financial genius, and there is record in his own words of the manner of his growth. In February, 1814, Sir Thomas Buxton wrote a letter to his daughter, which has been preserved, describing a dinner with Rothschild. "We dined yesterday," he writes, "at Ham House to meet the Rothschilds, and very amusing it was. Rothschild told us his life and adventures. He was the third son of a banker at Frankfurt. 'There was not,' he said, 'room enough for all of us in that city. I went in English goods. One great trader came there who had the market to himself. He was quite the great man, and did us a favor as he sold us goods. Somehow I offended him, and he refused to show me his patterns. This was on a Tuesday. I said to my father: 'I will go to England.' I could speak nothing but German on the Thursday I started. The nearer I got to England the cheaper the goods were. As soon as I got to Manchester I laid out all my money, things were so cheap, and I made good profit. I soon found there were three profits—the raw material, the dyeing, and the manufacturing. So I said to the manufacturer, 'I will supply you with material and dye and you supply me with the finished goods.' So I got three profits instead of one, and I could sell goods cheaper than anybody.

In a short time I made my £20,000 into £50,000. My success all turned on one maxim. I said I can do what another man can't. Another advantage I had was an off-hand man. I made a bargain at once.

"When I settled in London the East India company had \$30,000 pounds of gold to sell. I went to the sale and bought it all. I knew the Duke of Wellington must have it. I had bought a great many of his bills at a discount. The government sent for me and said they must have the gold. When they had got it they did not know how to get it to Portugal. I understood all that and I sent it through France. That was the best business I ever did."

"Another maxim on which he seemed to place great reliance was, never to have anything to do with an unucky place or an unucky name. 'I have seen,' said he, 'many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well, but fate is against them. This cannot get on themselves and if they cannot do good for themselves how can they do good to me?'"

"One of the guests said: 'I hope that your children are not too fond of money and business to the exclusion of more important things. I am sure you would not wish that. Stick to one business. Stick to your brewery and you will become the great brewer of England. Be a brewer, a banker, a merchant, and a manufacturer and you will soon be in the gazette. I am always in good humor. Sometimes to amuse myself, I give a beggar a guinea. He thinks it is a mistake, and, lest I should find it out, he runs as hard as he can. I advise you to give a guinea to a beggar sometimes; it is very amusing.'"

On the memorable 18th of June, 1815, Rothschild sat on his horse at the summit of Hougoumont scanning with his telescope the French army which he had seen at Waterloo. At sunset, when he saw the French forces in retreat, he dashed into Brussels, where a carriage was waiting for him. Thus the day following the Belgian coast he hid 500, 1,000, 2,000



BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

frances for the boatman who would be bold enough to carry him across the stormy channel. On his way back he landed the banker at Dover, whence the swiftest horses conveyed him to London. Thus the day following the battle Rothschild was able to appear on the stock exchange. He chose to assume an appearance of the profoundest gloom. In strict confidence he told a few members of the Defeat of Blucher by Napoleon at Ligny June 16 and 17; he neglected to mention the sequel at Waterloo, the news of which had not reached London. British funds dropped like a shot. It was forty-eight hours before the news of Waterloo was received by the regular channels and British credit was restored. Meantime, through his secret agents, Rothschild had bought

heavily enough of the securities to stand at the head of six millions of profit.

Nathan was as minute as he was dazing and comprehensive. He gave in large sums and spent lavishly, but he would pinch a penny in a bargain. He was haunted by the fear of assassination, but never went out at night unguarded. This fear increased until his death, and it is said the last words he uttered in the delirium of his fatal illness were: "He is trying to kill me." The news of his demise was



NATHAN MAYER ROTHSCHILD.

conveyed to England by a carrier pigeon from Frankfurt, whither the banker had gone to attend a family council. The bird was shot by a country boy, who took away a piece of paper bearing these words: "He is dead." This was transmitted to London, and the news was as true as the stock exchange as soon as it was understood.

James Rothschild, head of the Paris house, married his niece, the daughter of Solomon, and Anselm of Frankfurt married his cousin, a daughter of Nathan. The latter's policy favored such consanguineous connections to the end of keeping the family fortune intact. The French house has grown to the first rank, but at different times it has suffered severe reverses. After the revolution of 1848 a mob destroyed their country house at Surannes. In the panic of that year the house lost immensely—as much, it is said, as \$60,000,000. But the other branches of the families intermarry.

The history of the house has been divided into five periods: (1) Up to 1788, when it was comparatively obscure; (2) 1788-1815, which was the Frankfort branch; (3) 1815-1830, during which time they are said to have negotiated public loans amounting to \$300,000,000; (4) 1830-1848, a period of extraordinary political activity in Europe and correspondingly replete with opportunities for the Rothschilds; (5) 1848 to the present, in which time they have seen the downfall of many of their rivals, including the Baring, the Rothschilds, and the Rothschilds, and more powerful themselves.

The present heads of the various houses enjoy a higher character than did their predecessors. They are as a rule, men who, without abating any of their genius for finance, have cultivated the graces of living. They would not have minded the approval of old Nathan Mayer, but the world thinks better of them and they of the world. The great banking house in St. Swithin's lane, London, hidden away as if by design from the gaze of mankind, has doubtless been the arena of many a kindly enterprise.

IN POLITICS. A French writer says of the later history of the house: "The financial power of the Rothschilds has recently been combined with a political power which, though not publicly proclaimed, is none the less effective. Nathan Mayer understood the interest which he had in keeping always informed in advance of his competitors and even the movements of the government and of cabinets regarding financial and political events which might have an influence on his speculations. He organ-

ized a complete courier service, even to the extent of stations for carrier pigeons. It is thus, it is said, that he apprised Lord Aberdeen, the chief of the English cabinet, of the first news of the revolution of July. He maintained embassies in every cabinet. The Chevalier de Gentz, the keen, unscrupulous, but always essential assistant of Metternich, was at Vienna the friend of Solomon Rothschild, and one may easily comprehend what this familiarity might be worth to him. Anselm Mayer, who succeeded his father, the old Anselm at Frankfurt, had a clientele of all the reigning or expectant German princes; the list of the loans he made them is the explanation of his omnipotence in Germany. Governments have indeed countenanced this situation. At the same time the Emperor Francis II, created the five brothers barons of the holy Roman empire. He named James Rothschild his consul general at Paris and conferred the same function on Nathan Mayer at London. The son of the last was created a baronet.

"In consenting to take charge of a loan for King Ferdinand I, at Naples, the Rothschild family, which he chose for minister of finance the Chevalier de Gentz, who was their cousin in France, if one can believe Mr. John Revere, the Rothschilds were all-potent under the government of July in matters concerning foreign policy. The occupation of the position of arbiters between the Emperor and the King of Rome and the fall of M. Thiers, whose quarrel with the Emperor threatened the existing peace. It was they who in 1871 dictated to M. Thiers the conditions of the loan for the national ransom, and they have been accused of having in 1882 compelled the unjust and disastrous bankruptcy of the Union Generale. Sir Lionel de Rothschild, who succeeded the father in the banking house on the death of Nathan Mayer in 1856, was elected a member of the commons by the vote of the House of Commons in 1848 of the voting of a bill by which he was admitted to parliament on taking the oath of the old Testament. His son Nathaniel, the fourth of the name, was elevated to the peerage in 1881. Sir Lionel, who died in 1881, was a man of immense capital and taking account of the prejudices of public opinion, renounced the manipulations of the market and the profits on margins familiar to his father. He occupied himself almost exclusively with the issue of public loans. He was the accredited agent of the Russian government at London. He placed during his career (1850-1890) of \$200,000,000 of time loans—accepted the payment on a definite date, except as he divided the transactions with the other branches of the family.

COTTOLENE.



hear tell of a purchaser wanting to buy an imitation? Why do men who try to sell such articles speak of the act as "working them off"? Simply because people want the best, and it takes work and likewise deception to sell them the worst. This unpleasant experience may befall the housekeeper who determines to



the new vegetable shortening. The healthfulness, flavor, and economy of this wonderful cooking product has won for it the widest popularity, which in turn has attracted the attention of business parasites who are "working off" imitations and counterfeits. Forewarned is forearmed. Be sure you get the only genuine vegetable shortening—COTTOLENE.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO.

ST. PAUL CHURCHES.

THEMES FOR THE FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS ARE

To Be Made by Bishop Gilbert During March—Special Services in All Churches.

Episcopal Visitations—Right Rev. M. N. Gilbert, coadjutor bishop of Minnesota, will visit the following points this month to administer the apostolic rite of confirmation: March 3, morning, Northfield; afternoon, Dundas; 4th, Austin; 5th, Rushford; 6th, Dressbach and Dakota; 7th, Caladonia; 8th, Minneapolis; afternoon, Owatonna; 25th, afternoon, St. Andrew's, Minneapolis; 26th, Red Wing, morning; Winona, afternoon.

Archdeacon Webber, before leaving for Duluth, closed his series of sermons Tuesday evening, where he delivered a powerful sermon on "The Temple Building," before a crowded congregation, at St. Peter's church, Dayton's Bluff. From Duluth the reverend gentleman will proceed down into Maine, where he is engaged to conduct a mission. St. Peter's Church, Dayton's Bluff, Corner Fourth and Maple Streets—Seats free at all services. Strangers invited to leave the choir of Plymouth church at the afternoon service. Rev. C. B. Wilcox will preach a patriotic sermon Sunday morning, March 3, at the First Methodist church, 10 o'clock sharp; and at the same church at 10 o'clock, Mr. Wilcox will shortly leave the city. The young people will hold a special song service in connection with their Epworth League, at 8:30, to which all are invited. The Ladies Aid Society of Central Park Church will meet next Thursday at the home of Mrs. Lucas, 141 East Twelfth.

The Father Mathew Total Abstinence society will give a free musical and literary entertainment in their hall, basement cathedral, at 4:30 p. m. All are welcome.

Central Park M. E. Church, Corner Twelfth and Minnesota—Rev. William McKinley, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "The Dwelling Place of God," and Dr. C. B. Wilcox will preach the evening sermon in the interest of the union revival meetings. The young people will hold a special song service in connection with their Epworth League, at 8:30, to which all are invited. The Ladies Aid Society of Central Park Church will meet next Thursday at the home of Mrs. Lucas, 141 East Twelfth.

People's Church, Pleasant Avenue—At 10:30 a. m. Dr. Smith will preach, and Mrs. Yale will sing the offertory. At 8 p. m. there will be a gospel song service, and Rev. C. H. Penn will make the address. Emil Oberhofer, chorister and choirman.

Unity Church, Wabasha Street, Foot of Summit Avenue—Rev. William R. Lord, the new pastor, will preach his inaugural sermon. Services begin at 11 o'clock. All seats free. Sunday school meets at 10 o'clock. Atlantic Congregational Church, Corner Bates Avenue and Conway Street—Rev. S. W. Dickson, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; sermon, with communion and reception of new members. Evening, 7:30; song service; sermon, "A Man of the Right Place." Spiritual Alliance—Mrs. Carrie Tryon lectures for the St. Paul Spiritual Alliance at Odd Fellows' hall, corner Wabasha and Fifth streets, today at 3 and 8 p. m. A test will be held following the afternoon lecture. "Spiritualism as an Educator" is the subject for the evening lecture, after which Mrs. Coorsen will give readings and tests. King Street M. E. Church—Morning service at 10:45 by Rev. J. W. Mornis; class meeting, 10:15; Sunday school at

noon; evening service at 7:30 by H. B. McLean, of Harbottle.

Rev. John H. White, recently elected bishop of the diocese of Indiana, will preach at St. Matthew's church, St. Anthony Park, this morning. Rev. First M. E. Church, West Third and Summit Avenue—Rev. C. B. Wilcox will preach at 10:30 a. m., a sermon to the order of Patriotic Society of America. Union services in the evening at Central Park church.

New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian Church), Southeast Corner Virginia and Selby Avenues—Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, pastor; service at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.; subject of sermon, "What is the Glory of the Lord?"

To do good and to save the souls of men is the motive and object of the Memorial English Evangelical Lutheran church, on West Sixth street. The services during Lent will be especially interesting and profitable. Sunday, March 3, 10:30 a. m., subject, "If," a little subject full of meaning; at 8 p. m., "The Accepted Time." All welcome. Seats free.

St. Paul's Church, Corner Ninth and Olive Streets—Rev. John Wright, D. D.; First Sunday in Lent; holy communion at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 9:30; holy communion and sermon at 11 o'clock; full choral evensong at 7:30. Strangers are most cordially welcome at all services.

Plymouth Church, Corner Summit Avenue and Wabasha Street—Rev. Watson B. Millard, pastor; communion service at 10:30; Sunday school at 12; at the 4 o'clock service the pastor will speak on "The Destructiveness of Sin." C. E. at 5:15.

The Minnesota council quartette, E. F. McCormick, first tenor; H. E. George, second tenor; R. C. Wood, first bass; P. B. Churchill, second bass, will assist the choir of Plymouth church at the afternoon service.

Rev. C. B. Wilcox will preach a patriotic sermon Sunday morning, March 3, at the First Methodist church, 10 o'clock sharp; and at the same church at 10 o'clock, Mr. Wilcox will shortly leave the city. The young people will hold a special song service in connection with their Epworth League, at 8:30, to which all are invited. The Ladies Aid Society of Central Park Church will meet next Thursday at the home of Mrs. Lucas, 141 East Twelfth.

EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

The only powerful remedy "MOTHERS FRIEND" which makes childbirth easy may be had at the price of one dollar. It is a safe, reliable, counterfeits and substitutes.

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Send 40c for a 4 oz. sample of that Delicious, Rare Tobacco, The Peer's Dream, by W. S. Dennis, St. Paul.