

Sketch of Mr. Joseph Lockey.

One of St. Paul's Successful Bankers, Who Began Life on a Farm in Iowa.

Of the many eminent and successful financiers of St. Paul, Mr. Joseph Lockey, cashier of the National German-American bank, is one of the most prominent.

Joseph Lockey was born in the northern part of England, in 1847 he came with his parents to Dubuque, Ia. They located on a farm near that city and he remained with them, attending school and working on the farm until 1864, when he went to California by way of New York and Panama.

Mr. Lockey remained in Panama a week, sailed on the steamer "Yankee Blade" for San Francisco and on his arrival there went immediately to the gold mines in Nevada county.

thing for bankers or lawyers. On glancing at the signature the man said: "I believe I recognize that handwriting."

"Have you seen it before?" inquired Mr. Lockey. "Yes, I think I have. If I am not very much mistaken I have it signed to a pension certificate which I received many years ago."

This proved true, as was shown by the man producing the certificate, which had been signed by Mr. Lockey while acting as deputy commissioner of pensions many years before.

In this connection a brief sketch of the National German-American bank is not inappropriate. Its origin was the private banking house of Meyer & Willis, which commenced business in 1850 in a room in Rogers' block, on Bridge square.

In 1883 the bank was reorganized under the name of the National German-American bank; capital, \$2,000,000. In the meantime it had erected and occupied a three-story building on Third street, adjoining what was then the Mannheim block. The first officers of the new institution

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The General Federation of Trades in Greater Detroit has an aggregate membership of 367,000. The bookbinders' strike at Nashville, Tenn., has been settled through the arbitration of President Veltman, of the Bookbinders' National union.

All work at the Evidon, Ill., plant of the American Steel and Wire company is now stopped, and the company is transferring the machinery to De Kalb. All bridge and structural iron workers in the United States who belong to labor organizations will ask for an increase in wages of 40 cents per day, on and after March 1.

Courses of free lectures on scientific subjects of special interest to artisans and craftsmen are now being given in New York city under the auspices of the board of education. According to the recent action of congress none but union men will be employed on the printing in connection with the taking of the next census.

It is claimed that upward of 150 cigar-making establishments, including many of the leading plants in the country, are now in the trust recently organized. The bookbinders' strike at Nashville, Tenn., has been settled through the arbitration of President Veltman, of the Bookbinders' National union.

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The coal miners, by agreements, now have the eight-hour day established in Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and that part of Indian territory and Arkan-

SECRET SERVICE DUTY

LIEUT. TROWBRIDGE'S WORK AS CHIEF OF DETECTIVES IN MANILA

NEEDS SKILL AND JUDGMENT

A Thirteenth Minnesota Man Whose Ability Caught the Official Eye, and He is Now Head of the Police System—Mrs. Trowbridge Writes Some Interesting Facts From the Philippines About Her Trip.

Lieut. C. R. Trowbridge, one of the Minnesotans who has been honored with a responsible position in the Philippines, is a St. Paul boy, and has many friends in the Capital city. His position as chief of detectives of Manila, under the conditions which now exist there, requires no ordinary skill and judgment, as the inspection as reported by returning army officers is nothing more or less than a big bushwhacking expedition, and the outlaw element is composed of the desperate, but intelligent mixed bloods.

Lieut. Trowbridge was for several years city salesman for Arthur & Abbot, of this city, and has been identified with Company E, of the national guard, for about ten years. It is said that Lieut. Trowbridge is well equipped for the duties which he has been assigned on the other side of the world, as he has always shown a particular liking for that line of work. He is a musician and very popular with the guardsmen.

Mrs. Trowbridge, the wife of the lieutenant, spent the winter of 1898 in California, expecting the return of Lieut. Trowbridge. When the Thirteenth returned Lieut. Trowbridge did not accompany his regiment home, and Mrs. Trowbridge later left the coast to join her husband, who was promoted to first lieutenant of the Eleventh cavalry and given special duties as chief of detectives of the city of Manila. Mrs. Trowbridge prior to her departure for the Philippines took great interest in the returned members of the regiment, and did everything in her power to make them comfortable. She acted as a member of the general reception committee that met the regiment on its return.

In a letter from Manila to St. Paul friends Mrs. Trowbridge reports that she had a pleasant voyage except in the China sea, where the steamer encountered a severe gale. She reached her destination on Nov. 17. Mrs. Trowbridge writes of some of the odd things which came to her notice in Manila. She says there is an abundance of servants, but they all sleep down stairs with the horses. It may be a matter of satisfaction to American housewives to know that four servants there are less expensive than one in the States. When she purchased her Christmas present she had a great deal of difficulty making the tradesman understand what she wanted. In Japan, where she made a brief stopover, the young Japanese follow Americans around like children found a hand organ in this country. She left Kobe just before the bubonic plague was discovered, and considers herself fortunate in escaping in such good season.

Many of the officers' wives have arrived and she feels quite at home as there is no security of Americans. She is learning to talk Spanish as the servants can not talk English, and they are teaching each other. Christmas was more like Fourth of July. The only evidence of war is the sentry challenge at night. Police regulations are good and none but officers are allowed on the street after midnight.

In the latest issue of the Manila Tribune, which has reached the Globe's office, appears an article telling about the recovery of \$400 worth of stolen goods. The article says: "These goods it will be remembered by our readers were discovered inside an old condemned engine boiler, which lies in the weeds back of the lighthouse. Their whereabouts was made known to Lieut. Trowbridge by the confession of one Denacio Francia. Francia's confession also implicated four natives in the stealing of the goods and on the strength of his evidence they were arrested and confined at the Andastation by Detective Pelle, yesterday, where two of them, namely, Alberto de los Santos and Francisco Sano, were recognized as being ex-convicts three days out of Bilibid. Among the goods recovered from the boiler were found several articles bearing the name of Dr. Johnson, U. S. A., which, no doubt, had been stolen from the hospital car."

Prohibition Dating Back Two Hundred and Fifty Years. London Post. The French Anti-Tobaccoist society is hoping to secure no less a recruit than the Emperor Menelik.

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WAS BORN

Nothing stops it! Gets better every day! Everybody in the store busy! The Greatest, Grandest, Best Sale we have ever held. The

14th Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Now in progress. Prices cut from 15 to 50 per cent. Colored Tickets on every article of the stock. You can make your own discounts. Prices in plain figures. The bargains positively unapproachable by the high price houses.

The Wonder how we can sell new, reliable, up-to-date Furniture at such low prices. The fact is, we do it, and thousands can testify. Call and examine our prices. Just

Cane-Seat Chair, Solid Golden Oak case, brass-arm Dining Room Chair, worth \$1.50, reduced to 79c.

This Solid Oak case, brass-arm Rocker, gold-English regular price \$2.50, during this sale, only \$1.35.

Country orders filled as they come. Same day as received. Send for our 95-page finely illustrated Catalogue FREE.

THE WISE AND ECONOMICAL ARE OUR PATRONS. Waitblom Furniture and Carpet Co., 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 JACKSON STREET.

por Menelik begging him to accept the diploma of honorary member of the society, a title already accepted by one emperor, namely, Dom Pedro of Brazil.

Menelik is not the originator of the banishment of tobacco from his empire. It was introduced by the Emperor Urban VIII. in 1643 is responsible for the privation of the Abyssinians. In reality the ban was only intended for priests who "took snuff in the churches, but it was taken very literally in Abyssinia, with the result that even today an Abyssinian caught smoking would be severely punished.

COCOA CHEWING. South American Indians Attribute Mysterious Powers to the Plant. Chicago Record. The Indians of Bolivia regard the cocoa with extreme reverence. Von Tschudi, the Austrian scientist, who made a most thorough study of the ancient customs of the Incas, says: "During divine worship the priests chewed cocoa leaves, and unless they were supplied with them it was believed that the favor of the god could not be gained. It was also deemed necessary that the supplicator for divine grace should approach the priests with an 'accolle' in his mouth. It was believed that any business undertaken without the benediction of cocoa leaves would not prosper, and to the shrub itself worship was rendered. During an interval of more than three hundred years Christianity has not been able to subdue this deep-rooted idolatry, for everywhere we find traces of belief in the mysterious powers of this plant. The excavators in the mines of Cerro del Pasco throw chewed cocoa upon the hard veins of metal, in the belief that it softens the ore and renders it more easy to work. The Indians even at the present time put cocoa leaves in the mouths of dead persons in order to secure them a favorable reception on their entrance into another world, and when Peruvian on a journey falls in with a

mummy he, with timid reverence, presents to it some cocoa leaves as his pious offering.

One of the scientific explorers who has been working up in this region told his experience with a cocoa chewer. "A man was employed by me," he said, "in very laborious digging. During the five days and nights he was in my service he never tasted food and took only two hours' sleep each night, but at intervals of two hours and a half or three hours he repeatedly chewed about half an ounce of cocoa leaves and kept an 'accolle' continually in his mouth. I was constantly beside him, and therefore had the opportunity to closely observe him. The work for which I had engaged him being finished, he accompanied me on a two days' journey across the level ground. Though on foot he kept the pace of my mule and halted only for the chaccar (chewing). On leaving me he declared that he would willingly engage himself again for the same amount of work and that he would go through it without food if I would but allow him a sufficient supply of cocoa. The village priest assured me that this man was six-ty-two years of age, and that he had never known him to be ill in his life."

STOLE THOUSANDS. Joseph Reilly Arrested for Hiding Letter Boxes. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Joseph Reilly, who says his home is in Lincoln, Ill., was arraigned in a police court here today, charged with robbing letter boxes in the downtown district. When arrested Reilly had in his possession a large number of letters, one of which, addressed to Kline, Seabury & Co., of Boston, contained eighty-one certificates of stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company. Other letters found on the prisoner contained similar papers. It is alleged that between 5,000 and 8,000 letters were stolen by Reilly.

FREE ONE FREE TRIAL BOTTLE. THIS OFFER ALMOST SURPASSES BELIEF. An External Tonic Applied to the Skin Beautifies It as by Magic. THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE A WOMAN WAS THE INVENTOR.

Thousands have tried from time immemorial to discover some efficacious remedy for wrinkles and other imperfections of the complexion, but none had yet succeeded until the Misses Bell, one of the famous Complexion Specialists, of 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City, offered the public the wonderful Complexion Tonic. The reason so many failed to make this discovery before is plain, because they have not followed the right principle. Balm, Creams, Lotions, etc., never have a tonic effect upon the skin, hence the failures.

The Misses Bell's Complexion Tonic has a most exhilarating effect upon the cuticle, absorbing and carrying off all impurities which the blood, by its natural action, is constantly forcing to the surface of the skin. It is to the skin what the principle tonic is to the blood and nerves, a kind of new life that immediately exhilarates and strengthens wherever applied. Its tonic effect is felt almost immediately, and it speedily banishes forever from the skin freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, wrinkles, liver spots, roughness, oiliness, eruptions and discolorations of any kind.

In order that all may be benefited by their Great Discovery, the Misses Bell will, during the present month, give to all callers at their parlors one trial bottle of their Complexion Tonic absolutely free, and in order that those who can not call or who live away from New York may be benefited, they will send one bottle to any address, all charges prepaid, on the receipt of 25 cents (stamps or silver) to cover cost of packing and mailing. The price of this wonderful tonic is \$1.00 per bottle, and this liberal offer should be embraced by all.

The Misses Bell have just published their new book, "Secrets of Beauty." This valuable treatise on the art of beautifying the face tells how a woman may acquire beauty and keep it. Special chapters on the care of the hair; how to have luxuriant growth; harmless methods of making the hair preserve its natural beauty and color, even to advanced age. Also instructive how to banish superfluous hair from the face, neck and arms without injury to the skin. This book will be mailed to any address on request.

FREE Trial Bottles of Wonderful Complexion Tonic free at parlors, or 25 cents cost of packing and mailing to those at a distance. Correspondence cordially solicited. Address THE MISSES BELL, 78 5th Av., New York City.

THE MISSES BELL'S TOILET PREPARATIONS ARE FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY MANNHEIMER BROS., Sole Agents, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Tommy Grace Could hardly show her face. It was so hard to get the Fur she wanted. Albrecht's system came along. Now her life is one sweet song: No more with cares and worries is she haunted. "Out of Town" IS NOT NECESSARILY "Out of Mind" FOR the Albrecht system of Fur selling by mail gives you out-of-town people the same shopping advantages as are enjoyed by people living in St. Paul.

Our complete Catalogue (mailed to any address on receipt of your name and address or a postal) brings to you the latest fashions, styles and prices vogue in the Fur world. It gives you complete directions for self-measurement, and tells how to order. Our Mail Order department is prompt, accurate and satisfactory. If you are ordering a garment in stock it will be shipped to you the day after it reaches our office. If you order for a 10-day garment we will write you and advise you of the time you may expect it. Send a postal at once for catalogue.

E. ALBRECHT & SON, The Original Fur House of Albrecht—Established 1855. 20 E. Seventh St., St. Paul.

RED HAIR THE RAGE. Artificial Blondes Find the Transition Easy to the New Color. New York Sun. The peroxide blonde is utterly out of date, but any one who argues feminine wisdom and reform from that is sadly mistaken. The women have changed their principles. They have changed only the color of their hair.

The varying shades of auburn and chestnut are the thing, and the bleached are becoming the dyed. On the whole, it is rather an improvement. Tinted red, artistically concocted, isn't so aggressive as golden blonde.

Then, too, it doesn't quarrel so loudly with complexion never intended by nature to consort with golden tresses; and it doesn't show the same indignant tendency to turn olive green with age, which marked the blonde's hair.

Of course, it is a nuisance for those who were blonde to go in for auburn; but after all, they are better off than the brunettes, who must jump to Titian glory without any intermediary stage. Dark hair must be bleached before it can be colored auburn; so the artificially blonde are already half-way along the road.

The auburn hair, like the blonde, requires constant encouragement. The color is fairly permanent; but the new growth of the roots of the hair should be treated with the red dye at least once a month, and, preferably, once every two weeks.



AFTER THE CRASH. "What were you, a bull or a bear?" "Neither; I was a lobster."

Florida, West Indies and Central America. The facilities of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for handling tourists and travelers destined for all points in Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Central America, or for Nassau, are unsurpassed. Double daily lines of sleeping cars are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis through Jacksonville to Interior Florida points, and to Miami, Tampa and New Orleans, the ports of embarkation for the countries mentioned. For folders, etc., write Geo. B. Horner, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

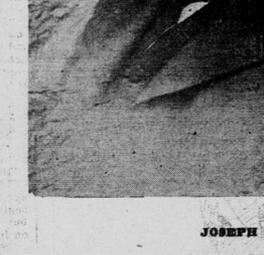
Attendance at Paris Expo. On the basis of results of previous exhibitions at Paris it is assumed that 22,588,280 people will pass through the turnstiles, and it is possible that the total number may reach 30,000,000.

MUNYON'S. I do not believe there is a case of dyspepsia, indigestion, or any stomach trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my DYSPEPSIA CURE.

MUNYON. At all druggists, 25c. vial. Guide to Health and Medical Advice Free. 1500 Arch street, Phila.

DYSPEPSIA CURE.

JOSEPH LOCKEY.



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In Labor's Field.

The following union meetings are scheduled for the coming week at Labor hall, Sunday afternoon, Typographical Union No. 30 and musicians; evening, hack and cab drivers. Monday, Tailors' Union No. 1, electrical workers, Typographical No. 3, Tuesday, boxmakers and sawyers. Amalgamated sheet metal workers, carpenters, broommakers and stage employees. Wednesday, bookbinders, cabinet makers, plasterers and lathers. Thursday, Allied Printing Trades council, bricklayers, cigarmakers and stonecutters. Friday, Trades and Labor assembly, candymakers and coremakers. Saturday, bakers and brewers.

The shoe workers of Haverhill and Brockton, Mass., have lately evinced increased activity in the political field, and a corresponding degree of indifference to trade union allegiance, so much so that they have seceded from their international head and purpose playing a "lone hand" hereafter in the industrial world. In addition to the withdrawal from the international, the Central Labor Council of Haverhill has returned its charter to the American Federation of Labor, having discovered in the clover patch of applied socialism all the food, drink and ailment that the toiler needs. The present situation in these centers of the boot and shoe industry will be closely watched by those interested in the outcome, especially that element in the labor movement which has experienced past disappointments to labor organizations when they departed from their natural aim and purpose. Of Brockton's 40,000 population, it is estimated that 20,000 are engaged in the shoe industry, manufacturing more than \$40,000,000 annually of product. Haverhill is a close second to Brockton. Each of these cities has chosen Socialist mayors from labor ranks, and each has started out on similar lines of "tossing" its labor affiliations.

Miners' Tug of War. "What might be called the tug of war between the miners and operators is now on at the Indianapolis conference," said one of the speakers at the annual meeting of the National Union of Miners of America, which was held in Chicago last week. "And while the various interests are far apart at the present stage of proceedings, and while the many questions now being thrashed over under other circumstances might lead to rupture and a strike of huge proportions, it is the general belief that an agreement will be reached early in the week. This agreement may be not satisfactory to either side, but the parties now in conference represent such a large proportion of the coal industry, or at least the bituminous part of it, that they fully recognize the importance of an agreement. The operators already have offered an advance of five cents a ton, the miners demanding an increase of 20 cents, with an instance of the universal adoption of the run-of-mine basis, meaning the abolition of screens. This feature, while furnishing some contention, is the law in so many states that in all likelihood it will not be changed, which leaves the rate per ton to battle over. The operators are closer together in their different organizations than ever before,

and the miners are apparently better organized. With each side so strong and each side knowing the strength of the other, as well as the consequences of a defeat, the outlook to the future suggests a compromise, which I believe will be the final result, and which I hope to see accomplished.

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