

Daily Globe

Official Paper of the City & County

Printed and Published Every Day in the Year by H. P. HALL, NO. 17 WABASH STREET, ST. PAUL.

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ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1880.

THE NEW YEAR NUMBER OF "The Home"

Is now ready and can be found at the News Stands. Every family should secure this weekly illustrated paper which is especially adapted to the home circle.

Single copies five cents. Sent by mail, postage paid, one year, for one dollar.

H. P. HALL, Publisher, St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. William A. Wheeler says he will spend next summer in Europe. He expects to find as good fishing there as in the north of New York and New England.

The Minneapolis Journal is in doubt about Ramsey being a candidate for Senator the present winter. It thinks Windom will be made secretary of the treasury.

With one exception the entire Hennepin county delegation to the legislature pronounce themselves as not in favor of Ramsey for the Senate.

The present cold snap is not confined to Minnesota. It has extended so far east as the Atlantic seaboard, as far south as Tennessee and Southern Virginia.

It seems to be admitted that the national banks are assisting in producing the present stringency of the money market by withdrawing their notes from circulation.

There is every indication that there will be a prolonged contest over the confirmation of these appointees when the Senate next meets.

Would it not be considerate on the part of Mr. Ramsey to get rid of the two offices he now holds before asking another one?

What with the disturbance in Ireland, the insurrection in Transvaal and the unsettled condition of affairs in Afghanistan, the British government has its hands full just now.

It is said that Garfield originally intended to keep Sherman in his cabinet, but Conkling and Blaine protested against it so earnestly that Mr. Garfield informed Sherman that he must go.

The New York papers are urging the elevated railroads of that city to reduce their rates of fare. It has been demonstrated that the patronage of the roads has more than doubled during the few hours when half fare tickets are sold.

It is now stated with great positiveness that Senator Blaine has signified his acceptance of the portfolio of the state department tendered him by President-elect Garfield.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters. Are a cheap and simple remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion in all their worst forms.

Dr. Green's Sarsaparilla. Is a well known preparation, and has been endorsed by physicians for many years.

Dr. Green's Carbolic Salve. The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples.

Dr. Green's Catarrh Sufferers. Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters. Are a cheap and simple remedy for Dyspepsia and Indigestion in all their worst forms.

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Report on the Supply of Fuel—Plenty of it if Provided in Time—A Proposed General Bankrupt Law—Improving Our Lake Outlet at Duluth—Congressional Appropriation Asked—Cutting Down the Clerk of the Court and Sheriff's Fees—Miscellaneous Business.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular weekly meeting yesterday morning. The first business transacted was the presentation of resolutions adopted and forwarded by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. Upon their being read, Hon. H. M. Rice said:

Mr. President, on the 28th of November, 1879, General G. S. Welzel, U. S. A., in charge of the St. Mary's river and canal, wrote to Hon. Horatio Seymour, engineer and surveyor for the State of New York, as follows:

In general, it is proposed to improve the water way from Lake Superior to Lake Erie, so as to have, at all times, a sixteen-foot channel. The canal itself has been widened and deepened. It will probably be in operation early in the season of 1881.

Thomas Evershed, division engineer of the Welland canal, in his report says: "This canal is being deepened to fifteen feet with fourteen feet on the mire sills. Of this amount it may be found that the finishing of only one structure stands in the way of its completion; this is the aqueduct across the Welland river. It will be opened in 1881."

Thus it will be seen that the coming season, now near at hand, will see a drawing fifteen feet of water can pass through the St. Mary's into Lake Superior. Also that Welland canal will be deepened to fourteen feet on the mire sills its entire length, so that vessels drawing that depth of water can pass from the ocean through the water ways to Duluth, and from Duluth, it was light in comparison to what it will be.

The coming season's proper harbor facilities shall be furnished. The transportation of steel and iron rails alone for the Northern Pacific and other roads, will employ many of the largest vessels the entire season.

The wheat crop tributary to Duluth, now large, will demand the combined tonnage of Coal, salt, and other commodities will swell the aggregate tonnage to an amount far beyond the anticipation of the casual observer.

To enable this large commerce to be carried out on reasonable rates of transportation, the largest vessels must be employed, and for such, the water ways will be prepared, and nothing remains to be done that is not under way, but a reasonable appropriation for the improvement of the water ways of Lake Superior. I therefore, Mr. President, offer the following:

Resolved, That this chamber unite with the chamber of commerce of the city of Duluth in respectfully requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure at its present session an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended as specified in the resolution, a copy of which is herewith attached to this report.

Resolved, That the president of this chamber be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Hon. A. Ramsey, secretary of war, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The following are the Duluth resolutions referred to: WHEREAS, The rapidly growing commerce at the port of Duluth demands that a correspondingly rapid increase of harbor facilities should be promptly provided; therefore,

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SEEKING HER CHILD.

A Mother Trying to Earn Money to Redeem Her Abducted Offspring.

If the gentleman, reader, and ample apology will be made if he is not a gentle peruser of these lines, will reverse his memory to the balmy days of last July, when mankind was wrestling with ice cobblers and warding off the attacks of the blood-thirsty mosquito, he will recall to mind the sensation created by the visit to this city of Mrs. Katie Jones, of St. Louis, in quest of her kidnapped offspring.

Her story was this: That a short time after her child was born she was seized with paralysis and forced to enter the hospital, having been previously deserted by her husband. Supposing that she was to be a confirmed invalid, she consented to have the child adopted, which, by false pretenses, was taken from the sisters by a contractor named Lillie Graham.

Another child had been discovered and the mother's yearning came back for the possession of her child. She found that it had been surreptitiously obtained and taken from the city, no one knew whither. After a long search she ascertained that the woman Graham had come to St. Paul, and was the inmate of a well known house of ill-fame.

Mrs. Jones came here and the affair was put in the hands of the police, who produced the child and Miss Graham at the city hall.

The mother and the abductor of the child had a stormy interview. But whatever the motive had been, it was discovered that the child had been put in the keeping of a respectable family, that her board was regularly paid and that she was doing well. At the time of Mrs. Jones' visit the baby was ill with summer complaint and it was deemed best not to take it from the city.

The women came to an understanding, and Mrs. Jones temporarily returned to St. Louis. Last week she heard that the child had been abandoned or taken to some remote place, and she boarded a West bound train, arriving here Saturday evening. After a full day's search the child was traced to the residence of Mrs. Breen, in lower town, and was there found by its mother.

Mrs. Breen states that up to a few months since the board of the child was promptly paid by Miss Graham, who suddenly left the city and, strange to say, the payments stopped contemporaneously with her departure. Yesterday the woman called on the records, and the sum of \$50 was due the family for keeping the child and that they would not give it up. She is out of money and claimed to have been robbed at the hotel Saturday evening. She has concluded to go to work and reclaim the child by paying the \$50 in installments, and with this object in view she called at an intelligence office for employment.

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An interesting statement by one of Harwood's buyers—Positive Proof That the Firm Planned the Failure. By far the most interesting chapter in the Harwood business that has thus far come to light has been furnished the public by Mr. A. T. Morse, a resident buyer for the firm of Harwood & Co. The opinions of Mr. Morse are not the expressions of "business men," but are founded upon his own knowledge of Harwood's operations. He shows conclusively that Mr. Harwood knowingly paved the way for the failure. Mr. Morse's statement, throwing an inner light upon the failure, is as follows:

I had charge of buying or ordering all of the goods for the finishing or white goods department. Mr. Ingram, the New York buyer, has claimed in letters written since the failure, that he bought no goods without orders. That is not true in some respects. Of course if I ordered goods to be bought in an over-stock, then I am to blame. But I will say on the start that I do not believe there was a man or buyer in the house that knew just what was going on when the enormous orders of goods were being sold. I thought the goods were a necessity, yet I am certain that about \$100,000 worth of goods were ordered by some one without any very definite authority. All through the month of September and the first of October, I saw that Mr. Ingram, the New York buyer, was coming home by October 1, and to order all goods needed in any department to last until January 1. When the 1st of October came, I was again positively issued and often repeated. Against this I protested, telling Mr. Harwood that my department was already over-stocked. He replied by saying he thought prices would advance, and that freight pools would be made, and that he would be responsible for the over-stock. About this time goods began to arrive for my department, which I had not ordered, and I felt injured, and asked Mr. Harwood in the presence of a number of clerks if he would buy and pay for the over-stock. He called me aside and said not to speak of that in the presence of the clerks, as it would create suspicion, and again gave orders to buy largely. This went on for three days before the failure, when one of the men in the store told me what was going to happen, and then the

MEANING OF PREVIOUS PROCEEDINGS suddenly flashed over me. As an example of the way goods were bought I will say that Mr. Ingram purchased \$2,000 worth of black silk dress goods for my department without my order, and thirty bales of mosquito bar net next season—these goods were sold over fifty bales of the latter in a year.

GOODS CAME POUNCING IN until my room was filled to the very ceiling. There was nothing to show who ordered them or where they came from. When Mr. Harwood last went to Chicago, I gave him a memorandum to buy fifty dozen mittens at \$5 per dozen, which would last us through the season. He did so, and immediately upon his return ordered 250 dozen more of two different cuts, which made enough to last for three years. These goods were not on hand and consequently were not shipped before the failure. I have, since the failure, received letters from dealers which show that there were THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS ordered which, fortunately for the dealers, they were unable to immediately furnish. [Letters were here shown as proof of the above statement.] Another item is the ordering of 75,000 paper collars by some one. In the matter of shirts, Mr. Harwood repeatedly imported me to order large quantities, which I thought at first a heavy load and did not obey orders. I finally yielded, and ordered seventy-five dozen—enough to last until June. This order Mr. Harwood O. K.'d, as he did all orders. In copying it I came across an order made by Mr. Harwood for the purchase of 200 dozen more, which I had known nothing about. This was

ONLY THIRTY DAYS BEFORE THE FAILURE. The shirts were shipped. In ordering the mittens Mr. Harwood instructed the firm to hurry up the order as they would be needed two weeks earlier than usual. When I learned of the coming failure I supposed he would make an assignment in the usual manner for the benefit of all his creditors equally. After learning the plan I went to Mr. Harwood and told him that I would not work that he was standing on a volcano, and everything would go to pieces. He said he

HAD HIS PLAN ALL ARRANGED, that he couldn't ask an extension of time of his New York creditors, as they would come down on him all at once. On the Wednesday after the failure I told him if he did not change his plans I should leave him, and then did so. He pleaded with and implored me to stand by him, and afterward offered me my old position in case he should be able to resume business. I told him I was not going to stand by and

SEE THE CREDITORS SWINDLED in that manner. I proposed to stand by them. After the failure, a certain party in the house, whose name I refuse to give, demanded that I buyers share in the responsibility of the heavy purchases in order to shield Mr. Harwood. In conclusion Mr. Morse stated that he had good reasons for not being at all surprised at Mr. Harwood's sudden departure from the city on Friday night and believed that he might not return.

Harwood's Movements. The Harwood mystery is still unsolved. It is generally believed that he will return in the course of time. Previous to his departure he wrote the following letter:

Down They Go! We mean Suits, Satins, Dress Goods, and in fact, the entire retail stock, at Powers Bros., Clearing Out Sale. The goods must be sold, and low prices will sell them.

Recognizing the St. Louis Democracy. St. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Some fifty-six prominent citizens, members of the Democratic party, held a meeting to-night to consider ways and means to get rid of the present Democratic city government, and to elect a new one. It is alleged is inhaled to the best benefit of the party and to call into existence another committee that will better represent pure elements of the party. After free discussion of the situation a committee of seven was appointed to name seventy men to act as an executive committee, and if possible bring about the end in view.

Probate Court. (Before Judge O'Gorman.) The State vs. August Ziegler, altering public records. Continued to January 3d. The City vs. Frank Johnson and A. Nelson; drunkenness. Fines of \$3 each paid and discharged. The City vs. Wm. Jones and John Hallowell; larceny. Fines of \$20 each paid and discharged. The City vs. El. Baker; disorderly conduct. Continued until to-day.

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Sunday was a memorable day in the history of the Second Congregational church. The mortgage debt of the church, due next July, amounting to \$4,000, and a floating debt of \$1,000 was raised, and a great burden that has been a source of anxiety was thus removed. Friends from Plymouth and other churches came to the service, and the work was redged with a great enthusiasm. The whole congregation rose to a new consecration of the body with them.

An interesting statement by one of Harwood's buyers—Positive Proof That the Firm Planned the Failure. By far the most interesting chapter in the Harwood business that has thus far come to light has been furnished the public by Mr. A. T. Morse, a resident buyer for the firm of Harwood & Co. The opinions of Mr. Morse are not the expressions of "business men," but are founded upon his own knowledge of Harwood's operations. He shows conclusively that Mr. Harwood knowingly paved the way for the failure. Mr. Morse's statement, throwing an inner light upon the failure, is as follows:

I had charge of buying or ordering all of the goods for the finishing or white goods department. Mr. Ingram, the New York buyer, has claimed in letters written since the failure, that he bought no goods without orders. That is not true in some respects. Of course if I ordered goods to be bought in an over-stock, then I am to blame. But I will say on the start that I do not believe there was a man or buyer in the house that knew just what was going on when the enormous orders of goods were being sold. I thought the goods were a necessity, yet I am certain that about \$100,000 worth of goods were ordered by some one without any very definite authority. All through the month of September and the first of October, I saw that Mr. Ingram, the New York buyer, was coming home by October 1, and to order all goods needed in any department to last until January 1. When the 1st of October came, I was again positively issued and often repeated. Against this I protested, telling Mr. Harwood that my department was already over-stocked. He replied by saying he thought prices would advance, and that freight pools would be made, and that he would be responsible for the over-stock. About this time goods began to arrive for my department, which I had not ordered, and I felt injured, and asked Mr. Harwood in the presence of a number of clerks if he would buy and pay for the over-stock. He called me aside and said not to speak of that in the presence of the clerks, as it would create suspicion, and again gave orders to buy largely. This went on for three days before the failure, when one of the men in the store told me what was going to happen, and then the

MEANING OF PREVIOUS PROCEEDINGS suddenly flashed over me. As an example of the way goods were bought I will say that Mr. Ingram purchased \$2,000 worth of black silk dress goods for my department without my order, and thirty bales of mosquito bar net next season—these goods were sold over fifty bales of the latter in a year.

GOODS CAME POUNCING IN until my room was filled to the very ceiling. There was nothing to show who ordered them or where they came from. When Mr. Harwood last went to Chicago, I gave him a memorandum to buy fifty dozen mittens at \$5 per dozen, which would last us through the season. He did so, and immediately upon his return ordered 250 dozen more of two different cuts, which made enough to last for three years. These goods were not on hand and consequently were not shipped before the failure. I have, since the failure, received letters from dealers which show that there were THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS ordered which, fortunately for the dealers, they were unable to immediately furnish. [Letters were here shown as proof of the above statement.] Another item is the ordering of 75,000 paper collars by some one. In the matter of shirts, Mr. Harwood repeatedly imported me to order large quantities, which I thought at first a heavy load and did not obey orders. I finally yielded, and ordered seventy-five dozen—enough to last until June. This order Mr. Harwood O. K.'d, as he did all orders. In copying it I came across an order made by Mr. Harwood for the purchase of 200 dozen more, which I had known nothing about. This was

ONLY THIRTY DAYS BEFORE THE FAILURE. The shirts were shipped. In ordering the mittens Mr. Harwood instructed the firm to hurry up the order as they would be needed two weeks earlier than usual. When I learned of the coming failure I supposed he would make an assignment in the usual manner for the benefit of all his creditors equally. After learning the plan I went to Mr. Harwood and told him that I would not work that he was standing on a volcano, and everything would go to pieces. He said he

HAD HIS PLAN ALL ARRANGED, that he couldn't ask an extension of time of his New York creditors, as they would come down on him all at once. On the Wednesday after the failure I told him if he did not change his plans I should leave him, and then did so. He pleaded with and implored me to stand by him, and afterward offered me my old position in case he should be able to