## A POET'S LAST LOVE.

It was towards the end of Heine's sufferings when he was introduced to a lady who was to awaken once more, and to absorb for the rest of his days, what passionate feeling still remained to him. The acquaintance was entirely casual. Returning from Vienna to Paris the lady had been asked to take some music, written to one of his songs by an admirer, to the poet, and was on the point of leaving his house when from an inner room she heard a violent ring of the bell, and soon afterward an eager voice asking the servant to let the visitor enter. This she accordingly did, and found, in a room bare of all ornament or comfort, lying on a couch propped up with pillows, a suffering, half-blind man, in whom she immediately recognized the great poet so dear to her by his works. "I always like," he said, "to talk to any one who comes from *la-bas*—from Germany." In this manner commenced one of the most curious love affairs on record; for no other word can be applied to a relation between the dying poet and the attractive and fashionable lady, which although devoid of the faintest trace of sensualism, bore every trace of the most violent passion. Students of Heine's later work are familiar with the name of "La Mouche," given to the lady from a design on her signet ring. But of her identity little was known hitherto to the general reader. The poet's letters to her were given to the world long after his death, but hers were withheld, and are said to have been destroyed. Strodtmann and Alfred Meissner, Heine's chief biographers, mention neither her name nor her nationality, although Meissner knew her intimately.

At last, twenty-seven years after the poet's death, "La Mouche" has broken her silence and revealed her identity as Camille Selden, the authoress of the little volume which has given rise to the present notice. A small portion of it was published some years ago in the *Revue Nationale* by far the greater part is new, and highly interesting to the psychological as well as to the literary student. With the exception, perhaps, of Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne, we know of no correspondence inspired by a purer and more intense passion than the series of *billets-doux* which Heine sent to his friend from day to day. They were scrawled in pencil on large sheets of ruled paper, while the left hand of the writer held up the lid of the right eye to prevent it from dropping like its fellow. We find in them flashes of the bitterest humor and of delicate fancy. Still more frequently the language of tenderest passions adopted. "Dearest soul," he writes on one occasion, "I am very miserable; have coughed for four and twenty hours incessantly, therefore to-day a headache, which is likely to last over to-morrow, and I must ask my sweetest to come to me on Friday instead of to-morrow (Thursday). Until then I must famish. My Serinski (his secretary) declares himself too unwell to appear for the whole week. What an accumulation of discomforts! I am nearly going mad, through anger, pain, and inpatience. I shall accuse *le bon Dieu*, who treats me so cruelly, to the society for the Protection of Animals. I count on Friday, and in the mean time kiss in my thoughts the little *pattes de mouche*. Yours madly, H. Heine." Another letter, dated January 1, 1856, a little over a month before his death was accompanied by a box of chocolate drops. "I know," he explains, "it will not please you much if I thus fulfil a conventional duty, but in view of our surroundings it is better not to let them suspect in us mutual want of esteem by neglecting little attentions of this kind. For my part, I love you so much that I should not want to esteem you at all." The letter is signed "Nabuchodonosor II., formerly atheist to his Prussian Majesty, at present lotus-flower worshipper." The last letter he ever addressed to his friend was written about a fortnight afterward, and runs:

"Dearest Friend.—I am still worried by my headache, so that I shall not be able to see my dearest until the day after to-morrow. How very sad! I am so ill! My brain is full of sorrow. (This sentence is in English in the original) There never was a poet more miserable in the midst of good fortune which seems to mock him. Farewell.—H."

A month afterward he had ceased to live. By an unfortunate coincidence, Camille Selden was not allowed to witness his last hours, or to hear him say to a devout friend, with a smile on his dying lips, "*Soyez tranquille! Dieu me par-donnera, c'est son metier.*" Their last interview was sad in the extreme. The lady had not seen him for some days, being confined to her room by a severe cold. Heine was always impatient of waiting. "You cannot tell, he said, "what the word 'waiting' means to Prometheus chained to his rock"—a sentiment further expanded in one of his poems. On this occasion also he received her with a peevish "*Enfin te voila.*"

"The injustice of his reproach went straight to my heart. The impossibility of entering into an explanation with a sufferer, and of making him understand that in quitting my bed to come to him I had made a great effort, put me to the tortnre. Suddenly, in spite of the dark shadow which hid my face, he seemed to divine my grief. He called me to him and made me sit on the edge of his couch. The tears which trickled down my pale face seemed to move him deeply. 'Take your hat off so that I may see you,' he said. And with a gentle movement he touched the knot of the ribbons which fastened it. In a moment I threw back my hat, and fell on my knees by the side of his bed. Was it the bitter remembrance of past grief or the presentiment of future sorrow? I tried in vain to stifle the sobs which threatened to choke me, and I felt smitten down by the violence of my emotions. We said nothing, but he silently laid his hand on my head, as if in blessing. When I was already on the stairs I heard him cali out with his clear, vibrating, anxious voice, '*A demain, entends-tu, ne manque pas!*'

On the morrow the cold had returned with renewed violence, and when the lady called again after a few days delay, on Sunday February 17, 1856, she found a corpse, to whose features death had given the calm majesty of a Greek statute.

Of Heine's personal appearance in the last stage of his illness the lady says: "Il paraissait encore jeune, bien qu'il fut loin de l'etre et il avait du etre beau. Imaginez le sourire de Mephistopheles passant sur la figure du Christ, un Christ achevant de boire son calice." Curiously enough the same impression is recorded in almost the same words by another witness, also a lady. The late Lady Duff Gordon, who had known the poet when she was a child, and inspired him with the charming lyric "Wenn ich an deinem Hause des Morgen vorubergeh,'" and who again visited him in his last days, giving the following description of him in an interesting lettes addressed to Lord Houghton:

"He lay on a pile of mattresses, his body wasted, so that it seemed no bigger than a child under the sheet which covered him, the eyes closed, and the face altogether like the most painful 'Ecce Homo' ever painted by some old German painter."

When Lady Duff Gordon goes on to say that "his face seemed to have gained a certain beuty from pain and suffering," she scarcely does justice to the original. In midlife Heine was inclined to corpulence, when disease had wasted his body the grand features of his face stood forth, and his expression gained a strange spiritual beauty which, once seen, was not easily forgotten. His character is painted by our author in the most amiable light. His bitterness and sarcasm, she says, were only the rind; tenderness and depth of feeling were the kernel of his being. He was the best of husbands, the tenderest of sons, and sometimes in an agony of suffering used to dictate amusing letters to his aged mother at Hamburg to hide from her his real state of health. No depraved nature, she further argues, could have simulated so pure a feeling as pervades the song:

> "A flower thou resemblest,
> So pure, so fair to see;
> I gaze on thee and sadness
> Gently comes over me.
> My hands I would lay on thy forhead,
> Asking, in silent prayer,
> That God may forever keep thee
> So sweet, so pure, so fair."

For a specimen of true passion the lady might have quoted the beautiful poem, "The Electively-Affianced," addressed to herself, in which occur the lines:

> "Tis thou, ah me! 'tis only thou!
> Whom I have loved, I know it now.
> The fatal hour of recognition
> Strikes our eternal sad partition":

or that marvellous allegory also written "Furdie Mouche," in which the poet lays bare the discrepancy in his nature between the two elements of Hellenism and Judaism, between the love of the physically beautiful and the spiritual self-abnegation of the soul —*London Times.*

### *The New York Traders' & Travelers' Union*

New York Special, May 24.

This afternoon seventy-four representative business men of New York, representing the Traders' & Travellers' Union (co-operative) held a meeting in the National Citizens' bank building on Broadway. The charter of this union has been subscribed to by thirty different business interests, and represents $350,000.000 worth of capital. "Not a man or a firm on there, gentlemen," said an enthusiastic promoter of the new enterprise as he ran his eye down the list, "but does an annual business or more than $1,000,000, and some of them do between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000." This union was referred to in these dispatches last night and has been formed by merchants to oppose oppressive discriminations made against them by fhe railroads, the telegraph companies, and the express companies. Four merchants have been quietly at work for a year, planning the matter. Everything has been done secretly and no word of it has reached the public or the newspapers.

The meeting to-day was devoted to discussing the subject, and representative men gave instances of the manner in which the railroad freight pool discriminates against New York merchants.

A wholesale cotton dealer said: "Freight shipped from the mills in the East can be sent through to the west cheaper than we can send it from this city, though it must pass through here on the journey. Western merchants can buy eastern goods cheaper in Chicago than they can buy them here. The difference in freight alone is profit on the goods."

Other instances were quoted in different lines of business, and it was agreed that the only way to fight the monopoly was work in unison.

"The railroads tell us," said one speaker, "that if we will not let them ship our goods under their pool arrangement, but insist on sending them over the roads we wish to, they will carry them to the extent of the particular line named in the bill and we must have men to make the transfer at all changing points. Very well, we will do that, if necessary. We are thoroughty in earnest in the matter."

The merchants discussed other impositions on them and their commercial agents by railroad and express companies and over charges in telegraph rates, and then adopted a report setting forth at length the steps already taken and the purposes of the organization. Officers were then elected.

From all that could be learned by talking with the members of the organization, it is designed to break up the existing freight pool system, unless some arrangements is made to give manufacturers and merchants in this city the privileges enjoyed by others at non-competing points.

"I do not think there will be any difficulty in agreeing upon a plan," said Mr. Abel Crook, "if Mr. Flink will meet our Board of Directors and talk the matter over. He might have to abandon some of his tenets; but then he ought to abandon them. It is simply a question between the railroads and the men who furnish them with their business."

"But supposing the roads in the pool decline to treat with you, what can you do?"

"I will answer that supposition by supposing something else. Suppose that we all agree to send our freight over one road, would that road find for its interest to remain in the pool? What is to hinder Mr. Vanderbilt from sending all we give him through to the west or the south in spite of the pool if he chooses to? He has all his connections."

"Does Mr. Vanderbilt know of this movement?"

"I do not think he does. We have not consulted with railroad people, though I think Commissioner Fink has heard of it. Mr. Vanderbilt will hear of it, though."

"How many firms besides the incorporators have expressed a desire to join you?"

"I should say at least 400. It is the first movement of the kind ever started in this country, but it is well started. We have not decided yet how many outsiders will be admitted, but fair play will be shown them."

"What are your plans as regards telegraph and express companies?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you any more at present. Our plans will unfold themselves as we go along. The freight pool is not all we have to fight against."

"How soon do you expect to begin work?"

"We have some more details to arrange yet. I think we shall be ready for the fall trade."

A merchant, discussing the delays caused by the distributing the freight among the roads in the pool, said: "I have shipped goods to Chicago which should have been delivered in five days, and they were on the road twenty-one days. On whom are we to fix the responsibility for the delay? It is impossible to do it. If the goods are lost we can, with a great deal of trouble, trace them up and recover damages, but we can't get any compensation for delays."

So far as the complaint against the freight pool is concered, Commissioner Fink said: "In a few cases we have been told of goods delayed by sending them over other roads than the shippers intended. But under the contract we have a right to send freight marked for a particular road over any other road in the pool when it shall be considered necessary. This is always specified in the bills of lading. Of course we are responsible for any delay or pecuniary loss incurred thereby. I think, however, that fully 99 per cent of the freight shipped on our roads goes over the lines for which it is marked. In some cases it necessary to send it otherwise, and undoubtedly the business-men have a perfect right to combine and find a remedy for it if they can."

### *Musical Culture of Boston Girls.*

An agitated foreign gentlemen climbed upstairs to *The Bozton Journal's* editorial rooms yesterday afternoon, and, after getting his breath, said to the first man he met: "I vish to ask you a kvestion." On being encouraged to relieve his burdened mind, he said: "Haf you attended ze zinfonie conzerts zis vinter?" The editor co fessed that he had. "Vell," said the foreign gentleman, "vill you answer me zees? I haf study ze mosic for ze last thirty year, and I sink I know zoomesing about him. Yet I go and hear ze long zinfonie, and ze conzerto on ze piano, and ze fantasie on the violin, and I will confess me zat iz ze first hearing I oonderstand leetle of nossing of him. And as I seets and leestens to ze music, I hear ze young ladies all around me, who I can not but sink know less of ze music zan I, who haf so mooch study him, and ze all say: How beautiful!' How mooch soul zere is in ze gomposition!' 'How grand ze devilopment!' ven, by gar! I oonderstands noosing —I myself, who half so much play ze piano and ze violin, and hears ze best music in Europe. Am I zo mooch ze fool, and is ze American mees so mooch ze smarter zan am I? Vill you answer zat, my kind vriend?" Unfortunately, however, his hearer could not, although he had often marveled at similar circumstances, and the foreign gentleman went away, shaking his head mournfully.—Boston *Journal.*

### *Mrs. Benton's Death.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, the devoted wife of Col. Thomas Hart Benton, who died at Washington on the 10 of September, 1854, had been for several years deprived of utterance. She had borne her sufferings with Christian resignation, and the ruling feeling in heart was her devotion to her husband. During the later years of her life she had sat constantly at his side when at his labors at home; indeed their lives may be said to have been inseparable, for she had made her home wherever his business called him. She was reconciled to part with him on his return to Missouri, just before her death, because she was too weak to accompany him, and knew that his business required his presence at home. When she felt the approach of the crisis which terminated her life, she led her daughter to the vacant chair, in which her husband had worked, and, by look and gestures, made it apparent that she required his recall. It was too late. She walked to the bed in the next apartment, from which she never was able to arise again. Ben: Perley Poore.

The wife is called the better half, but in the base ball season the husband bets for the whole family.—Oil City *Derrick.*

## PANICS OF THE PAST.

### *A History of the Financial Convulsions of 1857 and 1873—The Story of Their Beginning, Their Progress, and Their end—Two Notable Crisis.*

The panic of 1857, says the Boston *Herald* was phenomenal in the circumstance that it is the only one which ever materially affected foreign European markets. It was phenomenal, also, in its suddenness, and in finding the business of the country totally unprepared for it. It appears that up to August of that year our commercial affairs were generally prosperous. The local journals throughout the country represented business as in a healthy condition. High prices were said to have enriched the farmer, the stock-raiser, and the planter. Trade and mechanical industry flourished with corresponding success. "In estimating probabilities for the future," says J. S. Gibbons, in his account of that event, "great stress was laid on the fact that the madness of railroad building was arrested. The bond market, and with it improvement securities generally, had fallen into disrepute. Stock companies could no longer send an agent to Europe with five millions of credit tokens, and receive the money for them within sixty days from the engraver's press. Heavy financial negotiations in this direction were suspended; and, although the country had several hundred millions of foreign capital to use, there was was no danger of any considerable portion of it being recalled, since our home market would reject the bonds which represented it, at half the par cost. We might, therefore, continue to enjoy the use of this large capital, and avoid the disaster consequent on a further accumulation of foreign debt. The common sentiment was that we had passed the dangerous point in railway credits, and with the immense productions of the year at our doors, there was little probability of serious financial disturbance. The most sagacious of our city bank officers saw no indications of an unusual storm in the commercial skies. When the loans reached the unprecedented height of $122,000.000 on the 8th of August, they pointed to the annual reduction of $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 In the autumn mouths as one of the regular cobs to which the market was subject; but they had no foresight of extraordinary pressure, and no dreams of panic. Credit was extended, but 'the country never was as rich.' "

But the storm was coming. On the 8th of August the banks began to contract their loans, and, as a consequence, securities immediately began to fail in price at the New York stock board. The failure of a heavy produce was explained by the depression of that particular interest in the market. A report of dishonest jobbing, and the misuse of funds by a leading railway company, caused partial excitement, but did not seriously disturb confidence in mercantile cred it. The immediate cause of the panic, however, was the suspension of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company on August 24. It came like a lightning stroke from an almost clear sky. An intense excitement was manifested in all financial circles, in which bank officers, says Gibbons, participated with usual sensitiveness and want of self-possession. Flying rumors were exaggerated at every corner. The holders of stock and of commercial paper hurried to the broker, and were eager to make what a week before they would have shunned as a ruinous sacrifice. Several stock and money brokers failed, and the daily meetings of the New York and Boston broker's boards—the former, especially,—were characterized by intense excitement. Every individual misfortune was announced on the news bulletins in large letters, and attracted curious crowds, which were fed from the passing throngs. The New York clearing-house report for the 28th of August—the first after the suspension of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust company—showed a reduction of $4,000,000 in the bank loans during the previous week. The most substantial securities of the market fell rapidly in price at public sale. The safety of bank notes in circulation was suspected or denied. The publishers of counterfeit detectors spread alarm mong the shop-keepers and workingmen, by selling hand-bills with lists of broken banks, which were cried in the streets by boys at "a penny apiece." One of the New York associated banks fell into default at the end of August, and a fraud of $70,000 by the paying teller roused suspicion of similar misconduct in other institutions. The regular discount of bills by the banks had mostly been suspended, and the street rates for money, even on unquestionable securities, rose to 3, 4, and even 5 per cent. a month. On the ordinary securities of merchants—such as promissory notes and bills of exchange—money was not to be had at any rate. House after house of high commercial repute succumbed to the panic, and several heavy banking firms were added to the list of failures. The settlements of the clearing-house in New York were watched with the expectation of new defaults, and their successful accomplishment, each day, was a subject of mutual congratuation among bank-officers. The statement of the New York city banks for the week ending Sept. 5, showed a further reduction in loans of more than $4,000.000. Commercial embarrassments and suspensions became the chief staple of news in all the papers of town and country. The purchase and transportation of produce almost entirely ceased From this period, there was nothing lacking to aggravate common distress for money. The failure of the bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, was followed by that of the other banks of that city, and by those of Baltimore and of the southern Atlantic states generally. Commercial business everywhere was suspended. The avalanche of discredit swept down merchants, bankers, moneyed corporations, and manufacturing companies without distinction. Old houses of accumulated capital, which had withstood the violence of all former panics, were prostrated in a day, and when they believed themselves to be perfectly safe from misfortune. The suspension of the New York banks and the banks in Boston and throughout New England, which occurred in the midst of October was the climax of this hurricane.

Such is the outline of the most extraordinary, violent and destructive financial panic ever experienced in this country up to the time of its occurrence. The questions asked and the reflections challenged by writers upon it apply perhaps to all panics which have occurred or may occur in this country: "What caused it?" To what source or sources can it be traced? Where lies the responsibility of it? What lessons does it teach? What preventives are indicated against the recurrence of similar disaster. These are questions," says Gibbons "which agitate the public mind, and which ought to be answered if possible, for our instruction and future guidance." But such answers never seem to instruct, or, if they do, they rarely guide. The history of the panic of 1857, according to the writer quoted, is clearly divided into two periods—the former when the banks took the initiative in forcing down their loans, and the latter, in which the depositors seized it and brought on the closing act of suspension. The depositors were not alarmed up to the 26th of September. For five successive weeks preceding they withdrew less from the banks each week than the banks withdrew from them by the depression of loans. So far from showing distrust, they strove against it, with the hope that the storm might pass its crisis and subside. But at length on the 3rd of October, the clearing house reports show a sudden and marked change. Over $4,000,000 of deposits were withdrawn during a single week, and in twenty days over $14,000,000. It is probable that a much larger amount was withdrawn up to the fourteenth day (the day of the suspension) than is indicated by the statements. "The gradual expansion of banking credits." says Gibbons, "through several previous years, not only on a ficticious home basis, but on country deposits which had been allured by competing rates of interest, made sufficient ground for an extraordinary pressure, when a reduction was effected; and thus the banks were doubly responsible for the pending issue. There is no evidence, however, in the records of the clearing house, nor in the experience of past years nor in any events which have transpired since the suspension, to prove that a panic was inevitable. The foregoing facts indicate that it was directly caused by the violent contraction of bank loans immediately after the 24th of August."

#### TAE PANIC OF 1873.

Early in September, 1883, damaging rumors began to be circulated in Wall street concerning firms of special prominence, and on the morning of the 18th it was whispered that strange happenings would take place before nightfall. The stock market had opened weak, operators were not reassured by the flying reports, and thought the Vanderbilt party did their best to ward off the desperate blows which the bears were dealing at the market, their strength weakened every moment, and at 11 o'clock the exchange was seized by a wild panic. Stocks tumbled 3 and 4 per cent., with surprising rapidity, and Western Union fell off 10 per cent. in as many moments. At 10:12 o'clock the crier of the exchange rapped for attention, and, while the crowd listened intently, he read in a calm and deliberate voice, a brief announcement that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., had suspended. For an instance there was intense stillness, and then the crowd broke madly for the street to learn the particulars of the failure. The news spread like wildfire; within a few moments a mob surrounded the office of Cooke & Co., on the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, and a squad of police was called to clear the thoroughfare.

For some time past the Philadelphia house of Jay Cooke & Co. had been advancing large sums to the Northern Pacific and the Texas and Pacific railroads of which they were financial agents. During the last three months the bonds of the roads had been a drug on the market, and within the last few weeks, owing to the action of the Holland stockholders of the former road, it had been considered doubtful whether or not Jay Cooke could weather the storm produced by the indorsement of the bonds which could not be disposed of. The first blow fell when, on the Monday preceding the failure, a large amount of this indorsed paper came due at Philadelphia. The house there was unable to make payment, and sent to New York for funds. Next day a further demand for $500,000 was made, and on the day of the suspension the New York house received a dispatch asking them "for God's sake" to convert every available security into money. This was done, and it was thought that the house could pull through. Not many hours later, however, another demand was made from Philadelphia, but it was soon learned that the great banking house had reached the end of its reserve. It was then, on consultation, that the members of the New York firm decided to suspend.

After the members of the stock-exchange, driven from the rooms by the tidings of the failure, had gleamed what news they could upon the street, they rushed back to the exchange, where brokers vainly strove, with terrible energy, to save their fortunes or ruin their neighbors. At 2 o'clock, the crier rose, the babel ceased, and the announcement of Robinson, Suydam & Co.'s suspension was read. Two hours later the crier announced that Richard Schell could not meet his liabilities. Excitement increased among the maddened operators, and though the gong sounded and the close of business was announced, the brokers would not leave the crowded exchange until they were driven from its doors by employes of the place. The news of the trouble soon reached the national capital, and the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Richardson, decided not to accept any bids for gold during the day, in order to prevent the further accumulation of currency in the vaults.

Early on the morning of the 19th, the bears circulated various rumors, involving the credit of notable New York houses, and soon after the opening of the stock-exchange the announcement was made that Fisk, Hatch & Co. had suspended, owing to heavy advances made by them to the Central Pacific and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroads. During the day sixteen other firms suspended, and the scene in Wall street was one that had not been equaled since the dark hours of "Black Friday." Leading bankers met at the clearing-house to discuss plans for the relief of the street, and a run was made on the Union Trust company. Toward night it was believed that the worst had passed.

News had come, meantime, of the suspeneion of six heavy Philadelphia houses, but it was announced from Washington that a feeling of greater securiiy prevailed, nothwithstanding the failure of two banks on the previous day. At midnight Secretary Richardson announced that he would afford relief on the morrow by buying $10,000,000 of bonds.

The following Sunday was anything but a day of rest. President Grant, with Secretary Richardson and other high officials of the government were in conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel in the morning, and at noon were ready to hear suggestion from prominent financiers who called among them Commodore Vanderbilt, William B. Claflin, Henry Clews, William Orton, and Gen. E. S. Sanford. Various proposition were offered by these gentlemen, among them one that the government should if necessary, place the whole legal reserve of $44,000,000 in the New York city banks. Secretary Richardson laconically replied. "This, gentlemen, is not my funeral." After a time Commodore Vanderbilt proposed that the government place $30,000,000 of the reserve in the New York banks, to which he agreed to add $10-000,000. But neither the president nor the secretary was disposed to have the commodore enter into business with the government, and all the propositions were declined.

As the day passed, ugly rumors were set afloat but nothing of new and great importance could be positively learned. Savings banks prepared for a run, and decided to require the thirty days notice previous to payment. Jay Gould advised the general suspension of the banks as the only safety for the mercantile community and the pnblic. News came of a few suspensions in the west and south, but they were not of special significance.

Monday was a day of comparative calmness, and the governing committee of the stock-exchange decided not to open on the following day, in order to keep down prices and reduce all stock transactions, thus permitting further time to the banks. The bonds bought by the secretary of the treasury footed up $3,500,000 for the day, and confidence seemed to be greatly improved. Secretary Richardson regarded the outlook as more promising, and spoke reassuringly to scores of interviewers, insisting, however, that the government could not legally draw upon the legal-tender reserve of $44,000,000 with an existing currency balance of $14,000,000.

The next day, Tuesday, the 23d, brought a set-back. Soon after noon the announcement was made that Henry Clews & Co. had suspended payment, having paid out within the few days preceding more than $1,200,000. This suspension, creating almost as much excitement as that of Jay Cooke & Co. was followed by the collapse of several other houses; while news from the other cities or the country was far from reassuring. Up to date, the bonds purchased by the secretary amounted to $12,000,000. During the next two days rumors of many stupendous frauds in Wall street were circulated. Howes & Macy, Brown & Watson Brothers, and several smaller houses went under, an extra session of congress was urged, steamship companies and railroads suffered for freight, and news came that western and southern merchants were seriously affected. It was thought however, that the fury of the storm was passed, and that the New York banks would be able to breast it. Matters were at a standstill, and the government decided to buy no more bonds. the purchase having reached $13,000,000. The following day saw the resumption of Henry Clews & Co. and Howes & Macy, and it was declared that Fisk, Hatch & Co. would resume within a short time. Bank suspension continued in the west and south, word came that the Bank of England was about to shut down on the outflow of specie by raising its rate, and the United States government continued to decline granting further aid.

The admiration, however, suddenly reversed its decision on the following Sunday, being pressed by appeals from thousands of business men, and decided, after a cabinet conference, a furnish gold for the relief of the foreign exchange market by anticipating the payment, with rebate at the rate of 6 per cent., of the November interest on the 5-20 bonds. The 20th brought reassuring news from all quarters, and the assistant treasurer at New York telegraphed to Washington that the worst was over, while the foreign exchange market showed steady improvement, and the export trade promised to go on as usual. The next few days saw returning confidence, though failures contiued to be announced here and there throughout the country.

On the morning of the 30th the New York stock-exchange was opened, and the news of the day was encouraging. The volume of business was not large, but all signs were good, and a steady restoration of confidence was perceptible. It was decided at Washington to take one more step and grant the application of the national banks to anticipate the interest on the registered bonds held in trust by the government, thus freeing $3,000,000 more of coin. The crisis had passed. Various crippled firms suspended soon after stock operations were resumed, and Wall street was feverish for many weeks that followed, but the great panic of 1873 was practically ended on the 30th day of September.

## HUMOROUS.

"What is it you like about that girl?" asked one young man of another. "My arm," was the brief reply.

A clerk in an Allegheny dry-goods store says that the ordinary striped bed-ticking is a terrible crime. It is matrass-hide, he says.

A gossiping exchange reveals the secret that there are 18,000 more women than men in Boston. The Hub is evidently hard up for felloes.

A correspondent wants to know why some women are called Amazons. Perhaps it is because they are uncommonly wide at the mouth.

"Can you give me ten cents for a drink?" asked a seedy-looking chap of a reporter. "Certainly," replied the reporter, "bring on your drink."

A Chicago dude blushed and ran into a stairway when he saw a party of ladies coming down the street. He had forgotten his cane and could not meet them in such a nude state.

First ballet girl—"Taglioni is dead." Second ballet girl—"Dear me, and so young too." First ballet girl—"Yes, she was only eighty." Second ballet girl—"I am soray I heard it. It will cast a gloom over my granddaughter's golden wedding."

Baggage must be checked.—"my dear," said Mrs. Johnsbury, "I hope you didn't feel bad when I called you 'baggage this morning. I didn't mean it you know." "Oh, I don't care," replied Mrs. J., "so long as I am treated like any other baggage." "I don't understand, mydear". "Why, I want to be checked." The check was forthcoming. This accounts for Mrs. Johnsbury's new black silk.—Boston Transcript.

He had no wife—First female sympathizer —"It is too bad. That poor man will have to be hung. They can't get a respite, and the death watch has already been set over him."

Second female sympathizer,—"The death watch! how awful it sounds."

"Yes, what can we do now except send him some more bouquets."

"Yes, poor, poor, man, we must keep his cell decorated with flowers. You see most murderers have wives to come and comfort them in the last terrible days, but tihs poor man has none."

"True, very true. It was his wife that he killed, poor fellow."—Philadelphia call.

This country will not be a success until English editorial writers pay more attention to Amerinan politics. A staff correspondent of one of the great London dailies visited this country some time ago, and while in Arkansaw sent the following letter to his journal: "Arkansaw is situated between Memphis and San Francisco. Its climate is mild in winter, but in summer, I am told by an old inhabitant, is extremely cold. The governor of this state receives $800,000 a year, which he spends mainly for the entertainment of his friends. I am much concerned in American politics and never tire of studying the situation. At the present writing the country is much stirred up about President Dorsey. He went out on his sheep ranch somewhere in Cleveland and has not been heard of since. Should he never be tound, vice President Sam. Tilden will be knighted in his place."—Arkansaw Traveller.

### *Better Taste Wanted.*

Merchant Traveller.

"My dear," said Mr. Pidgeon to his æsthetic wife, "did you hear about Jenkinson coming home drunk the other night and whipping his wife?"

"No, indeed. Can such a thing be possible?"

"Yes; he beat her black and blue."

"Black and blue?"

That's what I was told."

"Kind heaven! What was the man thinking about? Doesn't he know that such a combination of colors is in horrid taste for this season of the year?"

(Official Publication.)

## Vacation of that portion of Highland Park addition, including the Park, together with the alley on the north, also the one on the west sides thereof, together with a portion of Fairmount place and St. Albans street.

City Clerk's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., May 16th, 1884.

Whereas, A petition has been filed in this office, by order of the Common Council of the City of St, Paul, as provided by law, asking for the vacation of that part and portion of Highland Park addition to St. Paul, and described as follows in said petition, viz: "Said park, together with the alleys on the north and west sides thereof, and all that part of Fairmount place, (so called) as lays south of the north line of the alley running along the north side of said park, and all that part of St. Albans street, as lays northwesterly of the intersection of said Farimount street with said St. Albans street," according to the plat of said addition on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ramsey, Minn., and in lieu thereof to receive and accept the same quantity of land for a park in block 7, of said addition, for which a deed thereof has been executed and submitted with said petition. Said petitioners and conveyancers named aforesaid, state that they are the owners in fee of all of said property included in said petition and deed.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that said petition will be heard and considered by the Common Council of the City of Saint Paul, or a committee to be appointed by said Council, on the first Tuesday of July, 1884, being the first day thereof, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council chamber in the city hall.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

may 17, 6-w, sat.

CONTRACT WORK.

## CONTRACT WORK.

### Paving and Curbing Fifth street.

Office of the Board of Public Works.
City of St. Paul, Minn., May 20th, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m., on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1884, for the paving and curbing of Fifth (5th) street, from Broadway to St. Peter street in said city, with cedar blocks and stone curbs, except that part of said Fifth (5th) street between Jackson and Sibly streets, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official:
R. L. Gorman, Clerk Board of Public Works.
142-152

## CONTRACT WORK.

### Grading Fourth Street.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
City of St. Paul, Minn., May 16, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city until 12 m. on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1884, for the grading of Fourth (4th) street, from Commercial street to Hoffman avenue, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties, in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official:
R. L. Gorman, Clerk Board of Public Works.
138-48

SEALED PROPOSALS.

# PROPOSALS

FOR

# HEATING

## School Buildings!

Sealed bids will be received by Hon. Joseph Oppenheim, President of the St Paul Board of Education, until Wednesday, May 28th at 5 p.m. for

## COAL BURNING

# FURNACES

# REGISTERS, &c.

For heating the following School Buildings:

**NEILL SCHOOL,**
**HUMBOLDT SCHOOL,**
**RICE SCHOOL,**
**HARRISON SCHOOL.**

Plans for the above buildings can be seen at the office of Messrs. Millard & Gauger, Architects.

All bids must be accompanied by a bond of at least twenty per cent. of the amount of the bid, and also a further guarantee to the amount of the full sum of the bid that the furnaces will heat the building named in the bid to at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the coldest weather.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board,
J. G. DONNELLY, Secretary.
St. Paul, May 21, 1884. 143-148

## CHANGE OF STREET GRADE.

City Clerk's Office,
St. Paul, May 21, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul will, at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1884, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, order a change on the following street between the points named, viz:

**Minnehaha Street From Seventh to Burr Streets,**

In accordance with and as indicated by the blue line on the profile thereof, and as reported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works, under date of March 31, 1884, which said report was adopted by the Common Council at their meeting held on May 15th, 1884.

The profiles indicating the proposed change are on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of the Common Council.

Thos. A. Prendergast, City Clerk.

May 22 Thu & Sat 5w

## CITY NOTICE.

Office of the City Treasurer,
St. Paul, May 17, 1884.

**Grading Fifth Street from Maria Avenue to Maple Street.**
**Grading Walnut Street, from Seventh Street to the Street on the West Side of Irvine Park.**
**Grading Fuller Street, from Rice Street to Ravoux Street, and**
**Grading Banfil Street, from Seventh Street to Forbes Street,**

**WILL TAKE NOTICE,**

that on the 16th day of May, 1884, I did receive a warrant from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, for the collection of the above named assessments.

The nature of this warrant is, that if you fail to pay tne assessment within

**THIRTY DAYS**

after the first publication of this notice, I shall report you and your real estate so assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks, or parcels thereof so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof.

134-148 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

## CHANGE OF STEET GRADE.

### Cherokee Avenue.

City Clerk's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., May 13, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul will at their meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1884, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the council chamber in the City Hall, order a change of grade on

**Cherokee Avenue,**

From Ohio street to the western terminus of the established grade on said avenue, in accordance with and as indicated by the red line on the profile thereof, and as reported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works under date of April 28, 1884, which said report was adopted by the Common Council of this city, at their meeting held on 8th inst.

The profile indicating the proposed change is on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of Common Council.

Thos. A. Prendergast, City Clerk.

May 14 wed&sat-4w

## CONTRACT WORK.

### Grading Hudson Avenue.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
City of St, Paul, Minn., May 20, 1884.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1884, for the grading of Hudson Avenue from Hoffman Avenue to Earl street, and the construction of the necessary slope walls, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties, in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official;
R. L. Gorman, Clerk Board of Public Works.
142-152

## Assessment for Grading Exchange Street.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
City of St. Paul, Minn, May, 23, 1884.

The Board of Public Works, in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, will meet at their office in said city at 2 p. m., on the 2d day of June A. D. 1884, to make an assessment of benefits, costs and expenses arising from the grading of Exchange street from Sherman street to Wilken street in said city, on the property on the line of said grading, and benefited thereby amounting in the aggregate to $1,632.57.

All persons interested are hereby notified to be present at said time and place of making said assessment and will be heard.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

Official:
R. L. Gorman, Clerk Board of Public Works,
148-149.

NOTICE.

## NOTICE

### Of an Application for the Appointment of Commissioners to Assess Damages to Lands to be Taken and Used in Operating the Water Works of the City of St. Paul.

To all whom it may concern, and particularly to the hereinafter named owners of, or persons interested in the lands, or any part or portion thereof, hereinafter described, the same being taken by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of St. Paul, in the constructing use and operating the works thereof under and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the state of Minnesota, entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Paul to purchase the franchises and property of the St. Paul Water company, and creating the Board of Water Commissioners"—approved February 10th, 1881, and of an act amendatory thereof, approved January 25th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of St. Paul, a body created and existing under and by virtue of the above named acts of the Legislature of the state of Minnesota, will apply to the honorable Orlando Simons, Judge of the District court, Second Judicial district, in and for the county of Ramsey, state of Minnesota, (that being the county wherein said lands are situate) at his chambers in the city of St. Paul, county and state aforesaid, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1884, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three commissioners to assess the damages which the owners of, or persons interested in the lands hereinafter described to be taken for the extending and making new lines of work and constructing, use and operating of such works, and the extending, and making new lines of work, from Vadnais lake in section 31, township 30, range 22, and the city of St. Paul, to-wit:

The east half of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19) of township twenty-nine (29), range twenty-two (22), according to plat No. 5 of the record of the right of way of the Board of Water Commissioners, filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said Ramsey county, January 16th, 1884. Amount of land taken is five and fourteen hundredth acres; H. D. Gurney, owner: Willis Balies, mortgagee.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19), town 29, range twenty-two (22) aforesaid, according to said plat No. 5 above mentioned. Amount taken one and seventy-three one hundredths acres; Edwin C. Litchfield, owner.

The south half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen, township 29, range 23, according to plat No. 7, of said record of the right of way of said board, filed as aforesaid March 23, 1884: amount taken one (1) acre; Salvina H. Hammon and Sarah E. Stinson, owners, each of the undivided half thereof; U. L. Lamprey, Mortgagee.

A strip of land out of and through a five acre piece of land in the above described south half of the southeast quarter, section 13, township 29, range 23, according to said plat No. 7. Amount taken 85-100 acres, owned by Joseph Robert.

The north half of the southeast quarter of section thirteen (13), township 29, range twenty-three (23), according to said plat No. 7, amount taken two and forty-three one hundredths acres, owned by Charles Bloomingdale and Isaac Rhine, each the undivided one-half thereof; and also the following pieces or parcels of land, according to plat No. 8, of the record of the right of way aforesaid, filed as aforesaid March 13th, 1884, the following lots situate and being in "asylum out lots" so called, according to the recorded plat thereof, on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Ramsey, Minnesota, to-wit:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Lot No. 1, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by Joseph Trahee and Joseph Odink. | 1.04 |
| Lot No. 7, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by the Catholic Industrial school, | .04 |
| Lot No. 8, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by Norman W. Kittson | .33 |
| Lot No. 9, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by the Catholic Industrial school. | .33 |
| Lot No. 10, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by Francis James. | 3.23 |
| Lot No. 11, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by the Catholic Industrial school. | .59 |
| Lot No. 12, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by E. G. Rogers. | .30 |
| Lot No. 13, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by the Catholic Industrial school. | .53 |
| Lot No. 14, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by the Catholic Industrial school. | .71 |
| Lot No. 15, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by Joseph Fleckenstein. | .75 |
| Lot No. 16, Asylum Out Lots, amount taken<br>Owned by Wm. Welch. | .53 |

Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14), township twenty-nine (29), range twenty-three (23), according to said plat No. 8, amount taken, four and thirty-four one hundredths acres. Owned by Calvin S. Pennell.

Also the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 14, town 29, range 23, according to said plat No. 8. Amount taken four and thirty-four hundredths acres, owned by James Stinson.

And, also the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of said section 14, town and range last aforesaid according to said plat No, 8. Amount taken, three and forty-six one hundredths acres; owned by Johannes Johnson, subject to a judgment in favor of St. Paul Harvester Works, and to a judgment in favor of D. C. Shepard as assignee.

All of the rest residue and balance of the land embraced and included within the limits of the lands taken by said Board of Water Commissioners, for the constructing use and operating of its said works as aforesaid not named above, and as shown upon said above named plats, have been secured to said Board of Water Commissioners, upon and by mutual settlements with the respective owners thereof.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., this 2d day of May, 1884.

W. P. MURRAY, City Attorney.

124-149

## CITY NOTICE.

Office of the City Treasurer,
St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1884.

All persons interested in the assessment for grading Rice street, from Bianca street, north to north line of the city, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota,

**WILL TAKE NOTICE**

that on the 20th day of May, 1884, I did receive a warrant from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, for the collection of the above named assessments.

The nature of this warrant is, that if you fail to pay the assessment within

**THIRTY DAYS**

after the first publication of this notice, I shall report you and your real estate so assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks, or parcels thereof so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof.

142-152 GEORGE REIS, City Treasurer.

## CHANGE OF STREET GRADE.

### Mississippi Street.

City Clerk's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., May 13, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Saint Paul will at their meeting to be held on Tuesday the 17th day of June, A. D. 1884, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, order a change of grade on

**MISSISSIPPI STREET.**
**From Pennsylvania Avenue to Minnehaha Street.**

In accordance with, and as indicated by the "dotted red line" on the profile thereof, and as reported upon as being necessary and proper by the Board of Public Works of said city of date January 25th, 1884, and adhered to in a further report dated April 14th, A. D. 1884, which said report was adopted by the Common Council of this city at their meetings held on January 25, 1884 and May 8, 1884.

The profile indicating the proposed change is on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of Common Council.

Thos. A. Prendergast, City Clerk.

may14wed&sat-4w.

District Court, Second District, Ramsey County, Minnesota.
Martin Delaney against Robert A. Smith and others.

It appearing that there is now in the hands of the Receiver appointed by this court in the above entitled action, certain moneys in the distribution whereof the creditors of E. R. George, as surviving partner of the firm of Gilbert Dutcher, and of the firm of E. R. George, and of E. R. George, have some claim or interest;

It is hereby ordered, that all of such creditors except the parties to this action and the estate of George Culver, deceased, file their claims as such creditors with the clerk of this court, on or before June 15th, 1884, or be forever barred of any claim or demand on such fund, or on any fund to be recovered by the plaintiff in this action.

It is further ordered, that notice of this order be given by publishing the same daily, in the St. Paul Globe, a newspaper published in said county, until the said fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1884, commencing on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1884.

Special Term, May 10, 1884.

ORLANDO SIMONS, District Judge.

133-163