# PROGRESS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 895.

#### ing, and devoted" to a woman he has never WAS A FAMOUS BUBBLE. IN A MARRIAGE MARKET. even seen ?

### SAMPLES OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN ENGLISH PAPERS.

Ladies who Seek for Eligible Husbands and Men who try to Find the Right Kind of Wanted to Make Home Happy.

A perusal of the advertisement columns of the London daily and weekly newspapers will generally reward the curious or cynical reader, but the quotations in the marriage warket are not the least amusiug. It is certainly remarkable that while the men who are seeking wives in nearly every case make it a condition that the lady of their choice shall possess a pple means, wealthy and attractive ladies seem to find it necessary to resort to advertising in order to obtaiu a husband.

'At the present moment, & "Young and beautiful orphan lady, tall, good figure, with £1,800 per annum, wishes to marry gentleman of good social position"; and, "An Australian lady, lately come to reside in England, invites overtures from an upright, honourable, aud agreeable gentleman; she is an orphan, aged twenty-seven, and has £10,000 at command," Fancy, ladies like these, with such personal and pecuniary attractions, reduced to shouting in the market-place, "We want husbands ! Who will marry us at the price ? " We should have thought it would rather have been necessary to hile from the pursuit of s rdid Benedicts.

Then, again, a "Lady, medium height, good-looking, with £600 per annum, £1.000 at command, and banking account, wishes to marry." Strange that a sweet desigable creature like this should have so much difficulty in eutering the marri.ge state! £600 per annum is not to be contemned in these days, and the £1,000 would come in very u eful at the start. What additional value is to be attached to a banking account it is not easy to say. since persons who possess one are occasionally met with whose cheque for  $\pounds 2$  would be returned murked 'Not sufficient." "Young lidy, twenty-four, who cannot agree with her step-mother, would marry if she could find suitable gentleman." The quality of being unable to agree with a step nother may be a special recommendation in a wife-though this is the first time we ever heard of it -but what, in the name of Hymen, constitutes the particular "suitability" in the husband ot such a lady? Is is physical strength to be employed in preventing the ladies from damaging each other "Spinster, not rich, would meet honorable man, constable or otherwise, not too fair, thirty-nine or over." The preference for a constable is curious, but why fix the minimum age at thirty-nine and not forty ? And can an "honourable man" be "too fair"? "Young lady, accomplished and prepossessing, desires communication with domesticated gentleman." What is a "domesticated gentlem in ?" Is it one who always comes home to tea, one who is prepared to clean the boots and polish the fire-stoves, or in the exact meaning of the word, one who is "tamed : redeemed from a wild state ?" "Lady by birth and education, amiable, intelligent, fair income, desires correspondence with elderly gentleman, over sixty." If this amiable and intelligent damsel had said "uuder sixty," we could have understood it, but to make it a condition that the gallant, guy Lothario should have entered the last decade of the allotted age of man is surprising. There is no limit to the gentleman's antiquity, and possibly a centenarian would beat all rivals. Let us now take a peep at the wants of the men. "A gentleman, foreigner, aged thirty five, tall, slight, blonde, of distinguished appearance, speaks nine languages, of independent character and most affectionate, having lost the greater part of his fortune through no tault of his own" (of course, 'twas ever thus), "wishes to meet with a bright, adorable lady. younger than himseli" (now we are coming to the all-important point), "of independent means, willing to invest £1,500 in a yacht." May this blonde polyglot succeed in his Tristan has been especially writt en by modest desires! "Marriage desired with a woman of spiritual nature, with worldly knowledge and common-sense of a high order, some means necessary." It is rather difficult to conceive of a worldly woman with a "spiritual nature," but in a later advertisment these two words disappear, and we find substituted, "exceptional mind and heart."

"Respectable man, thirty-three, wishes to hear from person who must have small capital for home and small business; view.

early marriage; defects no objection." Wives-Peculiar Ideas as to What is "Respectable man" may rest assured that the person, if human, will not be without her defects. Perhaps he means physical deformity, as in the following case: "Christian man, young, abstainer, estate agent, its own" (what's own?) "average business, wished to correspond with lady. Ludy slightly deformed no objection." Bat-she must have "some income or property." "Christian man" has no ob-

> jection to deformity-at a price There seems to be a special demand in the market for good teeth. "Tradesman wishes to marry a dark and pretty lady of nineteen, having nice teeth and brown eyes;" and "Ex-Guardsman, forty, fine sppearance, dark, desires marriage with natural teeth." Imagine these advertisers inspecting the teeth of their appli-"Madam, I am sorry to inform cants! you that one of your canines is defective." "This bicuspid of yours shows signs of impending decay.

"A bachelor of middle age, and of high education and culture, is anxious to marry." So far, so good. "His income is small, but his own" (whose else should it be?). "And \_e has no profession" (which is a doubtful recommendation) 'answers are requested from ladies who without money-making employment" (in other words, in illeness); "brunettes preferred. but this is of minor importance." Will this lazy gentleman succeed in finding his dark affinity ?

We will conclude with just one more specimen of the marriage market annoucements. In ped intic style it would be hard to beat. "A student, of ripe years and experience, desires to negotiate an alliance with a highly cultured lady in easy circumstances, who, feeling the loneliness inseparable from single lite, would appreciate a companion in sympathy with advanced views upon that modern research which embraces not only the domain of the social and natural sciences, but that of theology trade, and a government annuity to boot. also, 'without care of consequences.'" Is it possible that any highly cultured lady could preter the loneliness of single life to union with this student of ripe years who is of its own, but the Sonth Sea scheme entirely "without cars of consequences "?

HOW ENGLIND WAS DUPED BI 

The Story of a Wonderful and Calamitous Mission-A Decade of Speculations With out a Parallel-Sample Follies that Excited the People.

It was the year 1711. England was hard up, with a floating national debt of £10.-000,000. Harley, Earl of Oxford, fell upon a great idea. Sir John Blunt with a long head for his own pocket, proposed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they discharge the national dett by reducing all the funds into one.

The scheme r\_\_\_\_ired an agent in a com pany organized by eminent merchants, who took the name of the South Sea Company, an institution that was to profit by trade with South America, and which was to receive for a certain time an annual payment lady, respectable, with good health and (being 6 per cent interest) of £600,000 from the government. So the company started in to extinguish the national delt. and the public started in to boom the South Sea scheme. It was a plausible enterprise from the public's point of view. because one of the prospects painted was the willingness of Spain to share with England her South American trade. In Parliament discussion of the scheme slowed there were sensible statesmen still in power, for there would find it natural that he should take an its defects were by some leaders clearly interest in public questions and remain pointed out. In 1717 the company made another big advance to the government. Nevertheless the scheme's shares rose daily, and this, too, when war with Spain had

broken out. In 1720 the sanguine company, believing their scheme a sound one, proposed, practically, to shoulder the whole national debt, a sum of nearly £20,-000,000. The company was to be guaranteed 5 per cent. for seven and onehalf years, at the end of which time the debt might be redeemed and the debt reduced to 4 per cent. It was a colossal project with profits in the monopoly, of the Sonth Sea The Bank of England, seeing the possibilities of such a monoply, offered a proposal

directors and officers were guilty of a notorious fraud and breach of trust, and their so doing was one great cause of the unhappy turn of affairs, that had so much effected public credit."

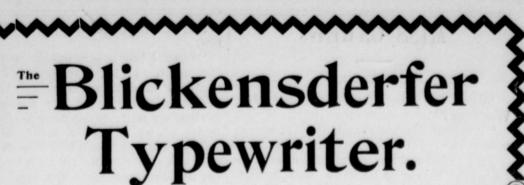
Verily, it was a "bood'e council" of the first water-South Sea water. A committee of secrecy found that before any subscriptions were taken £574,000 of the stock had been placed to popularize the bill. One of the highest dignitaries "touched" was the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, who was expelled from the House and committed to the Tower. The Earl of Sunderland was found culpable. The Ministry stood up for him but the nation believed him at fault. He resigned as first commissioner of the Treasury but still enjoyed royal tavor. The South Sea directors gave in inventories of their estates.

which were partly confiscated by Parliment for the benefit of the bubble's victims. With the salient facts of this unhappy enterprise in our possession we are prepared for some illustrations of the sway

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and virulence of the South Sea plague. When Sir Isaac Newton was asked what would come of the popular infatuation of 1720 the philosopher said he "could calculate the motion of erratic bolies, but not the madness of a multitude." A saintly old party was the promoter of the South Sea bubble. Sir John Blant. Canning, bold, and plausible, this pious scrivener was the very genius of stock jobbing. (0) When he explained how the new company could be made the agent of the government, and the Bank of England superseded, everybody believed. First the bank outbid the company, and then the latter raised the bank four millions, and that settled it. A company that talked "big money," like this, in a time of national depletion from costly war naturally stirred society to its last speculative fibre. The most extraordinary notions about profits were prevalent. One man and a woman set their limit at £3,000,000, at which price the man thought he could buy the crown of Poland. So extravagant became society during this period of inflation that a hunch of venison cost from 3 to 5 guineas. The Marquis of Chandos put £300,000, into a scheme. A friend advised him to pull out with 100 per cent profit, but the infatuated gambler wanted £500,000. The noble Marquis dropped it all when the panic set the land a quivering. The church could resist no more than the laity the spell of magic gain. Samuel Chandler, an eminent Non-Comformist, risked all he had in the alluring scheme, and for two or three years served in a book shop as well as in his pulpit to pay for it. One of the piteous sights of London was one Thomas Hudson, who left peace and wealth in the country to try his luck in the bubble. He became insane, and wretchedly wandered the streets of the metropolis, an object lesson to his kind, "Tom of Ten Thousand," as he called himself. Not every min in the cyclone's path is dismembered. Some of the outsiders touched the popular shares and escaped unscathed. To a bankinghouse mysteriously came one night a visitor Now there really was as old Harry to with a sealed packet, which he asked might be kept until called for. Three years passed, and then the partners, in each other's presence, solemnly opened the acket.



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For years a large m join of the people have been looking for a practical, low-priced, portable, key board models. A machine that equils any of the high-priced ones in capacity and quality of work, and excels them all in convenience. This is the purpose of the Blickensderfor No. 5. (0) (6

#### MANIFOLDING.

Heretofore it has been found impossible to manifold satisfactorily on a type writer of the wheel class. (0

The Blickensderfer, No. 5, while possessing every desirable feature of the wheel machine, has the direct powerful stroke of the lever class, thereby manifolding (0 with unequalled force and clearness.

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This machine will do excellent Mim agraph work. The annyance of cleaning ( the type can be avoided by having an extra type wheel for this purp is

#### DURABILITY.

The Blickensderfer is a marvel of simplicity and strength. From 1,000 to 3,000 parts in other key-board michines. The Blickensderfer has about 200. ()

Our automatic power michine for operating the No. 5 machines mikes 430 strokes 0) a minute, 28,800 an hour, 288,000 a day. One of our No. 5 in whites has been operated by this automatic power machine for months, making many millions of strokes, (0 and yet no parce ptible wear is apparent

> EXTRACT FROM JUDGE'S REPORT, CHICAGO COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, 1893. BLICKENSDERFER SMALL TYPE-WRITER.

Excellence of a small type-writing machine, designed to meet the requirements of

general office and clerical work.

() It is a type-wheel muchine; the wheels are interchangeable and inexpensive, writing (0 always in sight; has very few parts; can be adjusted to any width hetween lines; is a od manifolder, and has a light, well arcanged key-board.

It shows lightness, simplicity, scope, inexpensiveness and strength.

"A gentleman by birth and education" (is this the "Such a nice man, too," of whom Mr. Chevalier sings ?), with means lady having capital at command." We drink made him sick.

## KING OF A LONELY ISLE.

The Queer Life That Peter Green Leads on Tristan d'Acunha.

One of her Majesty's men-of-war recently paid the annual visit to Tristan d'Acunha, a small volcanic island in the South Atlantic, to bring home letters from the little community of ninety persons who live in that insolated spot. These have just reached England, and it appears from the communications that Mr. Peter Green, the venerable chief of the island, is still alive, and has again been instrumental in saving the lives of shipwrecked crews. The old man's record of life-saving on his lonely is let is probably unique. The government of King Hampert has sent Mr. Green a handsome silver me tal and diploma together with the sum of £40 to divide among his people in recognition of the gallantry displayed by them in rescuing the crew of an Italian vessel which was wreck-

ed on the rocky shore of Tristan. The President of the United States had previousiv sent the sturdy old hero a chronometer | ran away, and the country looked to the and chain as a token of his appreciation of a similar noble action in the case of an American vessel.

Green, by reason of his protracted resi- re-establish public credit in agreeing to dence at Tristan, has become quite attach- take at 500 a certain amount of stock ed to the island, and now expresses his in- valued at £3,500,000. Books were opened tention of ending his days there. It is at the bank for subscriptions, and a good some sixty years since he saw any of his many people did walk up and steady their relatives. He has latterly become vested nerves in this way. But two commercial

to Italy, and one couple from England. The aged chieftain records with satis-Governor of St. Helena, who was on his way to that island, and states that the latter was successful in "patting to rights' clock, which had stopped for a long time. At the urgent request of' Green a "national anthem" for Mr. Mr. G. Newman, of Finsbury road, Woodgreen. The latter had a relative-Captain Anderson, of the ship Benareswho was shipwrecked off Tristan in 1868, rescued and succored by Green, and since then Mr. Newman has corresponded with im. For several years his letters were sent by ships of war from the admiralty; of late a man-of-war has called there once a year with mails .- London Telegraph.

#### The Minister's Mistake.

There is a story of a Scotch minister whose physician ordered him to drink beet tea. The next day, when the doctor callof realizing large fortune, wishes to m rry ed, the patient complained that the new

glittered brightest, and was approved by Parliament. While the bill was passing the stock rose to 330, though it fell 40 points the next day.

So far it had been an honest scheme, but now directors lost their scruples, and "promoted" South Sea stock with a vengeance. A £100 share rose to 550, and three days after it was 890. Everybody lost his head, and gambled madly; the wildest schemes were floated. South Sea stock was now at such a preposterous price that holders began to get from under and the price fell to 640, this on June 3, 1720. Then the directors leaded up with a little more and the price rose to 750. The craze augmented until actually in August the shares reached 1,000. Now things began to tremble, for the chairman and several directors sold out. The public grew nervous, and dropped so much stock that by Sept. 12 it had tallen to 400

pay. People couldn't find buyers for this precious stock; faint hearted capitalists government and the Bank of England to do something. The bank that is still doing

business at the old stand did undertake to

with the duty of solemnizing marriages, failures at this time inciting a run on the and on one memorable day "spliced" no | bank the Sonth Sea stock sagged again, fewer than five couples-two of them and the bank, for self-preservation, and natives of Tristan, two of them belonging not being legally bound, declined to stand under the scheme. The people grew daily more agitated. Messengers were sent to faction a visit to Tristan d'Acunha from the Hanover to call King William home, and on the 8th of December his Majesty had his lords and gentlemen in Parliament assembled, and urged them to look to the public credit. It was bitter business for those members who were in the scheme, but both houses took hold of the mighty grievances with a will. It was in a fine old scandal that this gigantic scheme expired. Though heretofore nothing fraudulent had been proven against the bubble's management, people and Parliament now demanded blood. Sensational examinations, arrests, confiscation of papers, expulsion from Parliament, resignation of Mr. Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the removal of all South Sea directors from government office were characteristic features in denouement of this great finan-

\* held £30 000 and a letter explaining t came from the bubble. The unknown prize winner also directed the method of its benevolent use.

There were funny folks, honest, too, dong business in those sepculative days. In Change alley an office was opened to receive subscriptions for raising one million, each thousand requiring a cash deposit of shillings. After the concern had taken in a lot of money it advertised that it would return the money shilling for shilling. It also advertised that it had started such a ueer enterprise to see how many tools could be caught in one day. The falsification and mutilation of the company's books were found by the committee of secrecy to be tremendous. The secretary said that the world would wonder it he disclosed all he had discovered. On three millions of stock twelve millions of money had been loaned, When the madness was at its height South Sea stock reached a premium of £1.050, and similar schemes originating in the craze enjoyed similar prestige. The fluctuations in the stock were awe inspiring. In successive days it was quoted at 890 and 640, and on the evening of the second day rose to 770. Four days later it was 820 and eight days after that it had dropped to 710. Many sold to make their second payment on their fist subscription. The managers loaned piles of money at 460 per cent, taking their own stock as collateral This method shortened the supply of stock, and supplied more money to the public to frantically put up its price. Sympathetically other intercial drama. It was a scheme "worked" ests, substantial ones. shared in the boom. as we work its successors [in these East India Company's stock rose to 445



great was the rush of big people that the subscription amounted to £2,250,000. Then a 10 per cent dividend for a half year exchange stock for government annuities quiet. there was a job-lot rush, many owners depositing before they knew the terms of exchange. One of the false moves of the managers, which similar greedy people imitate nowadays, was to get Parliament to sit down upon all the other bubbles that danced along in the South Sea's wake. As a matter of fact trade in the minor bubbl : simply fed the appetite for South sea stock, which poorer people aspired to after sampling the smaller fry. Anybody could open subscription books and hook a simpleto n Men met their brokers at taverns and coffee houses; women their milliners and haberdashers. So wild was the confusion that a certain bubble's share would be known to be scld 10 per cent higher at one end of the Exchange alley than at the other. Fools ran loose so madly that one project was thus advertised in the papers ; 'For subscribing two millions to a certain promising or profiable design which will hereafter be promulgated." As offset to this sort of jolly a joker opened a two million subscription for an invention for "melting down saw dust and chips and casting them into clean deal boards without cracks or knots."

From a long list of the bubbles here are a few names selected : Permits to subscribe some time or other to a project for a sail cloth manufacture, no money paid in but market price of stock in 1720, £70; a whale fishery, £5 paid on sto k, which was selling at £20; pool to bring fresh fish to London by sea, no money paid in but shares at £160; scheme for settling in the Bahamas, £3 paid and quotations at £40 all kinds of fishing schemes; schemes for colonial development; building houses in England, improving breed of horses, developing manufactures, building hospitals for illegitimste children, for importing Spanish jackasses to breed by English mules, for trading in human hair, for furnishing funerals, for paying pensions to widows, for anything under heaven.

It was toward the close of September that the South Sea Company stopped payment and the bubble was dissipated. The fines laid upon the directors for the benefit of the stock-holders aggregated over £2, 000,000, and the valid assets distributed among the stock-holders gave a dividend of about 33 per cent. So ended the South Sea scheme, which had its inspiration in the famous Mississippi scheme engineered by John Law, in France, in 1717.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

ART IN A CLAMBAKE.

300, market price that day being 325. S) resque spot will always be held in affectionate remembrance by a few Hartford people who were invited there today to followed in a few days to new subscribers participate in a private clambake-one of and old. When the company offered to the home-mide kind, gotten up on the

> A rousing fice was burning on a generous layer of large cobblestones when we arrived. I do not know as there was anything particular about the flaver of these stones. but they had an important part to take in the bake. When the stones were suff iently heated the fice was removed and a laver of tresh seaweed placed on the stones. We were told that fresh seaweed had much to do with the success of the bake. For a gooi clambake you can better dispense with the clams than the fresh seaweed. Some of the famous shore dinner resorts use the seaweed many times, but we wre told that for real success it must be new weed with every bake. Much more could be said on the quality of the seaweed, but we must return to the architecture of the bake. The foundation of the bake having been sufficiently heated a layer of seaweed right out of the water is laid thereon. The clams are then placed on the weed when a layer of green corn, to lowed by another of sweet and white potatoes, and a few spring chickens if you like, and lastly a row of live lobsters. Tender hearted spectators always express sympithy for the poor lobsters, but never a kind word for the clams below getting the first warmth of the hot stones. Then this funeral pyre is covered with another layer of the all important seaweed and the whole blanketed with a canvas and a layer of turf. Ogcassionally a little escaping steam reaches your nostrils and whets your appetite, but enough is confined to permeate the entire column of edibles and to impart to each the flavor of the others. In half an hour you are told to be ready for the attack ; in the meantime the chowder and other things have been cooking on another fire.

You are first served with a dish of fishchowder. This is a temptation and a snare to divert your attention from the main object of attack, A novice will. usually, swallow the bait (in this case it means the chowders) in such quantity as to be appalled when a large ran of steaming clams is set before him. If one has never eaten clams before he will undoubtedly reach out to the pan with a fork and daintily litt a clam to his plate, then use a

