The Cigar He Did Not Smoke.

During the great war between France and Germany, Prince Bismarck, "the man of blood and iron," was the actor in an incident of a most suggestive nature. The prince is said to be a smoker, ardently attached to the "weed." He is reported to have said, "the value of a cigar is best understood when it is the last you possess, and there is no chance of getting another." Most devotees of tobacco in any form seem to delight in their bondage to it, and to be miserable if deprived of it. It is said that Bismarck had cherished his last cigar all through a battle, in glad anticipation of the luxury in store for him, when he suddenly and gladly deprived himself of the smoke-giving solace. In his own words, "I painted in glowing colors in my mind the happy hour when I should enjoy it after the victory. But I had miscalculated the chances. A poor dragoon lay helpless, with both arms crushed, murmuring for something to refresh him. I felt in my pockets, and found that I had only gold, and that would be of no use to him. But stay, I had still my treasured cigar! I lighted this for him and placed it between his teeth. You should have seen the poor fellow's grateful smile. I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one I did not smoke."

This is a charming little story, and reminds one of the still finer unselfishness of Sir Philip Sidney, who, at the battle of Zutphen, gave the water brought to him, parched with thirst though he was, to a poor wounded soldier. Both illustrate the great truth of the "luxury of doing good"—a phrase as true as it is beautiful. It is a luxury within the reach of all, even the poorest and humblest, and is one, too, which does not lose its charm by repetition, but increases the more it is indulged in.

Sir Philip Sidney denied himself the draught of water, almost a necessary of life, to his humble companion in arms. Bismarck surrendered a luxury that perhaps cost him nearly as much self-denial as that of Sir Philip Sidney. Both knew a pleasure that was greater than the one they had foregone, for eternally true are the sacred words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

"I never enjoyed a cigar so much as that one I did not smoke." Might not this sentiment be uttered by many a man who has relinquished his daily wine or beer for the sake of others. The newfound pleasure of Bismarck is one that has gladdened the hearts of thousands of unknown men and women, who have discerped that teetotalism has yielded them a joy incalculably greater and more lasting than the one "glass" ever gave. At first, perhaps, they experience a physical discomfort and social inconvenience, but as they saw lost men and women rescued; ragged and half-starved children clothed and fed; aching hearts made glad; and wretched homes made joyous, and have traced this human prosperity and gladness to their own teetotalism, they have borne about their hearts a quiet but a genuine satisfaction which has repaid them a hundred-fold for the "sacrifice" they have at first.

"That cigar I did not smoke." How many, looking back upon the time when, after hesitating between two opinions, they decided for the safe and noble side, and left untouched the glass that waited their lifted hand, can say that that glass they "did not" take was the most joy-giving glass they ever knew! In almost every town and village there are men and women whose hearts are gladdened by the sight or the memory of the good work done. In the quiet church-yard rests one man, once a nuisance to the neighborhood and a curse to his home, and an outcast from society. A brave man tried to rescue him, and by the glass of wine he "did not take" reached his heart, and won him to sobriety and godliness, till his wife and children welcomed him they had once dreaded; the wretched home became bright with plenty and love, and the neighborhood found that the man who was its disgrace and annoyance had become a respectable and useful citizen.

In a pulpit in a great town stands a wise and Christian preacher, whose influence is mighty on the side of Christ and humanity. Years ago he was in danger. His personal attractiveness, his talent and geniality were perilous gifts, for the "glass" was his growing resort in aid of sociality, endurance, and brilliance. A wise and womanly woman saw it and trembled for him. She stood well in society—her table was the resort of the culture of the neighborhood, and the eloquent preacher was one of her most welcome guests. To save him, she not only uttered words of tender warning, but set the example of personal abstinence. By reason of her entreaties and example, he became an abstainer. He sees the peril he so narrowly escaped. He sees men abler and nobler than himself who have fallen to degradation by means of the tempting snare, and by his gratitude for his own salvation he has won hundreds from a like peril. And she—his good earth angel, old in years, but young in spirit—rejoices gratefully and daily in the good she wrought by the glass she "did not take."

Ever it is so. The happy are those who give happiness. We doubt if anybody is wretched who makes other lives glad. Those who suffer from *ennui*, and feel that life is prosy and dull, may find a remedy for the dullness in loving effort for others, and especially in the great temperance field. Next to direct religious effort, no work is so fascinating, so fruitful and so joy-giving. And those who relinquish their "glass" from a sense of duty and love will find that the results of their apparent sacrifice are such as will repay them a thousand-fold for the loss of the wine they do "not take."—*The Churchman.*

OF twenty-three young men who only last month stepped across the threshold of life from an Eastern college, and went forth upon the trackless ocean of life to battle with relentless fate and win renown or a glorious death in the arena, eleven are clerking in auction stores at fourteen dollars a month, one is running a fish-boat, two are learning the house-painting trade, one starved to death before he had been out of college a week, one is driving a team on a street contract, two are tramps, and the others are living with their widowed mothers, who are their only support. Fact is, brethren, when old life grapples its hooks into a man's collar, it shakes all the arena and ocean and battle business out of him so quick that in six weeks, if he is alive, he knows more in a minute about the price of pork and flour than he can tell you about a Greek root in six months.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

NEW oil territory has been discovered at East Titusville, Pa., and one well, which cost only $13 to sink, is pumping twenty barrels a day.

The Mennonites in Manitoba.

The Mennonite reservation east of the Red River, and about twenty-five miles southeast of Winnipeg, is now as well populated as any district of the Province of Manitoba, and the most recent immigration has been directed to a reservation of seventeen townships adjoining the frontier, and extending west of Red River to Pembina Mountain. The settlement on the reservation first mentioned, called Rat River, consists of 650 families, and on the second reservation, called Dufferin, 450 families have been planted. In addition thirty-three families have been settled near Scratching River, and the recent arrival of thirty-five families will go to Dufferin.

Estimating five to a family, the Mennonite settlements of Manitoba contain a population of 5,865, which will doubtless increase steadily, but by no means with the volume of the past three years. The Mennonites who still remain in Southern Russia, though inclined to emigrate, in consequence of the termination of the stipulation exempting them from military services, are not prepared to sacrifice their possessions. When they can sell without disadvantage they emigrate. The exodus is therefore likely to be gradual, especially as the Russian Government, while insisting on the right of conscription, assents readily to special assignments of service in deference to the Mennonite conscience—such as transportation, forestry, and hospital service—very much as the Quakers of the United States, during the late civil war, were subjected to military service, but relieved from bearing arms.

The emigrating class of Lutheran Quakers, known as Mennonites, are neither the rich nor the poor, but are an intermediate body, who are, however, by no means destitute. Mr. Hespeler estimates that the sum brought into the province by the Mennonite immigration is $500,000, and the recent arrival of thirty-five families have not less than $10,000.

There are Mennonite settlements in the Western States, but the land system there enforced does not admit of special reservations, and Manitoba has thus been enabled to present greater inducements for this class of settlers. Here the community can organize itself fully according to its traditions, including the rural village life of the dorf—or dorp, as we believe the word is anglicized—a custom which has great merit socially and industrially, and will warrant some fullness of detail.

A group of families—usually sixteen in number—take their homesteads separately, but proceed to throw them together, selecting the most desirable situation for a village or dorf, through which a street two chains wide is laid, and the plat divided into half acre lots, with assignments for church, school, or other public use. A tract most suitable for tillage is then selected in a block, which is inclosed, and within which each head of a family cultivates that portion of his allotment—for there is no communism—that he finds convenient. A hay meadow, held also in severalty, is chosen, and the remainder of the consolidated homesteads is used as a range for cattle and other animals, which are invariably attended by a herdsman who is paid by the dorf. The village lots and other subdivisions are distributed by lot.

The houses—only found in the dorf—are comfortable, heated by central brick ovens, warming three or four rooms. The same roof usually extends over separate lodgings for cattle, although in this respect there is a growing tendency to have different tenements. Each family has a yoke of oxen, two cows and indefinite poultry. The pig is not wanting, and there are 500 sheep and 150 horses on the Rat River reservation.

The municipal government is a simple democracy. The heads of families annually select a Mayor or Reeve, who is the chief executive officer, constantly conferring with his constituents. Over the whole community is a President or Elder, elected for five years, and who, associated with the Mayor of the dorfs, form a court for the final adjustment of all disputes and the enactment of all necessary ordinances. The President may act in all matters relating to a separate village in concurrence with the Mayor thereof.

The church organization is quite distinct from the civil administration. The people elect a clergyman in each dorf, and a Bishop to preside over the whole community for periods of five years. They receive no stipends. The teachers of the schools—one held in each village—are chosen by the people, but are paid a moderate compensation. Marriages are free—no allotment as formerly among the Moravians—and usually contracted early, the parties often remaining with the most prosperous of the parents for a year or two.

An admirable system of mutual insurance against fire prevails, under a Board of Directors elected by the whole community. The insured are not restricted in amount, but contribute pro rata in case of any loss.

The Mayor of a dorf, with two assistants, constitutes an Orphan Court for the distribution of estates, and the custody of the funds of orphans, for which the property of every villager is liable; deducting from the said orphan fund whatever contributions for the relief of the few destitute orphans may be found necessary.

For most of these interesting particulars we are indebted to Mr. William Hespeler, Immigration Agent of the Dominion of Canada, who ascertained in 1871, during a trip to Germany, that a Mennonite emigration to this continent was probable, and who visited Southern Russia in 1872. Upon his representations, and under his auspices, a delegation came to Manitoba in 1872, and selected the reservation near Rat River; and three years of activity and well directed effort have resulted in the colonization which is the subject of the present compilation.

ON THE FLY.—"Landlord!"
"Yes, sir."
"What's that?"
"Butter, sir."
"Does it belong to the league?"
"Sir?"
"Has it any ambition to excel as a base ballist?"
"I don't grasp your meaning, sir."
"Well, it should, for it's the best fly-catcher I ever saw."
"Oh, I see! John, take this away, and bring the gentleman some of the muffin butter."
Silence prevailed.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THERE are twelve thousand houses to let in Philadelphia, and a real estate dealer predicts that before cold weather sets in the number will be increased to fifteen thousand, in consequence of the doubling up of families.

Eruption of Cotopaxi.

The last eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi (the tenth, according to my computation) took place on the 26th of June last, with every circumstance that could increase its horror—utter darkness in broad day, thunder and lightning, fearful explosions that made the earth tremble, subterranean noises and wild gusts of wind, accompanied by a rain of ashes. An eye-witness told me that the volcano poured out a cataract ten times the bulk of Niagara, which carried all before it in its headlong course, and submerged the whole surrounding country. The torrent divided itself in two opposite directions, as if to give greater scope to its devastation and to make the confusion still more dire. One branch took a southerly course toward the city of Latacunga, situated twelve miles from Cotopaxi. On its way the torrent converted the plain of Callao into an immense lake. There is but a faint hope that the ruins of the palace of the Incas, described by Humboldt and all other travelers through the central valley of the equatorial Andes, have escaped the ravages of the flood. Near Latacunga the furious current tore up from its very foundations the cotton factory of Don Jose Villagomez, whose value was estimated at $300,000; crops, cattle, buildings, were swept away; the massive bridges of Cutuche and Pansalvo were destroyed, as well as a part of the fine carriage road (scarce equaled even in Europe) which connects Quito with the towns in the south of the republic.

The branch that headed toward the south of Cotopaxi devastated the prosperous and enchanting valley of Chillo, and in particular the estate of the Senor Aguirre, noted for having been the residence of Humboldt. There, too, as in Latacunga, arose the building of a thriving factory, which, only the year before, had been destroyed by fire and had just been repaired at great expense. The torrent rooted it from the ground, and bore it away in a thousand fragments. It is asserted that a mill of Don Manuel Palacios floated on the water like a ship at sea until shattered by the current. The loss in the valley of Chillo alone is estimated at over two millions of dollars, and the loss in other sections is equally great. It is likewise calculated that the number of the dead exceeds one thousand. Although the surroundings of Quito have been laid waste, the city itself suffered only from a rain of ashes and a complete darkness, which began on the 26th of June, at three in the afternoon. At Machache and other places the night lasted for thirty consecutive hours. In the midst of this opaque gloom one could hear the bellowing of the cattle and the cries of other animals who, deprived of their usual food by the shower of ashes, sought, in a species of frenzy, for the means of satisfying their hunger. Other beasts, frantic with terror, careered hither and thither as if in despair, and the piteous howling of the dogs pierced the air with its ominous sound. In Quito the darkness was as that of night; it was like that described by the younger Pliny in a letter to Tacitus, in which he relates the eruption of Vesuvius, and the destruction of Pompeii. "It was," he says, "as if the lights in a room had been extinguished." At Quito the shower at first was of coarse, heavy sand, which subsequently turned into ashes so fine and impalpable that they penetrated not only into apartments, but into the most carefully closed receptacles. In the depth of the darkness men and women, braving the rain of ashes, sallied forth into the streets, screening themselves with umbrellas and lighting their way with lanterns, and all the while these strange apparitions rent the air with their cries and prayers for mercy. The umbrellas, as well as the green eye-glasses used here on journeys, were no superfluous precaution, although they afforded but scant protection against the subtle power, which it was remembered had in many cases produced blindness during the eruption of 1843, and the rain of ashes of thirty hours that attended it.

From the outset the people had unanimously ascribed the disaster to a chastisement of heaven, brought down by the irreligion of the Government, which had arbitrarily closed the churches and deprived the people of those spiritual consolations that were made doubly necessary by the sad condition of things in general. The idea of a Divine punishment spread like wild-fire, and as the tempest raged more wildly this conviction gathered intensity, until at last groups of men, without a leader, without any concerted plan, and without arms, threw themselves upon the guard at the military hospital, while others attacked the guard stationed at the powder-magazine on the hill of Javira. There were but few troops in the garrison, the greater part having been sent to suppress the insurrection in Imbabura; but the assailants, lacking arms and direction, were promptly overpowered, with no further loss than that of two soldiers and two citizens. On the day following, before the city had recovered from its consternation, and while clouds of ashes still hovered in the air and pervaded the streets, five of the unhappy prisoners who had been taken during the tumult suffered the barbarous punishment of five hundred lashes. Some have died in consequence. The fact needs no comment. A number of respectable citizens have been arrested and are to be subjected to a court-martial. In the present wretched condition of Ecuador, ruined as it is by a series of disasters, the recent eruption is the culmination of its woes. Ten years of peace and prosperity, of which there is faint prospect now, will not suffice to repair the evils which a few hours have wrought in this unfortunate land.—*New York Nation Letter.*

THERE are some 700 carpet-making establishments in the United States which, in prosperous times, furnish employment to between 150,000 and 200,000 operatives, men, women and children. Thirteen million dollars invested in the business, which includes building and machinery, while $4,700,000 is expended yearly for wages. The annual production is valued at between $22,000,000 and $24,000,000. Philadelphia represents three-fourths of the business, and the other fourth is divided up in different manufacturing cities of New England, the two most prominently connected with carpet manufacturing being Hartford, Conn., and Lowell, Mass.

THE base ball mania has reached Paris. About forty Americans have formed a club, and the selected nines play frequently on Esplanade des Invalides. Mr. Washburn is an honorary member.

AN old bachelor probably wrote the following: "Twixt woman and wine, man's lot is to smart; 'tis wine makes his head ache, and woman his heart."

There is Danger Ahead

When those usually active little organs, the kidneys, are neglectful of their duties and grow sluggish. Fatty degeneration, Bright's disease, diabetes, and other dangerous maladies, are the result of neglect to remedy this inactivity by medicinal means. When the all important functions of the kidneys are imperfectly discharged, those organs need stimulating, and the best possible agent for that purpose—since it performs its office without exciting them—is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, in combination with its tonic and cathartic properties, possesses valuable qualities as a diuretic. Both kidneys and bladder are strengthened by it, and the vigor which it imparts to them, and the gentle but effectual impulse which it gives to their operations, is the best possible guaranty against their becoming diseased. The Bitters are invaluable in other respects as well as the above, since they remedy general debility, uterine troubles, chills and fever, dyspepsia, constipation, gout, rheumatism, and other ailments.

Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

ITS MANUFACTURE IN SAN FRANCISCO—AN IMPORTANT HOME INDUSTRY—ITS NUMEROUS USES—DESTINED TO SUPPLANT FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS—THE PACIFIC SODA CO.—THEIR OFFICE AND FACTORY—THE EXCELLENT QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT—THE SUPPLY AMPLE FOR THE MARKET.

From S. F. Journal of Commerce, Aug. 29.

Carbonate of soda has been found for ages in the soda lakes of Egypt and Hungary, and in other mineral waters. In the desert of Thalat, west of the Delta, in Egypt, is a pit twelve miles long and three-fourths of a mile in width, which is filled in winter with a violet colored water five or six feet in depth. When this evaporates in summer it leaves an incrustation of soda half an inch thick, which is gathered and utilized by the natives. Carbonate of soda is used in glass blowing, soap making and bleaching. It is produced in large quantities in Nevada. Nevertheless there was imported into the United States during the past year over 3,000,000 pounds. Sal soda is an impure carbonate of soda. A carbonate is a salt mixed with a base, and forms a carbonate of soda. Saleratus is a carbonate of potash, and contains a large quantity of carbonic acid. It is used extensively for cooking cakes, etc.

BI-CARBONATE

Of soda contains two equivalents of carbonic acid to one base—a supercarbonate—and is obtained by passing carbonic acid into a strong aqueous solution of crystalline carbonate of soda. This article is used largely among farmers, and all households, for cooking purposes, with yeast powder, etc. Formerly this article was imported almost exclusively from England, whence it still comes to our coast in large quantities. But until recently the soda producing regions of the Pacific coast have been comparatively neglected, and have ever superabundance a plentiful supply. At length, however, capitalists and manufacturers are awake to the importance of meeting our demands nearer home, and saving duties, freights and handling expenses. Within a few weeks, after numerous experiments and a heavy outlay in fitting up manufacturing works,

THE PACIFIC SODA CO.

Have come into possession of the secret of producing bi-carbonate of soda equal to the most superior imported article and at much less expense. And because of the excellent quality of their production, and their ability to put it on the market much lower than the ruling rates for foreign imports, this company are fully determined that no outside supply shall be able to compete with them, but shall ultimately be entirely from this market, supplanted by our own home manufacture. This will be a great gain to consumers among our own people, and for foreign producers will turn elsewhere for a market. The Pacific Soda Co. is

A STOCK COMPANY,

And has 2,000 shares at a par value of $100, or $200,000. Aaron Bond, who has been in business in this city the past 15 years, is the President, and W. H. S. Chaffee is secretary. Mr. J. S. Doe is the Treasurer and principal owner of the stock and property, and is well known in the business community in connection with the cash and door business, in which he has long engaged in this city on a large scale for more than a quarter of a century. The company have their office and warehouse at 38 California street, and their factory on Berry street, between Fourth and Fifth. It is only three years since they started the business, but only recently that they have perfected arrangements for the production of a pure bi-carbonate of soda. The company own 160 acres of land in Churchill county, Nevada, 20 miles from Wadsworth. On this land is a bed of 14 acres in basin-like form, surrounded by high bluffs. In the center of the bed are two or three springs of

WARM SPRINGS,

From which the soda is obtained. Natural vats, or trenches, are dug and filled with water, which the warm winds of summer, when the thermometer at 140 degrees, cause to evaporate, leaving the crystallized soda, which is pulverized by stirring, put into sacks and brought to our city, where it is sold by the Nevada Company—all of whose property now belongs to Mr. J. S. Doe—to the Pacific Soda Co., in whom he is also the principal stockowner. The sacks then go to the factory on Berry street, where they are stored, for reduction. Mr. Doe recently sent a large quantity of the crude soda to England to be tested, and it was so pure the manufacturers could hardly believe it genuine.

THE FACTORY

Is 67x120 feet and two stories. It contains an engine, in vats and a gas chamber in which the bi-carbonate is produced from the crystallized by the injection of gas. The company now have facilities for turning out 50 tons of bi-carbonate monthly, exclusive of other productions of carbonate of soda, etc., and they are prepared to increase their operations according to the demand. At present they employ about $20,000 capital in the manufacture. Up stairs the first room is devoted to packing up the bi-carbonate in packages and boxing for the market. Here also are the labels, stencils, etc. Back of this is the testing room, and in the rear the drying room. Outside the factory are numerous hogsheads filled with sacks of soda. Near by are piles of limestone and casks, used for boxing purposes. The process of

CRYSTALLIZATION

Of the soda is very interesting to observe. The pieces are offered of very fantastic formation in the vats, and the edges are smooth, pointed and frosted. At present from 25 to 30 tons of bi-carbonate of soda are used monthly in San Francisco, and it is not difficult to perceive what a saving there must be to the consumers when this is obtained at a much less cost than the foreign article and just as good. Of course some bi-carbonate manufacturers have greatly injured the trade in the local production by the use of adulterations which have reduced the percentage to about 75. Thus by increasing the quantity, regardless of the quality, they have been able to undersell the foreign greater article. This, however, is very shortsighted policy. But now the Pacific Soda Co. produce the pure bi-carbonate of soda at a less cost than the foreign or domestic adulterations. The company manufacture

SAL SODA,

Soda ash, yeast powder, washing powder, saleratus, carbonate of soda, bi-carbonate of soda, etc., and promptly fill all orders. Some dealers have been slow about patronizing a home industry like this soda production lest it should prove a failure by the time it was fully introduced. But the Pacific Soda Co. will be permanent, and has ample capital and business capacity to back it and sustain it. Therefore merchants need have no hesitation about sending their orders to this firm. And those doing so express themselves highly gratified and satisfied with the quality of the production.

Purchasing Agency.

Ladies who are desirous of having goods purchased for them in San Francisco can do so by addressing Mrs. W. H. Ashley, who will send samples of goods for their inspection and approval. Would say that I am an experienced dress-maker, and have the advantage of buying at wholesale, and would give my patrons the benefit of same. Goods purchased and sent C. O. D. Send for Circular. Any information in regard to styles cheerfully given. Would add that I have a first-class establishment for Dress-making, and am prepared to execute country orders with dispatch. Address MRS W. H. ASHLEY, 130 Sutter street Room 31 San Francisco.

PHYSICIANS of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle.

VALUABLE AND RELIABLE.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are invaluable to those exposed to sudden changes, affording prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, etc.

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"WHAT a Little Girl can Make with Wood Splints," 40 different patterns, size 10x15, two sheets, 12 cents, postpaid. 30 cents per doz.; $2.00 per 100. J. JAY GOULD, 34 Bromfield street, Boston, Mass.

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H. S. COOK, Manufacturer of Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, 415 Market St., San Francisco. Satisfaction Guaranteed. The Finest Lacing in Cut Strings or Sides always on Hand. Mail, Express and Bellion Bags. Send for Price List.

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