False Pride as to Work.

Many of us see a great deal of the distress which is so much talked of this year, and we feel fired with zeal to help this one or that one out of his difficulties. You hear of a poor man who has a family to support, and who has not earned a cent for the last week. You go from place to place seeking work for him, and at last, not where you are looking for it, but among the sufferers from the hard times, you accidentally hear of a lady who is quite willing to hire a man to do some work which she is anxious to have done, but she cannot afford to pay much. You directly think of your poor *protege* and are sure he will jump at the chance of making fifty cents by a day's work, besides getting a good meal. At great trouble and inconvenience to yourself, you find him. He is "glad to hear of a job," but at the mention of fifty cents a day, draws himself up with, "I niver did a day's wurruk under wan dollar, and generally it was two." In vain you tell him that fifty cents is better than nothing, and even the good dinner is worth working for.—You go home fairly discouraged, and feeling as if you can never take such an interest in a "case" again.

A note awaits your arrival. Your dear friend, Mrs. Caritas, wishes to interest you in a very sweet young widow. The young woman is left with two children to support. She is not homeless, as she has a nice little house, but quite penniless. Can you think of anything for her to do, or interest any ladies in her? Your chilled heart warms as you think of the young widow, "ready to do anything," as your friend says. Yes, you will work for her; she has no settled sum that she can earn. You go from house to house and talk of nothing but "work for a young widow," till, if you but know it, "Kate's widow" is the bugbear of all your friends. But your zeal is rewarded. A lady wishes to find somebody who will take the entire charge of the children's wardrobe, cut and make both underclothes and dresses. It is a case a little out of the common run. The lady is willing to pay well, but stipulates that whoever takes the matter in hand shall come every Friday, from ten to four, to mend for her. The pay is really good, for the lady feels interested in your widow, and you write to Mrs. —— to come to your house at her earliest convenience. You tell the whole plan to her. She listens carefully, and to your astonishment, instead of saying, "When shall I begin?" she asks, "Do I go to her house every Friday on the footing of a seamstress?"

You are taken aback as it strikes you that her children's "footing" ought to be the chief matter of anxiety to her. You try to answer patiently, "The lady is very kind. There has been nothing particularly arranged, only she wished to have you there to mend, and she said there might be some stains to take out of dresses, or any such little matters." "She must be looking for a kind of lady's maid, and I don't think"—

And so it ends. The last you heard of the widow, she was struggling along, making bonnets in a very private way for a few friends, and being helped by one and another. You are discouraged, but you have by no means exhausted the number of people who "can't do this," because it "might seem" such and such a thing. There are gentlemen who have earned their thousands, and because they can't earn them now, will not earn anything. "I am worth at least twenty-five hundred a year," one of them said to me, "yet I might go for twelve hundred." A great come down, but, in the meanwhile, waiting for the twelve hundred, he will not earn a dollar or two a day, so let his wife teach or sew to earn a pittance till his talents are appreciated.

Look on the other side. There are men to-day working for six hundred a year, who are really worth twelve hundred; but they say nothing. They work on and on. A chance comes of making an extra five dollars by extra work. Mr. Dooless, who is waiting for the twelve hundred dollar salary, wouldn't think it worth while to make that five dollars; but the other works at night and makes that extra money. Gradually people get to know him as a man who is always ready for work, who never refuses because the pay is light; and one and another, who have an uneasy feeling that, driven by the hard times they have not paid him as well as they ought, introduce him to better-paying people and gradually he gets more and more.

There are women who, having children to support, or husbands to help, put their pride in the dust and stand upon it—their foolish pride, I mean, not their good honest pride of independence. That foolish pride squirms and twists and sometimes almost gets up, but—how the brave woman stamps on it! She will sew or read, write or keep boarders. If you ask such a one what she considers her work worth, her answer comes promptly, "What it will bring." She sets no value on herself, as far as money is concerned, nor does she feel bound to pursue one beaten track. One week she corrects proof—it happened a proof-reader was sick, and somebody, knowing she would jump at any chance of work, let her know of the opening. The next week she is at her sewing machine—a friend's eyes are weak, and she happened to say she was looking for a seamstress. At once our heroine (for are not such heroines?) stamped on her pride, which squirmed horribly, and said, "Remember, she was your bridesmaid, and doesn't know how very poor you are. You'd pretend you *knew of a seamstress*." Down came the foot, and the words were spoken bravely: "If I may take the work home, I shall be very glad to do it." Another time there is sudden sickness, and a nurse is required. She goes; and so, gradually, she acquires a reputation for intense earnestness in fulfilling her duty—that of earning money for her children—and, one thing leading to another, she learns how to support her family comfortably and with ease.—*Hope Ledyard, in the Churchman.*

An extraordinary occurrence recently took place at a circus at Norwich, England. One of the performances includes a representation of Dick Turpin's ride to York. The "ride" as is well known, results in the death of Black Bess, and she is borne on hurdles from the circus. The mimic representation was converted into a reality, for when the grooms attempted to remove a mare, which figured as Black Bess, from the hurdles, she was found to be actually dead. When jumping the turnpike gate she fell, and no doubt ruptured herself internally, but she got up and was ridden around the ring again, when she cleared the gate and completed her part of the performance. That she was injured was not discovered until she was removed from the ring.

We justly call those men our masters from whom we always learn; but not every one of whom we learn deserves this title.—*Goethe.*

Russian Villages.

It is generally thought that Russia is a vast and absolute despotism, ruled over by a single autocrat will, and that the Russian people, having no voice in their own affairs, have nothing to do but to obey the mandates of the Czar.

While it is true that the Russian Empire is an absolute one, and is the only nation in Europe which does not have a general Parliament to make its laws and restrict the power of the sovereign, it is an error to suppose that the people have no voice in their political, or, at least, their local affairs.

This is seen by the very peculiar and interesting organization of the Russian villages. Russia, indeed, may be called a nation of villages. It contains very few large cities, and throughout that vast country, comprising nearly one-half of the entire continent of Europe, there are only about one hundred and fifty towns whose population exceeds ten thousand.

All over that wide extent, however, are clustered the villages which contain the bulk of the Russian people. Far from being sparsely settled, as many think, European Russia contains as many people to the square mile as that part of our own country which lies east of the Mississippi River. The country is fairly dotted with busy little communities, and are quite distinct from the large towns.

How are these villages governed in their local affairs? Not by agents and mayors sent from St. Petersburg to rule them, but by their own free votes and action.

The Russian village elects not only its own executive officers, but its own judges. It has its local legislature, elected every three years, in which nobles and peasants sit together as equals. Great landed proprietors and their former serfs are to be seen side by side in this body, and the vote of the serf is as good as that of his former master.

There is a yet more curious fact in relation to these self-governing villages of autocrat Russia. They are one and all corporations, which hold the entire land on a perpetual lease, and each inhabitant owns, not a plot of land, but all the land, in common with his neighbors. The land is parceled out among the villagers not to own, but to cultivate, and the products of the fields belong not to the man who raises them, but to the village which disposes of them. Then the village, as a corporation, maintains and supports all the inhabitants, pays the taxes to the general government, and provides for the poor and helpless.

Another singular fact is, that no inhabitant can leave a village without its consent, or unless he pays a certain sum; and that, when a village becomes overcrowded, it sends out a colony to some unoccupied tract, where a new village speedily grows up.

The tie between the parent village and its colonies is a very strong one, and not seldom a colony which does not flourish returns to its old home, and is received with open arms. About ten years ago one of these colony villages was entirely burned down; whereupon the people returned in a body to the parent village, which was two hundred and fifty miles away.

These villages choose and pay their own police, establish schools, take measures for the general health, watch the crops and see to it that each man does his proper share of work.

Thus their local government is as independent of the Czar, in most respects, as that of the New England towns is independent of the President of the United States.

The great measure of the emancipation of the serfs, which, having been gradually and carefully prepared, finally took place in 1861, added no less than twenty-five millions of free villagers to the producing force of Russia.

One important result of this system of village government is, that outside of the cities and towns, which, as we have seen, are fewer in comparison to the total population than in any other civilized country, scarcely a beggar or pauper can be found in Russia.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Beauties of Ireland.

We know, of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and that the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered our imagination that there was any where in the world to be seen such verdure as charms the eye to look upon, in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, the fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dotted over with sheep of the purest wool, the hillsides, rising up into mist-shrouded mountains, are all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green. But Ireland should also be called the "Flowery Isle." There is not a spot in Ireland where blessed nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has one—not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendrons, down to the smallest floweret that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, so richly yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be bare or barren; the silk-worm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to "drop its web of gold;" the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet-scented pink, and especially the white variety adorns the landscapes and the gardens; wall flowers of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the mural supports; the beetled cliffs of the North Lea are fringed and softened with lovely flowers, and if you kneel anywhere almost on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well-nigh invisible flowerets, red, blue and yellow, wrought into the very woof and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to living loveliness every point. Springs and brooks, containing water as clear as crystal, are very frequent, and serve greatly to heighten the delight of the admiring traveler.

The womanly woman is not ambitious of personal display outside the perfect conduct of her house and her own legitimate beauty; she is fond of her home and of her domestic duties, she respects her husband, and she takes care of her children, whom she looks after, guides, influences, and educates into noble men and women. She is not of the silly sisterhood who think housekeeping a degradation, and who would rather do the third-rate work of men than the best of that which nature and society have apportioned to themselves.

The trustees of the Iowa Agricultural College have placed the kitchen of that institution under the charge of the teacher of domestic economy, and this year, each young lady in the junior class will have to spend one morning each week in the kitchen for practical instruction.

A Merchant's Progress.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Bulletin* writes:

The mention of Emma Abbott's name inevitably suggests some anecdotes I heard recently concerning Mr. George G. Lake, whose elegant mansion on Fifth avenue she makes her home here, and to whom she is glad to be indebted for much of the material encouragement that enabled her to pursue her career. Mr. and Mrs. Lake keep an apartment in their house which they call the "Abbott room," and which they have decorated with a number of objects of art, including a portrait of its occupant, painted by Frank R. Carpenter. Mr. Lake is one of the remarkable men of New York. He is well known as the senior member of the Broadway dry goods house of Lake & McCreary, but he retired from active business some years ago. He is to-day a millionaire.

Mr. Lake came to New York a poor boy from New England. He obtained a situation in the old house of Ubsdell & Pierson, and, in the course of time, made a contract for three years at five hundred dollars per year, or an aggregate of fifteen hundred dollars for three years. Just after making this contract he was called on one day by Mr. Crist, of Spies, Crist & Co., who said to him: "Mr. Lake, we have had our eyes on you for some time; your fidelity and application to business please us. We have been looking for just such a man to take charge of an important department of our business. We offer you three thousand dollars for the first year, five thousand the second, and seven thousand the third." Mr. Lake replied: "I am obliged to you, Mr. Crist, for your good opinion, but I cannot accept your offer." Mr. Crist was surprised. "Why not, Mr. Lake?" "Because I just made a contract with Ubsdell & Pierson." "But not on such terms as we offer you, Mr. Lake?" "No, certainly not," replied the young man. "Is your contract with Ubsdell & Pierson in writing, Mr. Lake?" "No, sir." "Well, then it is not binding," said Mr. Crist. "It makes no difference," was Mr. Lake's reply; "I have given Ubsdell & Pierson my word." The years went on, Mr. Lake supporting his wife and child on $500 a year. They boarded on Canal street at $8 a week. Near the end of the three years Mr. Pierson one day said: "Mr. Lake, we wish to say to you that we are much pleased with you. Among all our young men you have been the most faithful. We know where you go. When your daily duties are over you go home. We are so much pleased with you that we have decided to offer you an interest with us." Mr. Lake replied, "I cannot accept it, Mr. Pierson." "Why not?" "I have no capital and I will not borrow." It was Mr. Pierson's turn now to be surprised. "But, Mr. Lake, you will stay with us." "I will stay, Mr. Pierson, but you must make it an object." Mr. Lake then for the first time told of the offer of Spies, Crist & Co., three years before. This he had kept to himself, as faithful to his duty at $500 a year as he would have been at $5,000 or $7,000, though he could not always keep out of his mind the tempting offer he had put aside.

Mr. Pierson said, "Mr. Lake, on what terms will you remain with us?" "I can not both buy and sell the same thing, Mr. Pierson. If my services are desired by you, make me an offer." They parted. The next day Mr. Pierson said: "Mr. Lake, my partner and myself have determined to make you this offer—$10,000 per year for ten years." "All right, Mr. Pierson, I accept." And so by fidelity and patience on $500 per year, George G. Lake laid the foundation of his fortune. He is one of God's noblemen. His heart is warm with sympathy for the struggling and the suffering. He is an enthusiastic lover of music, and was the largest subscriber in Dr. Chapin's church to the fund for the musical education in Europe of Miss Abbott, in whose success he has the most unbounded faith. He has many fine pictures, including, perhaps, the finest example of Thomas Cole in New York. He has several Bougereaus, a superb Van Epps, of Antwerp, etc.

A number of his pictures came from Jay Cooke's "Ogontz Palace," the famous country-seat of the great Pacific railroad financier, near Philadelphia. There is a curious history of one of these paintings hanging in one of the upper chambers. It represents the island home of Jay Cooke, in Lake Erie, "Gibraltar," and was painted by a lady of Ohio, who spent a year upon it. The price not being stipulated when the commission was given, the lady thought her services and the picture worth $5,000. Cooke stood out about it. Chief Justice Chase, to whom Cooke largely owed his fortune, befriended the lady and advised him to pay her her price. Cooke said it was a swindle, and he would not pay any such price. Finally he sent Cogswell, the artist, on to New York with the painting, with instructions to exhibit it to Durand and Huntington, former Presidents of the Academy of Design. They said $1,000 would be a fair price for the painting. This, I believe, was all Cooke would agree to pay, and it was finally accepted. Now comes the *denouement*. At the great sale of Jay Cooke's pictures this identical painting of "Gibraltar" was knocked down to Mr. Lake, who knew nothing of the history I have sketched, for $35.

An Old Berlin Story.—The elders of the gossipy critics have only to tax their memories a trifle to go back to the hilarious days of Mlle. Sontag and Baron Rossi. Theirs was a love match which provoked acres of broad German grins and lots of scandal. It was a feast which the gossips of 1830 fully enjoyed and have never forgotten. Henrietta Sontag was then in the flower of her beauty of youth and charm of song. She had long declared herself invulnerable to the arrows of Cupid, but she was human after all. Wherever she went it was noted that the Baron Rossi was at her heels. If she arrived in Berlin by one diligence the devoted Baron was sure to arrive in the next. The same thing at Hamburg, the same at Paris, the same at St. Petersburg—until the Berlinese made fun of poor Sontag and called her persistent follower Baron "Montag." When love's secret began to leak out in spite of all precautions, and scandals took the place of harmless jest, they linked Lady Sunday and Baron Monday together, but it turned out that the parson had joined them in advance, so that all the calumniators and jokers on Sontag were figuratively knocked into "the middle of next week." Although nearly half a century has passed one will occasionally encounter an old beau in the Thiergarten or the lobby of the opera, who will smile thoughtfully as he taps his snuff-box and say, almost sadly, "Nobody sings like Sontag, and no one ever will."

Be just before you are generous.

The Debris of the System

Must either pass through its natural channels of exit, the bowels, the kidneys and the pores, or, in default thereof, poison and disorder the fluids of the system. In order to effect the complete expulsion of this dangerous refuse, the organs through which it passes off must be active and unobstructed. Fortunately there is a certain means of rendering them so when they are not. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stimulate the action of the excretory organs, and by diffusing a genial warmth through the circulation, encourage moderate perspiration. By this triple effect the exodus of the foecal and other waste matters are encouraged, and the system freed from peril it would otherwise incur. The action of the bowels which follows the use of this beneficent alterative is easy and unaccompanied by griping, and its stimulative effect upon the urinary organs very conducive to their local health.

Piles or Hemorrhoids: Their causes and how cured without tying, burning or cutting, and without pain. Send for circular. No charge whatever if not cured. Dr. Van Hummell, Parlor 9, Cosmopolitan Hotel, S. F.

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Are located at Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25 First street, San Francisco, and were established about the year 1850-'51, and were at that time known as the "Sutter Foundry." It was considered quite a large establishment in those days, although it did not employ over 12 or 15 men, while it now employs five or six times that number. It occupies 93½ feet by 137½ feet.

Here are made the celebrated Golden State Suction and Pressure Blowers, that are so deservedly popular among miners for their power in reduction works and to ventilate mines. Here are made the Frue Concentrators, which have been found to operate so successfully in separating and concentrating valuable ores. Few people have any idea, outside of the professional miner, what a perfect machine this is, separating as it does so thoroughly, and yet so mechanically, all the valuable materials at one point, and carrying the waste matter and "tailings" to another.

This firm make almost every description of iron work. They are engaged in making a quantity of castings for the "Napa Consolidated Quicksilver" mine, and the Oceanic Company's mine, as well as for several important mining and other enterprises. Mining and milling machinery and reduction works seem to be their specialty.

The excellence of the work turned out of this establishment, and the good old-fashioned business integrity displayed by this firm in their operations, commend it to all who have business transactions with it.—*S. F. Journal of Commerce.*

Notice to Farmers.

D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., manufacturers of Wheeler, Kirby & Burdick Mowers and Reapers, and whose Pacific Coast branch is at 254 and 256 Market street, San Francisco, wish us to say to all owners of old Kirby Machines that if they want *extras* for their machines the surest way to get them is to send *direct* to the *manufacturers*, box 1818, San Francisco. There is no *certainty* of getting them in any other way. Sending orders to other parties may cause a delay and parties may not get what they want. Farmers had better note this, as the Company wish to know where the old machines are and who owns them, in order to be ready with extras. Again they say, pay no attention to false reports sent out by "*sole agents*." You can reach the *manufacturers* by addressing D. M. OSBORNE & CO., box 1818, San Francisco. Parties who report that there are no Kirby extras in California and send letters into the interior to that effect, state that which is false.

Pianos at Low Prices on Easy Installments.

Blackmar & Davis, 950 and 952 Market st., San Francisco, are selling Seven Octave, Rosewood Pianos, with all modern improvements, for $350, which can be paid in small monthly installments. This is a reliable house, whose integrity and fair dealing may be depended upon. Besides which, both members of the firm are accomplished musicians, and know what they recommend to their customers. We consider it far more safe to put entire confidence in their selection of a piano than to buy of strolling "agents" who infest the country, coaxing and worrying people into purchasing inferior instruments, at prices that must pay their travelling expenses and salaries, over and above the real value of their goods.

The Globe Iron Works,

F. A. Huntington, Proprietor, is a notable establishment to all requiring machinery of any kind. It is located at Nos. 143 and 145 Fremont street, San Francisco. The size of the premises are 50 x 160 feet. Manufacturers of all kinds machinery from a patent office model to a one hundred stamp quartz mill, though saw mills and shingle mills are a specialty. They are now building a cylinder for the U. S. Mint and have recently shipped a saw mill machinery for the Madrona Land and Lumber Co., and as an evidence of their appreciation of the work, they have just received an order for duplicate machinery for the same company. Although very busy, yet like Oliver Twist is open to receive a "little more." This is just the place to get a job executed with dispatch.—*S. F. Journal of Commerce.*

A Medal Well Bestowed.

People who have used the Averill Mixed Paint need no more proof of its economy, beauty and durability than that afforded by their own experience. It has gained great celebrity throughout the United States and is now well known on the Pacific Coast, as is shown by the sales which increase from year to year.

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And its branches, has successfully treated more cases of human deformities of every description—Piles, Fistula, &c.—than any similar institution in the world. It received the highest endorsement of the profession, both of Europe and America, at the recent Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Western Branch located at 319 Bush street, San Francisco. The afflicted can obtain information by sending for circular.

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Parties holding policies in Eastern Life Companies in liquidation will find it to their interest to communicate directly with James Munsell, Jr., 224 Sansome street, San Francisco, he having established special facilities in New York city for collecting all such claims.

We would call particular notice to the advertisement of the Pacific Coast Medical House, and the low price of that invaluable Neuralgic and Nervous Remedy, Watts' Nervous Antidote; also the safety and convenience of ordering any thing through that House, as it is conducted by our most experienced druggist, and have it done as well as if in person.

In calling attention to a valuable book for business men, "Standard Facts and Figures," published by Morton & Dumont, 160 Fulton street, New York, we failed to mention the price, which is $2.00 per copy. Sent postpaid by the publishers on receipt of price.

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Who was so strict in his ways,
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—*To be continued.*

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