

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

" HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES DESIDE."

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

Terms, \$2 per yea., in advance

TOLUME VIII.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For the relief and cure of all derange-ments in the stom-ach, liver, and bow-els. They are a mild encrient and an els. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vege-table, they contain no mercury or mine-ral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevent-ed by their timely beir protection and relief, when required.

ind every land relief, when required, experience has proved them to be the saf-rest, and best of all the **Pills** with which est, and best of all the *Ft(ls* with which chet abounds. By their occasional use, st is purified, the corruptions of the sys-pelled, obstructions removed, and the machinery of life restored to its healthy Internal organs which become clogged rish are cleansed by *Ayer's Fills*, and reliant action. Thus incluient disease ed into action. Thus incipient disease ged into health, the value of which change, rekoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy hardly be computed. Their sugar coating them pleasant to take, and preserves their unimpaired for any length of time, so ey are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. in searching, they are mild, and operate disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or

hetions are given on the wrapper to how to use them as a Family Physic, he following complaints, which these curei-

the payer of and the store of appetite, they and he store its healthy to stimulate the store its healthy tone and action. a main restore its heating tone and action. In Liver Complaint and its various symp-Billions Headuche, Nick Head-the Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bil-a Colic and Billious Fevers, they should describ taken for each case, to correct the mediation or remove the obstructions which

Desentery or Diarrhoea, but one The is generally required. Rheumatism. Gout, Gravel, Pal-ation of the Heart, Pain in the de Back and Loins, they should be contin-softaken, as required, to change the diseased mat the system. With such change those

bropsy and Dropsical Swellings, and be taken in large and frequent doses since the effect of a drastic purge. Suppression, a large dose should be test produces the desired effect by sym-

Waner Pill, take one or two Pills to atkinner Pill, take one of two Pills to madgestion and relieve the stomach. grasional dose stimulates the stomach and sestores the appetite, and invigorates the in Hence it is often advantageous where ergs derangement exists. One who feels ally well, often finds that a dose of these orates him feel decidedly better, from their and renovating effect on the digestive states.

PREPARED BY I.C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE EYES OF AN IRISH GIRL.

You may talk of black eyes and blue-About brown eyes, and hazel, and gray; You may praise as you please every hue Known on earth since its earliest day; But no other eyes under the sun Can set poor human heart in a whirl, With their pathos and mischief and fun, Like the eyes of a bright Irish girl.

They are soft as the down on a dove, They are mild as a midsummer dawn, They are warm as the red heart of love. They are coy as the giance of a fawn. Tender, pensive, and dreamy as night, Bright and pure as the daintiest pearl, Yet as merrily mad as a sprite Are the eyes of a young Irish girl.

They can soothe and delight with a beam, They can rouse and inspire with a glance, They can chill and reprove with a gleam, That is keen as the flash of a lance.

To bring peace or the pangs of despair To one's breast, be he noble or churl, There is nothing on earth to compare With the eyes of a true Irish girl.

You may search cabin, cottage and hall. Thro' the loveliest lands that are known; But the loveliest land of them all Has no eyes like the eyes of our own. There are faces, no doubt, quite as sweet,

And as fair, under ringlet and curl, But no light like the splendors that meet In the eyes of a glad Irish girl.

Ah! Dame Nature was cruelly kind When she took from her tenderest skies The most exquisite tints she could find And bestowed them on soft Irish eyes.

For no other eyes under the sun Can set human heart in a whirl With their pathos and miscchief and fun. Like the eyes of a bright Irish girl.

[From Ballou's Monthly for October.] IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

Much has been said and written about the "Emerald Isle" and its inhabitants, and yet there is always about the subject a hint of fresh possibilities and new characteristics. Poets have sung in most elerant music the charms of their beloved "Green Isle of the Ocean." and the ferveut er than Uister. The snow rarely lies for rhetoric of Irish oratory strikes Lome, not any length of time, the spring is earlier, only to the hearts of Irishmen, but to the fruit ripens quicker, and the harvest is sympathies of the just and generous of all nations. The melodies of Moore and the the northern, and two weeks before the eloquence of a Grattan and an O'Connor midland districts. In the counties of Cork still ring in our ears, aud as we think upon and Kerry tender shrubs, such as bay, verthe woes of Ireland, we find ourselves inbena, fuschia, etc., grow with wonderful luxuriance, and the native arbutus envoluntarily repeating the well-known lines: There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin. riches the wild scenery of Killarney and The dew on his thin robe was heavy and chill. For his country he sighed, when at twilight re-Glengariffe. The greatest defect of the To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill : climate is its moisture; but this varies greatly in different localities. The air on But the day-star attracted his eye's sad devo the western side of Ireland is much more For it rose o'er his own native isle of the ocean. Where once, in the fire of his youthful emotion He sang the bold authem of Erin go bragh. humid than that of the eastern, because it is exposed to the influence of the moist 'Sad is my fate! said the heart-broken stranger; The wild deer and welf to a covert can flee. But I have no refuge from famine and danger. A home and a country remain not to me. Never again in the green, shady bowers, Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the vapors of the Atlantic, which, attracted by the mountains, rest upon their heads and pour down rain into the valleys. The county of Dublin is wetter than that of Orec Wicklow because the clouds charged with

solid and reclaimed parts, and overflows their beauty, the lake district at Killarney large tracts of good land. A notable in- stands unequalled. The lakes of Killarney stance occurred in the county of West- are situated in the bosom of the mountainmeath, where the bog of Clara suddenly ous county of Kerry, and are yearly visited burst into the valley of the river Brusna, by hosts of tourists. They are three in and entirely ruined many hundred acres of number, of unequal size, and are surroundexcellent land ; and this was afterwards re- ed by varied, though generally mountainpeated in the county of Antrim.

All the descriptions of Ireland in earlier Lake, is by far the largest, and is bordered times agree in representing it as a thickly- on one side by the level cultivated country wooded country, and Spenser, in his "Fai- around the village of Killarney; on the ry Queen," has immortalized the scenery other side rise the Glena and Tomies along the river Bandon, which he mentions Mountains. In this lake there are a numas the "pleasant Bandon, woody-crowned," ber of wooded islands, one of which con. as it is to this day. But wherever the tains the ruins of an abbey, and another army of Cromwell passed, the forests were the ruins of an ancient castle. On the felled and the country laid bare, as the shore, toward the east, is the beautiful bogs amply testify, some of them supply- ruin of Muckross Abbey. Divided from ing large quantities of fir, which burns the Lower Lake by the fine wooded prowith a pleasant aromatic smell, and has montory of Muckross, but accessible by been used in place of candles. Other bogs two channels of level water, is the Middle have yielded only oak, and sometimes sal- Lake, also called Turk Lake, from the lou, and yew of great size, which is sus- name of the mountain at whose foot it receptible of a tine polish, and is used for poses. Aside from the islands which stud

cabinet-work. The rivers of Ireland are numerous and of water may be said to consist in the irvery fine, some of them forming lakes at regular promontories and slopes, generally certain points in their course, and falling wooded, by which they are surrounded, into the sea at the head of spacious bays. and above which the mountains tower in The country is rich in minerals, and its sterile grandeur. In many nooks of the quarries produce a variety of beautiful scenery elegant mansions look out upon marbles, as the black marbles of Kilkenay, the lakes ; in others the mountain streams the green of Galway, and the many-colored are seen descending in glittering cascades. of Fermanagh ; nor should its excellent The Upper Lake, the third of the series, is slates and wonderfully fine granite be pass- three miles from the middle one, on a

ed without notice. Scarcely any part of Ireland is more than the hills. A stream descending from one fifty miles from the sea, and owing to this to the other can be passed in a boat, and fact, it is blest with a climate famed for its one place in the passage is famed for the mildness, evenness and moisture. Deli- echoes which the notes of the bugle awake cate plants thrive in the county of Donegal, among the hills. In connection with the close upon the Northern Ocean ; arbutus lakes is a narrow rugged vale called Dunand laurestinus there grow finely, and loe, which is usually visited by those so myrtles so luxuriantly as to cover the walls fortunate as to view this fine scenery, that of houses up to the second story. On the more than merits all the praise and admirshore of Lough Swilley, near Ramelton, ation it has received both by tongue and the agapanthus and the fuschia live in pen.

winter in the open ground, and flower extremely well in summer. The southern tion of the island is considerably warm-

Saved by a Bear. For several mornings, just after day-break, two hunters, who had located their cabin on the banks of Stewart's creek, in the heart of the Kentucky wilderness, were aroused by the shrill scream of a panther, seemingly close by. It was at length deterous scenery. Lough Lane, or the Lower mined to hunt the animal, though one of the men declared his belief that it was an Indian ruse, by which they were to be drawn into an ambush. However, the fourth morning they quietly arose, seized their rifles, and taking separate paths, so as to approach from different directions, started to "stalk" the catamount. Unfortunately it proved to be as the hunter had feared. It was an ambash, laid by

four warriors, and the pioneer who first arrived in reach of the concealed rifles fell with a bullet through his heart. The other was, for the moment, more fortunate. Hearing the sound of firing, and realizing what the odds against him were, he turned and dashed away through the undergrowth, the surface, the beauty of these two sheets taking a course directly away from the cabin, in hopes of saving it from destruction. But two of the Indians, however, followed him, while the other two after securing the scalp of the unfortunate hunter who had fallen, made at once for the cabin, to which, after plundering it of all that was valuable, they applied the torch, and it was soon consumed. In the meanwhile Humphries-such was the hunter's name-succeeded for two or three miles in maintaining his lead, and would probably have shaken higher level, and entirely embosomed in them off entirely but for an untoward accident. In attempting to leap across a small stream, the banks of which were steep and high, he missed his footing, and only by a powerful effort prevented himself from being hurled to the bottom.

As it was, he found that he had strained his knee to such an extent as to render it almost a matter impossible to further continue his flight. But life is a great stake to struggle for, and although suffering the greatest agony, yet Hamphries continued to keep slightly ahead of his pursuers. At RESISTING THE EVIL ONE .-- At a camp length, after descending quite a hill, he cntered upon a level bottom, at the other side

The Troubles of John Smith.

Why will the Smiths, man and wife, go on naming the majority of their offspring of us in some of the arts of civilization, but "John ?" It is exceedingly stupid, and it in most of the liner and higher kinds of art, is about time to put a stop to the practice. as surgery, etc., their proficiency is little re-For Mr. and Mrs. Smith to name their son John is to send him forth nameless into the world. He is a digitless cipher. We yesterday morning had in our Police Court to report the following item :

John Smith, arrested by officers Lloyd and Iby, on a charge of petty larceny; dismissed.

Then came pouring forth scores of notes from distressed and outraged John Smiths. The poor fellows are obliged to parade before the public not only their trades and troubles, but also their infirmities, in order that the public may not mistake them for thieves. The following are only a few of the notes we have received, and are taken at random from the avalanche that covers our table :

EDITOR ENTERPRISE :-- Please state that the John Smith mentioned in your Police Court report this morning--the petty-larceny fellow-was not John Smith who does night work, and oblige Yours truly, JOHN SHITH

EDITOR EXTERPRISE :- Will you be kind enough to state that the John Smith arrested yesterday for petty larceny was not John Smith who drives the swill cart. Yours. JOHN SMITH.

REPORTER ENTERPRISE :-- Please say that the John Smith arrested for stealing was not red-headed John Smith, the tinker. Respectfully, JOHN SMITH.

MR. LOCAL :- You will oblige me by saying that one-legged John Smith is not the petty-larceny cuss who was in the Police Court yesterday. Your obedient, JOHN SMITH.

MR. ITEMS :- Be kind enough to say that the John Smith up yesterday for theft was not the Smith commonly known as "Lying Jack Smith, from Poker Flat." I remain, etc.,

JOHN SMITH.

LOCAL TITEMS :- Please correct your police

In priority of time the Chinese are ahead moved from half-savage bungling. A correspondent of the Cincinnati "Commercial" describes Chinese dentistry, and gives us an

A Chinese Dentist.

NUMBER 35.

idea of what the Shanghal tooth carpenters amount to as professionals : The native dentists are the merest charlatans, and practice as magicians and curealls. They insert artificial teeth of the seahorse, which are kept in place by copperwire wrappings or fastenings to the adjacent natural teeth, and charge about three cents per tooth for the operation. Teeth are extracted by a hocas-pocas process which the dental impostor calls "coughing up." The method of extraction is this : The dentist applies a white powder represented to be the salt extracted from the sweat of the horse. Dr. Eastlake found this white powder to be nothing more or less than arsenic, which causes the gum to slough, when the

tooth is easily removed by the operator's fingers.

But the Chinese method of curing the toothache was what puzzled him most, and longest defied detection. The operations, it should have been stated, are all performed in a temple or in the space in front, under a large uml.rella, the idea being that religious ceremony is in some way connected with them.

Toothache is caused by a maggot which gets into the tooth somehow or other while the patient is asleep, or while he is laughing immoderately. It must be removed alive, or the patient will go mad. He is, therefore, placed on a seat and his head thrown back. The dentist inserts a long pair of forceps, and, after fambling around for a few seconds, produces between the nippers a little wriggling black maggot-the cause of the whole trouble.

Dr. Eastlake witnessed this operation repeatedly, but it was only after obtaining surreptitious possession of the forceps that he discovered the trick. He found that one arm of the forceps only was of iron ; the other was of bamboo, painted to resemble the other. In the hollow of the bamboo were found a number of little black maggots, probably obtained from decayed vegetables or decomposing matter. When necessary to do service, the operator simply squeezed the bamboo above, and the maggot was ejected from the small end of the instrament to the mouth, and then adroitly taken between the nippers and held up triumphantly before the gaze of the astonished and grateful patient relieved. The operations he witnessed were dispatched with astonishing rapidity, and the patients

TEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS a the Collector and Treasurer of Galwhip School District for the year end-F. J. PARMISH, Collector,-DR. mains Township from Collector ... \$ 83.91 loss 1 Inoxent, Treasurer,-Da. settlement.\$ 375.25 tion. gheny Twp... r C. O'Hagan. 55,101 43.51 y books sold 9.00 6.01 * (Burns and others) 5.0) Col'r F. J. Parrish 1,3[5.99-\$1,991.60 CR. 41,080,17

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Trensurer and claims due Twp. \$ 142.2 of Directors of Gallitzin Township hav the above accounts, find them to

MAT. DIGNAN, President S HUNTER, Secretary. [9-11,-8t.]

from City College! PITTSBURCH, PA. prough, practical education of the

middle aged man, having the largest and the best facilities for instruction of scollege m existence.

ents Received at any Time. regiving full information as to course ind of instruction, necessary expon-L. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal

LSTERING .- Having locanently in this place, (at the D. M. Chute,) the undersigned people of Northern Cambria and that he is prepared to do all USTERING, such as trimming car-and other vehicles, upholstering tomans, bedding, etc., and in fact hat line. Old articles of furn made as good as new in thi fect satisfaction guaranteed in larges moderate and work at FELIX WEBER. 1. 1874 - Jm.

ENDID TOWN PROPERTY E -A very elegant and com-Ebensburg borough will be rus. The House is brick and feet halls and basement wash d cellar divided into two apart 125x264 feet and is well set alts and shrubbery. Large Sta-three Buildings used as law rty is desirable for a large famiimprovement would make a INO. E. SCANLAN, Agent. 12. 21. 1874.-tf.

INISTRATION NOTICE. of JAMES FARREN, dec'd. given that Letters of Adminis-te of James Farren, late of the blington, county of Cambria, de-m granted to the undersigned by ordry. Persons indebted to said del to make payment forthwith, claims against the same will Authenticated for settlement FARREN, Administratrix. HARRA, Administrator. Sept. 11, 1874,-61

INISTRATION NOTICE. of JOHN MISEL, deceased tration on the estate of Joh roll township. Cambria county, ted to the undersegned, all per-aid estate are requested to make h, and those having demands will present them properly pro-mt THOMAS MISEL, Administrator, Sept. 4, 1874 -61

UNT NOTICE .- Notice is ven that the first and partial B. BONACHER, Esq., Assignce of ART, of Johnstown borough, has Prothonotary's Office at Ebens-

sweet hours. or cover my harp with the wild-woven flowers. And strike to the anthem of Erin go bragh.

Yet, all its sad recollections suppressing, "Yet, all its sad recollections suppressing, One dying wish my lone bosom can draw: Erin! an exile bequeaths thee his blessings! Land of my forefathers' Erin go bragh ! Buried and cold when my heart stills ber mo

tion! Green be thy fields, sweetcat isle of the ocean! And thy harp-stringing bards sing aloud, with

But notwithstanding the disadvantage under which Ireland has labored in the past, and which she feels in the present, her sons are generally as careless, happy and contented a set as one will often meet. Fortunately for them, nature has blest them with some qualities of mind or dispo-

es. The scenery of each of these provinces the genuine Irish or Celtic nature ; and

possesses a beauty peculiar to itself, but this it is, perhaps, that gives to the educated Irish so much artistic talent, either similar in one respect-there are few spots in literature or the arts. where the view is not terminated by lofty

rivers Nore, Barron and Suir take their rise. (The Irish word slieve, when applied to a mountain, signifies that it belongs to a range.) But the honor of being the Lighest mountain in Ireland belongs to Carran Tual, at Killarney, which is three thousand four hundred and ten feet above sea level.

fortile lands. The chief of these is the Progression is the universal law of nature,

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devotion, Erin mayourneen-Erin go bragh!"

sition that frequently soften the hard real ities of their condition, and enable them to look, proverbially, on the bright side, if there is one. * * * * The four great provinces of Ireland are: Leinster, on the east; Munster, on the many of the middle class, being of Saxon south ; Ulster, on the north ; and Con- descent, do not vary much from the same naught, on the west ; and these are sub- classes in Great Britan, but if any differdivided into counties, baronies and parish-

We all know something of the social hills or mountain grandeur. The highest

of the northern mountains is the Slieve state of Ireland-how the native owners Donard, which terminates the Mourne let their possessions to middlemen, and range in the county of Down, and which these let them again to cottiers, who conrises two thousand eight hundred and nine situte a great body of farming poor, who feet above the level of the sea. In the suffer from low wages, high rents and un-Slieve Bloom range, situated in the centre steady employment. All these things might of the island, and sometimes called the be remedied, and it is to be hoped that it

the sea dry and in sunshine.

of the middle classes have one common

Ard na Erin, or Heights of Ireland, the will be by wise legislation. The Irish peasaotry, with all their faults, are marked by many noble traits. Their bravery is undoubted, their hospitality a proverb ; they are affectionate to their parents and to the aged, charitable to the beggar, and show, even when it great distress, a dislike for soliciting charity. In some places the scenery of Ireland is Surely, a people possessing all these good rendered less pleasing by the extensive qualities are capable of attaining to a highbogs and morasses that encroach upon the er place than they have ever yet won.

Bog of Allen, in which the beautiful river and we venture to say that in the future of Boyne takes its rise, flowing thence to the nations there is hope for Ireland. The last class, but not the most miser-

ing to the large proportion of tannin which of these are professional beggars, some are oring matter and all impurities. Frozen they contain, and which possesses such a obliged by loss of work to become what sea water makes fresh water ice. If you they contain, and which possesses such a obliged by loss of work to become what is an obliged by loss of work to become what are called *walkers*, and others beg only freeze a basin of indigo water, it will make the found all there called *walkers*, and others beg only is are called *walkers*, and others beg only is a start and as white as that made of the Fart Indiana for the found all the

meeting, not long ago, a man clad in a thin linen suit, seated himself on one of ricketty benches beside a fat man, who occupied full one-third of the concern. When ready for the sickle a month before that of the services were ended the fat man arose, and the gentleman in thin linen suddenly began twisting about in a surprising mauner, while his countenance was significant of mortal anguish.

His actions attracted the attention of some of the brethren, and one of them, a solemn-visaged individual, who looked as though he had just swallowed a pill, approached the writhing body, and laid his hand on the man's shoulder and said:

"Brother, if you are resisting the cruel promptings of the Evil One, strive manfuly, and you will triumph at last. Remember Jacob wrestled with the angel, and -" "I dupno but he did," interupted the

gonized man, "but if Jacob had the seat of his trousers and a little of his hide caught in a consarned crack, he wouldn't feel like rain pass over Dublin toward the chanraslin' with an angel or any other critter!" nel, free from every obstacle, while those which cross Wicklow, striking upon the

A MECHANICAL WONDER .- A German mountains and hills, deposit their moisture jeweler of Amsterdam, New York, named upon their western slopes, leaving the eastern sides of the country between them and Schreeder, has completed a piece of mechanism which he claims surpasses anything of the kind in the world. It is a min-The laboring Irish and the larger portion iature mechanical city, being twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide. There are Celtic origin, and possess their own pecuhouses, castles, churches and stores in it, liar traits, by which they may be known just as they appear in almost any Europethe world over. They have much quickan city. People walk and ride about. ness of apprehensions and ingenuity, a Horses and wagons and tailway cars pass good deal of natural eloquence and wit, through the streets. Boats pass up and and much warmer affections than characdown the river, while some are loading and terize most European nations, but are liaothers unloading at the docks. Mills are ble to a peculiar quickness of temper which in motion. A fountain plays in a public is often the attendant of a lively and genpark, and a band of musicians fill the air erally amiable character. The upper, and with melody. There are also forts with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops with artisans at work in them, and pleasure gardens with people dancing in ence exists it is owing to the admixture of

hem.

Dos'T Do IT .- Don't invest all your money in lottery lickets. Give some other man a chance to draw a prize.

Don't tell an editor how to run a newsaper. Let the poor devil find out for him-

Don't loaf about the streets and expect the Lord to furnish you with your "daily read." He isn't running a bakery. Don't discuss scientific questions with a hightning rod man. His arguments are

reverally solid, and always pointed. Don't spend all your time in watching our neighbors. Every one should be selfish enough to devote a few hours to his own business.

Don't imagine that the Lord will call a first-class preacher to a church paying a though so many mighty arteries, is pouring econd-class salary. He doesn't treat his hildren so shabbily.

A CURIOUS FACT .- In addition to the fact that ice is lighter than water there is another curious thing about it which many persons do not perhaps know-namely, its purity. A lump of ice melted will become people who live near these bogs, no mias- able one in Ireland, which we would men- distilled water. Water in freezing turns ma injurious to health rise from them, ow- tion, is that of the common vagrant. Some out of it all that is not water, salt, air, col-

of which ran a stream, the banks of which were thickly lined by a heavy canebrake. Toward this he ran with what little strength there was left in him, and reached the edge John Smith lately divorced from his wife, of the brake only to find that it was so dense | and commonly known as "Cock-eyed Smith," that he could not, at any point near by, find a place of entrance. Turning off to his right he found where a large poplar tree had been blown down, falling directly into the cane, and reaching entirely across the

along the body of the trank, and then seeing a chance for a moment's hiding, he leaped down into the water beneath, and drew up under the bank, where the bushes were heaviest.

bed of the creek. Upon this he leaned, ran

Hardly had he succeeded in this when he heard the Indian spring upon the log, run rapidly forward a few paces, and then utter shrill whoop of surprise or exaltation. The keen-eyed red-skin had seen him as he crouched amid the flags and young cane. Another instant and his enemy would have been upon him, tomahawk in hand, when suddenly a new actor appeared upon the scene. A deep, angry roar, rather than a growl, broke upon the silence, and with open mouth and eyes flashing with rage, an old she bear, closely followed by her two cubs, dashed across the log and fastened herself upon the now frightened Indian. The fight upon the log was of short duration, and after a few fierce struggles the two combatants pitched over and fell, locked in

a deadly embrace, into the water below. What had become of the other Indian Humphries knew not, but finding that he did not appear, he crawled out upon the opposite bank, and leaving the redskin and his shaggy opponent engaged in a struggle for life or death, he made all possible haste to reach the block-house, some three miles distant. This he succeeded in doing, and, the next morning, returned to the scene of action at the creek. Neither bear nor Indian was to be seen, though the torn and bloody condition of the bashes on the bank solved to hire the woman before her, altold how fearful the combat must have been. Humphries was, on the whole, well satisfied, and for many years boasted that he was probably the only man in the wilderness whose life had been saved by a bear.

The English Language.

Morse's system of telegraphy is a powerful means of spreading the English language throughout the world. It is found that more matter can be sent in the English than in any other language. Its simplicity, conciseness, and strength, put it into the very fore front of the battle between Western civilization and the sleepy empire of the East. English capital invested in railroads, steamships, and lines of telegraphy, as the resistless power and uniting energy of all the English-speaking nations through the barriers of heathenism. Wherever English capital goes, there goes with it the English language-progressive, aggressive, dominant, and unyielding. Japan is about to adopt it as a national language: it is

rapidly spreading throughout India; it is calling pretty loudly at the closed doors of China; it is sinking along the shores, and around the islands of Polynesia. Australia is now connected with Europe by an

report of vesterday morning by saying that the John Smith up before Judge Marple yesterday for petty larceny was not the and you will oblige,

Respectfully, Jons Smith. MR. ENTERPRISE :-- I am no infernal thief? I wish you to state in your paper that the John Smith pulled vesterday for petty larceny was not John Smith from Idaho, commonly called "Sore-legged Jack."

> Yours, etc., JOHN SWITH.

As may be seen by the above struggles of the John Smiths to make themselves known, John Smith is no name at all. Indeed, it is worse than no name. Let Mr. and Mrs. Smith name their boy Ebenezer, Hippatodorus, Gabriel, Lacedaemonicus, Jedediah, or Epaphroditus, but let us have no more John Smiths-at least not for a generation or two, when there shall appear to be a demand for them.

For the comfort of the John Smiths who have asked us to set them right, we will state that the John Smith arrested on a charge of petty larcenv is better known as "Sack-egg Smith."- Virginia City Enterprise.

A Pleasant Place.

A good story is told at the expense of a somewhat inexperienced housekeeper in this city who found herself one morning without a servant to cook or wash. A few hours' trial convinced her that she must have help. and she started out in search of a girl. After calling at several places without success, she was passing one of the best residences in the city, and observed a tidy-looking woman cleaning the yard. Halting, she inquired of the woman whether she knew of a girl that could be hired. The answer was in the negative. The lady had by this time become desperate, and rethough she knew it was wrong to covet her neighbor's servant. In a low tone of voice she began to relate her troubles, and wound up by urging the woman to leave Mrs .---and come with her, offering her a dollar more a week than she was then receiving. The woman answered that she liked her

place, and could not be induced to give it up. And she added : "Besides, I generally sleep with Mr .-

and I don't think he would allow me to go away."

The lady departed, utterly astonished at what she had heard. Her feelings may be imagined when she afterward learned that she had been talking with the mistress of the mansion, and the wife of one of our most esteemed citizens.

Mrs. Partington's Mistake.

"My dear, where is my Morning and Evening Devotion ?" asked Mr. Paul Partington-meaning a small book with that title, in which he sometimes read.

"Here it is," said Mrs. Partington, producing from the closet a dark bottle, and setting it on the table with a clean glass. tall "Here it is, Paul."

He looked intently into her face to see if malice were actuating her, but he found all formance was essential to the success of the operation

hurried away, as that part of the per-

Horrors of a Coolle Ship. Everybody is acquainted with the many tales of horror which have made famous the coolie trade, but it is too generally thought that those horrors are no longer enacted. Still, the coolie ships, which are nearly as bad as the former slave traders, continue to ply on the Pacific ocean, as has been diplomatically divulged to the world in the recent celebrated case of the ship Marie Louise. This coolie trade is conducted especially between Macao, in China, and Callao, Peru, where the unfortunate and decoyed Chinese are used to extract the little guano yet remaining on the Chincha Islands, or to work on the new beds discovered at Macabi, La Independence, and other bays along the Peruvian coast. The ships engaged in the coolie traffic are almost exclusively Italian or Spanish. The last tragedy that occurred in connection with that trade, happened on the 8th of June last, on board the Italian vessel Napoleone Camarero, which sailed from Macao, with a crew of 40 men, 663 coolies for Callao, and 8,000 packets of fireworks. After a lapse of two days the interpreter discovered a plot among the emigrants to seize the ship. The captain immediately ordered one half of them to be confined in the hold, but the next day those who remained on deck armed themselves with knives, belaying pins, pieces of wood, in short, anything they could lay their hands on, and attacked the crew, who defended themselves with muskets and revolvers. The coolies then massed themselves on the forecastle and set fire to the vessel, heping that the crew would set to work at the pumps to extinguish the flames. During that time they had also freed their comrades and murdered the few sailors they could get bold of. The captain, seeing what they were doing, ordered the boats to be lowered, and left the ship with the remainder of his men. Some sailors who remained on board, with the doctor, the magazine man, and the interpreter, were unable to prevent the flames from reaching the fireworks, and the ship blew up, scattering the fingments of the mutineers in every direction under the very eyes of the escaped crew.

Two Gals and a Mare.

Two of Illinois's beautiful daughters, driving out on the plank-road near Chicago, were stopped at the toll-gate and asked for

"How much is it?"

"For a man and horse," replied the gatekeeper, "the charge is fifteen cents." "Well, then, git out of way, for we are

