

IN THE DARK.
 In the depths of midnight
 What fancies haunt the brain,
 When even the sigh of the sleeper
 Sounds like a sob of pain.
 A sense of awe and of wonder
 I may never well define,
 For the thoughts that haunt in the shadows
 Never come in the shine.
 The old clock down in the parlor,
 Like a sleepless mourner grieves,
 And the seconds drip in silence
 As the rain drips from the eaves.
 And I think of the hands that signal
 The hours there in the gloom,
 And wonder what angel watchmen
 Wait in the darkened room.
 And I think of the snuffing faces
 That used to watch and wait,
 Till the click of the clock was answered
 By the click of the opening gate.
 They are not there now in the evening—
 Morning or noon—not there;
 Yet I know that they keep their vigil
 And wait for me some day.
 —James Whitcomb Riley.

THE SUBORDINATE'S STOLE.

But His Superior Was Punished With Him.

Official responsibility in China is a very different matter from official responsibility in this country. In the Peking Gazette recently the governor of the Heuan province reported that some thirty boxes of bullets, weighing about a ton in all, being government stores, were deposited in a temple at Kai-feng Fu under charge of a soldier, subject to inspection twice in twenty-four hours by a petty officer. The soldier being very poor—for no doubt his pay was in arrears, as usual with Chinese troops—determined to help himself to these bullets, and proceeded to abstract them from the boxes at various times and sell them to a tinner, who melted them down. In this way the soldier gradually carried away the greater part of his charge, and then, seeing the theft must be discovered, sooner or later, determined to make it appear that the bullets had been carried off by outside robbers. In the middle of the night he took the empty boxes out and scattered them about in the street, leaving the temple door open.

In the morning the petty officer came round as usual, discovered the empty boxes, and believed the soldier's story as to a robbery having been committed in the night. He reported the theft to his lieutenant, the latter to the general, who invoked the aid of the civil authorities. As soon as they investigated the matter, they came to the conclusion that the real culprit, and he confessed. In the first place, the soldier, the actual robber, is condemned to penal servitude on the frontier—a sentence nearly, if not quite, as bad as death—and a flogging of 100 blows. The petty officer, who no doubt looked at the boxes twice a day, but did not take the trouble to see whether they were full or not, is condemned to receive eighty blows and is dismissed the service. The lieutenant is cashiered in order to be tried for connivance in the theft, but he disappears, and his case has been postponed until he is arrested on one of the warships out against him. Finally, the board in Peking is requested to determine the penalty to be inflicted on the general in command.

Here the chain of responsibility is followed up to the highest official concerned, and no one is allowed to say he had nothing to do with it; that it is impossible for him to concern himself with such details; that he does his best in selecting his subordinates, and does not guarantee them. This rolling of independence and responsibility runs from the canal coiler in the street right up to the emperor. Heaven punishes even the emperor if his subordinates misgovern, and if heaven continues the punishment, the people recognize the emperor's unfitness to rule.—London Times.

John Bright's Colored Guest.
 While the late Col. John W. Forney was in London as the commissioner of the centennial board of directors, influencing tradesmen to send exhibits to Philadelphia for the centennial exposition, he one day met Professor John M. Longston, the colored scholar, and having an engagement with Hon. John Bright the evening of the same day he insisted upon Longston's accompanying him. He did so, and was hospitably received by both Mr. and Mrs. Bright, says the Philadelphia Press.

As the evening wore away Mr. Bright became so much interested in the scholarly attainment of his colored visitor that he and Col. Forney were detained so late that their host and hostess entertained the gentlemen to remain all night. When the Irish servants, who for the first time saw a colored man, were instructed by Mrs. Bright to prepare two rooms for Mr. Bright's guests, they, according to the story as told by the lady herself, started in wonder, but obeyed the order without saying a word. "When the professor came down to breakfast next morning," Mrs. Bright said, "would you believe it, all the servants in the house ran up to the room which he had occupied and looked carefully over the sheets to see if he had blackened them. Mr. Bright always enjoyed the story."

Stonewall Jackson's successor.
 Gen. Walker, the famous ex-confederate, who succeeded to the command of Stonewall Jackson brigade after the latter's death, recently paid a visit to Gen. Isaac S. Wistar at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The first time the two veterans met was on the battle field after a heavy fight. Wistar had been badly wounded and lay upon the field unable to move any distance. A confederate private who found him in this plight, took to taunting him as he lay on the ground; ordering him at the point of the bayonet to move this way or that, in pure maliciousness. While engaged in this brutal mistreatment, Walker and his staff rode up and discovered the private's occupation. The general rebuked him bitterly and going up to Wistar asked if there was anything he could do for the wounded man. Neither knew the other at that time. They met after the war and became good friends, learning of their previous meeting by accident. Gen. Walker is now engaged in the development of Southern industries, and is said to be amassing a fortune.

The President's Exchange Reader.
 The official at the White House who does the president's newspaper reading and clipping is Benjamin Montgomery, the telegraphic secretary. He is one of the most valuable officers of the force, as in addition to his knowledge of telegraphy he possesses a wonderful acquaintance with men and measures, and is singularly active in clerical work. He now attends to a duty that was formerly performed by Col. Lamont, namely, perusing the newspapers of the country and transferring to a scrap book all articles regarded as worthy of the president's consideration, either because of their praise or criticism of his administration.—Exchange.

A Scotch preacher in London recently speaking of the frequent complaints of preachers for being dull, gave his hearers a little shot. "The fault is not that we are poor preachers, but because you are mighty poor stuff to preach to."

HOME AND HOUSEWIFE.

HOW TO CLEAN THE WINDOWS IN THE BEST WAY.

Take a Bright Day for it, but do it When the Windows are in Shade. Use no Soap and Keep the Water Warm. Adding Household Ammonia to Soften It.

The cleaning of windows seems to be a very easy matter, yet many housewives would prefer to do any other part of the housecleaning than this. As at this season of the year the whole house is supposed to receive a thorough cleaning, the windows must, to be sure, come in for their share. Never begin this work until all the paint is cleaned, but, more especially, that part about the windows. If the window glass is done first, it is almost impossible to wash the paint round it without smearing the glass.

Never wash windows on a damp day, although a cloudy one is not objectionable for the work. A bright, clear, sunny day is the best, choosing that part of it when the windows are in the shade. Windows washed while the sun is on the face are sure to be streaky, no matter how well they may be done, for the sun dries them quicker than they can be wiped, and, consequently, the water dries just as it is put on by the wash cloth.

Always dust the windows thoroughly, both inside and outside, before beginning to wash them. Use small, dry paint brushes to get into crevices and corners when out-of-doors.

Wash the inside of the window first, and it will be much easier to detect any defect when doing the outside. Take as much clear water as desired, but have it as warm as it can be conveniently used, without parboiling the hands, and add to it enough hot household ammonia to soften it. With soft cloth that is free from lint wash each pane of glass thoroughly, using a small pointed stick with a cloth on it to go into the corners.

Use old cotton to wipe with, and dry each pane immediately after washing. Where the water is quite hot, if the glass is not wiped immediately it will dry so that it will have to be re-washed ere wiping.

Where the ammonia is not convenient, use clear water, and never, on any account, use soap of any kind if you want your glass to be clear. After washing in clear water, a nice polish may be obtained by rubbing the glass with tissue paper, but where ammonia is used the latter gives a nice gloss without any extra work.

Baking soda on a damp cloth is said to be nice to give the windows a good polish. Cleaning windows with a cloth wet in kerosene is recommended by some for the same purpose.

In the general house cleaning it is a good plan to clean the outside sashes first, beginning the windows. Have a small, dry paint brush, and with it brush the blinds thoroughly inside and out; then take another brush of the same size and dipping it into clear water, go over the blinds with it, rinsing it repeatedly.

When done, change the water and rinse the blinds well with the clear water. Although this will be a small life-long work, the appearance of the blinds will well repay any labor spent on them.

A Pretty Book Case.
 The illustration from the American Agriculturist shows clearly how a simple pretty book case for a corner.

A strip of board, four inches wide and four feet long is sawed to the width of the shelves at each end. A piece of board two and a half feet long and eight inches wide, cut in any ornamental pattern, is attached to the top shell as a cornice, and a similar piece five inches wide to the bottom shell as a sort of frieze.

If preferred the pieces may be cut plain and covered with any bright colored plush that will harmonize with the curtains. A rod of hard wood, oiled or stained to match the shelves is fastened by brackets in front of the top shelf and provided with wooden rings to which the curtain is attached.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists. cow

Tax-Payers Take Notice.

Does prohibition prohibit? We claim it does not; the facts are on our sides. Consult your friends in Maine, Kansas and Iowa. They will tell you it is a farce and increases taxes. Consult your own interest by ordering *Wines and Liquors* direct from headquarters. We save you money; give you better and purer goods, fill orders more promptly, and prices are lower than elsewhere. Silver Ace absolutely pure wine, endorsed by physicians, used in hospitals. Only \$1.50 full standard quart. (one standard pure five, or 1/2 old, 2 1/2 quart. Overhead) 6 " 1.00 " 12 " 1.00 " 24 " 1.00 " 48 " 1.00 "

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 Sewing-Machine
 made in all parts, by the best workmen, and guaranteed to run for years. We will also send free a complete set of instructions, and a copy of our new book, "How to Sew," which will be sent to you free of charge. Write for it to-day.

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 1/2 & 1 Pint, Quart & 1/2 Gallon
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CATARH, Catarrhal Discharges and Hay Fever.
 A NEW HOME TREATMENT.
 Sufferers are not gradually aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks. N. B.—For catarrhal discharges peculiar to females (whites) this remedy is a specific. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent on receipt of ten cents by A. H. Dixon & Sox, 211 West King St., Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.

SALESMEN WANTED
 to canvass for the sale of Nursery stock; steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y. (Refer to this paper.) may 4

HOW IT WORKED.

"Good morning, Jack! why I haven't seen you for a month past. What in the world is the matter with you? You seem to have renewed your youth."
 "Well, Phil, I have. Don't you remember the last time I saw you, how miserable I was? Sick and blue, and in that sort of mood a man gets sometimes when he feels the most noble thing in life is to go straight to the devil."

"Not so bad as that, I hope; at all events you didn't go that way, you are looking far too happy and hearty."
 "Thank goodness, no! or rather, thank Vinegar Bitters. Do you remember that day I saw you last, when you recommended that remedy to me so persistently, and I was first vexed and then half convinced?"

"I remember it perfectly, and you needn't say another word upon the subject; your looks tell me that you took the medicine."
 "No doubt of it; everybody remarks upon my improved looks and temper; but I must really tell you all about it. I got the old style, as you recommended, and didn't mind the bitter taste at all. I finished the bottle in about two weeks, and was greatly improved, so much so that I determined to change off and try the new style."

"Well, how did you like it?"
 "You told me your wife preferred the new style, I believe; well, I must say I agree with her. I like the old style very much but the new is a finer, smoother, more expensive preparation."
 "I believe it is; in fact, I have heard so, and I wonder the McDonald Drug Company sell it for the same price they do for the old style, because it is really a very costly preparation."

"Well, that doesn't concern us. Who was it said that people fancied themselves poets sometimes when they were only bilious? No matter! I was only going to say that I believe people often seem wicked when it is only their liver, or their stomach, or some other cantankerous organ of the body so out of order they couldn't be good if they tried."
 "And if all the miserable dyspepsia, and victims of biliousness, headache and the thousand and one ills that flesh is heir to would only take Vinegar Bitters, what a happy world this would be!"

"I should recommend the new style."
 "I never go back on the old style."
 "Well, they can't pay their money and take their choice, for both kinds work admirably."

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VINEGAR BITTERS
 THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER
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The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain, invigorates the Nerves, regulates the Digestion and relieves a perfect food and regular outlet for the human system, which is so prone to restore perfect health. A beautiful book free. Address: R. H. McDONALD, DRUG CO., 511 Washington Street, New York.

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 Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp and Weakening Pains, relieved in ONE MINUTE by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first Cuticura pain-killing strengthening plaster, 25 cts.; 5 for \$1. At druggists, or of PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.
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In their different Store Rooms can be found a full and carefully-selected stock of every class of goods in their line of business, additions to which are constantly being made, so that their stock is always fresh and new. In the wide range of goods carried may be mentioned

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Ladies will find this spacious Store Room fitted up with every convenience for shopping, and a Stock that will equal in assortment that of the most complete Dry Goods and Millinery Stores in the larger cities. A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, etc., may also be found in this department for sale by the yard. Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc., are kept on the second floor, accessible by elevator. None but the best of Staple and Fancy Goods are handled, and "long measure" guaranteed.

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In this Department Heavy Stocks are carried, selected especially for the Johnstown trade. All goods are warranted to be of the very best material, well made, stylish and durable. The Stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods in general cannot be excelled.

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From the Hop nailed and Wooden Shoes of the workmen to the dainty Slippers of the lady, the stock in this department is complete, and customers will have no difficulty in coming to an "understanding." Only the best of leather is used in the manufacture of these goods, and they will be found at once stylish and durable.

Shoe Shop and Leather Department.

The second and third floors, with convenient entrance by highway from Washington Street, is the Shoe Shop and Leather Department, where Fine and Cheap Boots and Shoes are made to order, and where a large stock of Shoe Findings of all kinds, and a fine assortment of Upper and Sole Leather is kept constantly on hand.

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The stock of Groceries, Provisions, Etc., is unsurpassed in quality, and is always fresh, being turned over every month. Only the very finest Teas, Sugars, Spices, &c., in the market are purchased, and clerks are under orders to invariably give "down weight" and "heaping measures." The stock of glassware is large and varied, and from the common "Beverage" to the finest Porcelain and China Ware the assortment is complete. A open stairway leads from the Groceries to the Vegetable Department, where every variety of Seasonable Produce and Green Groceries is kept, including Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Oysters, Fish, &c. In the rear of the Grocery are the Hardware and Tobacco Departments, and the buyer is assured that he will be offered the very best goods at the lowest prices.

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The Tailor Shop occupies several rooms in the second and third stories of the building—entrance from the river side. The Cloth Room is well stocked with Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Etc., and also a fine assortment of the celebrated Woodvale Woollens, which are without a rival in the market. Clothing will be made to order promptly and in Fashionable style. Inferior trimmings are never used, and satisfaction is guaranteed in every instance.

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This Department is located just east of the Main Store Building, and is one of the best regulated Markets in the country. Particular attention is paid to the selection of every animal that is killed, from a lamb to a bullock. The slaughter is a model of neatness, is supplied with all the modern improvements, and while the Steaks and Roasts are always tender and true, an air of mystery does not surround the Sausages, Puddings, Etc., in the preparation of which the greatest possible care is exercised. Venison and all kinds of Game are kept in season.

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In this Department are kept a full assortment of Kitchen, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, from the lowest to the highest grades, and the customer will be promptly supplied with House Furnishing Goods of all descriptions.

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