# Edwin Forrest.

From Joseph Jefferson's autobiogra-phy in The Century we quote the fol-lowing: Edwin Forrest, with all his faults, had warm and generous impulses. I know of one instance where a poor, old actress went to him in distress. In In former years he had known her father and respected him. Touched by her ap-peal for assistance, he lent her a large peal for assistance, he left her a large sum of morey, with the almost certain 'nowledge that he would never get it back again. It was never made public; no one knew of it but the receiver and myself. The Forrest home has done much good, and is likely to do more; and those actors who either he are or he infimiactors who either by age or by infirmi-ties have been debarred the privilege of following their profession will naturally be grateful for this rich legacy.

Even in the days of his theatrical fame and prosperity Forrest was an austere man, and as he grew older he became morbidly misanthropical, holding himself aloof from all but his most intimate self aloof from all but his most intimate friends. The latter part of his life was embittered, too, by illness and the loss of public favor. Until the closing years of his career he had been blessed with perfect health; this became suddenly shattered, and the unexpected attack wrecked his dramatic power. He might have borne the stroke of illness, but to one whose imperious nature could not one whose imperious nature could not brook the faintest slight the loss of pub-lic admiration was a heavy blow; one, too, that would have shocked a wiser and more even tempered man than Ed-win Forrest. Still he toiled on, and was unjustly censured for acting past his powers. But what was he to do? His physicians told him that he must act if he would live: the wheel must be kept in motion or it would fall. His perform-ances in the larger cities was circan to ances in the larger cities were given to empty houses, while bright and youth-ful aspirants were drawing from him all his old adherents.

His former friends forsook him, and naturally, too: they could not bear the pain of witnessing their favorite of other pain of witnessing their favorite of other days declining night by night. No actor can hope to hold an interest in his audi-ence merely by what he has done in years gone by; in acting it is the present that the public have to deal with, not the past. To witness age and decrepi-tude struggling to conceal their wack. tude struggling to conceal their weak ness in the mimic scene is too painful. The greater our affection for the artist the less can we bear to see him suffer and go down.

In the vain hope of struggling on, the old tragedian sought "the provinces." Here the people flocked in crowds to see the great actor that they had heard of from their childhood; not with the faint est hope that they would find the grand-eur of the past, but from the curious de-sire to see a ruined tower just before it falls.

#### Nothing Saved.

A little boy was walking with his father one day. As they trudged along the father saw an old horseshoe lying in the road, and bade the boy pick it up

and take it along. The lad looked at the shoe carelessly and replied that it was not worth carry-ing, whereupon the father said nothing more, but quietly picked it up himself. He pretty soon sold the old iron for a

He pretty soon sold the old iron for a penny at a roadside smithy and invested the coin in cherries. The day was hot, and presently the man noticed that his son was beginning to cast longing eyes upon the box of cherries, but did not offer any to his son. He made pretense of cating them, and He made pretense of eating them, and dropped one to the ground as if by acci-

The boy picked it up quickly and ate it with a relish.

A little further on another dropped, and this, too, the lad lost no time in securing. So, one by one, all the cherries were dropped and picked up. "Well," remarked the father, when

the last one had been eaten, "it did not pay to pick up that horseshoe perhaps, but if you had stooped once for that you wouldn't have needed to bend twenty times for the cherries." The moral of the story is an old one, but more generally known than heeded:

"Lazy folks take the most pains."-Youth's Companion.

# A Hospitable Horse

A remarkable degree of intelligence and kindness to a stable companion is shown by a horse in Boston. One of the mounted police officers leaves his horse in the stable connected with the station on Blue Hill avenue, near Dudley street, while he answers to the roll call at noon and again at 6 o'clock. The officer fasand again at 6 octocs. The officer fas-tenshis horse to the post forming one corner at the head of another horse's stall, and as soon as the animal is tied, the other picks up a mouthful of hay, forces it through the iron grating about his stall and waits until his event has his stall and waits until his guest has

# THE BOYS OF CONGRESS.

THE PAGES AT THE CAPITOL AND WHAT THEY HAVE TO DO.

us Youths Who Know a Great Deal About Politics-Their Pay and Their Perquisites-"Tipping" in Large Figures. Pages Who Have Risen.

The pages of the senate and house are a sort of understudy to the statesmen. Each has some senator or member whom he admires and imitates, and it is not beyond the range of his ambition that he may some day occupy a seat in congress himself. They have a sort of fellow feeling for Senator Gorman and other statesmen who have risen from a seat on the steps by the vice president's desk to a chair in the legislative body. All the pages are statesmen in their way, and are up in politics. Their fate is depend-ent upon the welfare of their members, and they rise and fall with their party. In a Republican senate the boys are all Republicans, and in the house they come

and go as the majorities shift. The senate pages have a more secure tenure and hold themselves to be of a little more importance than the boys who wait on the representatives. But the latter profess contempt for a class of young individuals who don't take the chances of politics at every election, and pride themselves upon their own close alliance to their party's vicissitudes. They look upon the knee breeched at-taches of the senate as old fogies without knowledge of wire pulling. They are themselves au fait on all matters political

cal. They are the "legs" of the congressmen, but they have heads of their own that are crowded with schemes to their full capacity. They are not usually well up in book learning, but are well up on affairs of state. They enter public life at the mature age of 10 or 11 years, upon a salary of \$2.50 a day and such per-quisites as fall into their hands, and, if their political fortunes are good, remain their political fortunes are good, remain in service until they are no longer boys. Then they go out into the world to be Inch they go out into the world to be-come politicians, drummers, railroad presidents or congressmen, or else take a downward turn. They usually enter the field of politics, as they are familiar with all its branches. They are fully equipped for the position of senator or representa-tive, but deficient in almost all other use ive, but deficient in almost all other use ful knowledge.

The average page of 14 or 15 years old ounts in his wardrobe a beaver hat, a pair of knee breeches, a cigar case, a Lord Chumley overcoat and a horn handled cane. Many of these have a brilliant career during their tender years and have gone through all excesse mature manhood before they are es of enough to vote at any well regulated election

On the house side there are thirty pages, fifteen who sit on the right of the speaker to wait on the Democrats and fifteen on the other side to respond to the call of the Republicans. They are under the command of two chief pages, who have been promoted from the ranks, and a one armed captain, who is chief in command.

The chief page of the senate side is almost as old as the senate itself and is custodian of the snuff box and all the antiquities and reminiscences of that body; while the pages who are under command of Capt. Bassett are usually very small boys.

When a senator claps his hands half a dozen small boys rush out from different directions, coming to collision in the enter aisle, and the one who sustains the shock and picks himself up quickest nolds the secret conference with the senator and then with a pompous air starts off on a private mission-to the document room for a bill or to the library for a book

It takes almost as much political influence to be a senate page in congress as to get a foreign mission. The usual age is from 10 to 15, and very few remain after they are 18 Some of them, after outgrowing their

positions, have done well in the world, but many have acquired dissipated hab-its which have ended their career disas-trously at an early age. Familiar con-spicuous examples of success are those of Senator Gorman, ex-Representative of Senator Gorman, ex-Representative Scott, of Erie, and the late Representative Townshend, of Illinois, who became eminent in public life. Others have been quite as successful in business or profes-sional life, though not as well known.

Pages usually make considerable money and make it easily, and they spend it with freedom. Besides their salaries they turn a good many honest dollars. They complain in these days that they have not the opportunities they used to have for making extra money. Rich to be. The new member is the game LEADING

to be. The new memory is the game hunted by the page. On his first appearance in congress the member is liberal, if he ever intends to be so at all. The young men rush to wait on him then, and if he does not respond on him then, and if he does not respond quickly they know that he is not going to be a paying investment for them, and they are less assiduous in their attention afterward. As a member grows older in service he discovers so many ways of in-creasing his expenses above the limit of his salary without giving away money just to impress these little men that he creadually east out of the habit of "iingradually gets out of the habit of "tip-ping." The pages, too, have suffered through the graceless conduct of Silcott. The members at the opening of this ses sion did not feel that they could afford to be quite as liberal as usual. Another source of revenue for the

boys is from the distribution of circulars and pamphlets through the house. Near-ly every great project that is brought to the attention of congress from the out-side is supported, and generally opposed, too, by the circulation among the mem-bers of pamphiets and various docu-ments. These are left with the doorkeeper to be placed on the desks of the members. If they are merely left with the request that they be distributed they do not appear on the desks. If the in-terested party comes back and leaves a considerable fee for the pages he will find the desks piled up with his circulars the next morning.-Washington Star.

#### The Human Eye.

Science gives us interesting details about what the human eye has been and what it may become. The Vendas of India, which are the most ancient writ-ten documents, attest that at times most wrote, but still recorded in bitteres remote, but still recorded in history, only two colors were known—black and red. A very long time elapsed before the eye could perceive the color yellow, and a still longer time before green could he distinguished; and it is remarkable that in the most ancient language the remarkable term which designated yellow insensibly passed to the signification of green. The Greeks had, according to the generally received opinion, she perception of colors very highly developed, and yet authors of a more recent date assure us that in the time of Alexander the Great the

the time of Alexander the Great the Greek painters knew but four colors, viz.: white, black, red and yellow. The words to designate blue and violet were wanting to the Greeks in the most ancient times of their history, they call-ing these colors gray and black. It is thus the colors in the rainbow were only distinguished creatually and the creat distinguished gradually, and the great Aristotle only knew four of them. It is a well known fact that when the colors of the prism are photographed there re-mains outside the limit of the blue and violet in the spectrum a distinct impres-sion which our eyes do not recognize as a color Physiologists tell us that it is reasonable to suppose that as the color organ becomes more highly developed, and even before the human eye becomes perfect, this outside band will evolve into a color perfectly discernible.—Philainto a color perfectly discernible.—Phila-delphia Record.

#### Papaia and Thallin in Cancer

The anonymous correspondent of The Lancet, whose suggestion of the combined used of papain and thallin in can-cer was noticed in a recent number of The London Medical Recorder, turns out to be Dr. J. Mortimer Granville. He has since supplemented his first statement by further communication, in which he says that if the solvent or digestive power of the papain is to be brought to bear on he morbid growth it must not be ex-austed by being first mixed with food the He therefore recommends very frequent administration of the papain and thalin, and their combination in the form of pills The aim is to get absorption of the drug, not local action on the stomach In cancer of that organ Dr. Mortimer Granville gives, besides the pills, papain suspended in water with thallin and an alkali.

With the view of further preventing exhaustion of the papain he directs that the patient shall be fed as exclusively as possible on a vegetable diet, and that the pills shall be taken before meals or in phils shall be taken before meals or in the interval between them. He has not found that the thallin given as described exerts any injuriously depressing effect on the organism as a whole. The vital-ity of the morbid growth seems to be depressed by saturation with the thallin and papain locally; this is effected by ambling a strong rest, of two dences in applying a strong paste of two drugs in combination, or, where practicable, by their inunction. The results obtained so far are said to be encouraging, and "make it clear that the method will de serve a full and fair trial by the profession."-London Medical Recorder.

### Moon Myths.

In southern seas sailors warn intrepid "land lubbers," who persist in sleeping in open air, to alwa in open air, to always woo the arean god under an awning; otherwise what might have been a refreshing sleep may in the temporary loss of sight. I woo the dre terminate in temporary loss of sight. say "temporary" for the reason that it has never turned out to be a permanent calamity, although it frequently causes much trouble, and gives the victim a scare he remembers the remainder of his life. In regard to the way the moon affects the weather many curious facts are recorded. It is an old saying that "one Saturday moon change is enough for seven years." The nearer the time of the moon's change to midnight, says an old saw, the fairer will the weather be the seven days following. The nearer to midday the phases of the moon happen the more foul the weather may be expected. The space for these calculations, according to the "weather wise," is two hours before and two hours where, is two hours before and two hours after midnight and noon. If the new moon stands on its point, "so that the strap of a powder horn would not catch on its 'horn," there will be much wet weather. If the new moon lies flat on weather. If the new moon lies flat on "its back" it will hold all dampness and a dry spell may be expected. Farmers who plant and reap "in the moon" always plant those vegetables whose roots are used as food in the decline or last quarter.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Remublic. Louis Republic.



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eaten it. Then he repeats the operation and continues his hospitality until the officer returns for his horse. He began to do this without any suggestion from the men, and he does it twice a day, much to the satisfaction of his visitor. His performance has attracted consider-able attention in the neighborhood, and his politeness has won him many friends. —Boston Letter.

#### The Miserly Shah.

A Teheran correspondent of The London Times, in a long article on "The Shah and His Government," writing of the personal character of Nasr-ed Din, the perso "His least attractive feature is a says: miserliness which induces him to hoard large sums of money and bullion, a frac-tion of which, devoted to the practical regeneration of his country, would make his name live in history. In addition to the masses of jewels contained in the royal treasury, he has a private fortune, royal treasury, ne has a private fortune, stowed in valuts or elsewhere deposited, which is known to consist of at least three millions sterling. This treasure is being continually recruited by the pres-ents received on the smallest possible provocation from any minister, noble, efficial or marchant possessed of lazer official or merchant possessed of large means. Meanwhile the country lies im-poverished, and progress is indefinitely delayed, owing to the alleged absence of native capital.'

and liberal members often pay large sums for small services. house each page has to file the records for ten members.

This is part of the duty for which they are paid by the government, but each member, at the end of the session, usually gives the page who tends to his file from \$5 to \$10. If a member sends a page off to buy a theatre ticket or make some small purchase he often gives him a \$5 or \$10 bill and lets him keep the change of the transaction. Some of the rich representatives and senators are in the habit of inaking presents of money to the pages at Christmas time and at the end of the session.

# THE AUTOGRAPH BUSINESS

The autograph business used to be very profitable. Every morning the pages would go around from member to mem-ber as they reached the hall and solicit their signatures in big autograph books. there signatures in oig autograph coast. A book containing all the names was worth from \$5 to \$10 to the page who had it. They found a ready sale for these books as fast as they could fill them, and it did not take long to get all the signatures. One of the regular duties of a member was to sign bis name about of a member was to sign his name about thirty times each morning. An auto-graph book is seldom seen in either the house or senate now. The fact is that there are not now as many chances for the pages to make money as there used

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BOVARD, ROSE & CO., la Spirite, NO. 37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA, NO. 37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA, **AUDITOR'S NOTICE.**—In the Orbhan's Court of Cambria county. In re-account of Wm. Cole, executor or M. Maguira, deceased. And now, to wit: December 4, 1889, on motion of Jno. P. Linton, Esq., the Court ap-point James M. Walters Aduditer, to report dis-tribution of the funds in hands of accountant. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of C. the above appointment, J will attend to the data street, Johnstow Office, No. 4 Aima Hall, Main street, Johnstow Office, No. 4 Aima Hall, data street, Johnstow, Aima Johnstow, Johnstow, Pa., January 8, 1890. BEST FITTING CORSET THE WORLD FOR SALE BY LEADING MERCHANIS. MAYER, STROUSE & CO. MFRS.-412 BROADWAY, N.Y.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

# A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A DMINISTRATORS ROUGH —Estate of Mr. John Sigmund, deceased, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mr. John Sigmund, late of Woodvale borough, Cam-bria county and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned all per-sons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to GOTTHOLD SIGMUND, Administrator, A --Notike is hereby given that Letters of Administration de bonis non cum testamento am-nexo on the estate of Edward Weakland, of Johns-town, ('ambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to James King, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or de-mands will make known the same without de-lay. JAMES KING, Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo.

UDITOR'S NOTICE .- In the annexo. Johnstown, January 1, 1890.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Cambria County. In re estate of Hugh Gaffnerg, late of East Cone-maugh borough, C-mbria county, deceased, and now to-wil, becember 2, 1889, on motion of T. J. O'Connor, Esq., M. B. stephens, appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in hands of John C. Carroll, Executor per curiam. Notice is here-by given that i will sit for the purpose of the above appointment at my office. In Johnstown, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1880, at 10 A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper, or be for ever de-barred from coming in on said fund. M. B. STEPHENS, 40hnstown, Jan. 2, 198-24. uditor, A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. signed lin str