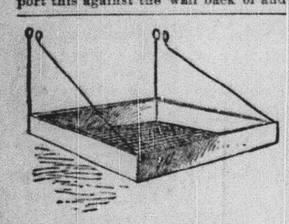
AGRICULTURAL.

Farming From Experience.

Every farmer learns much each year about his business by the experience he gains. It is the most valuable knowledge, provided the farmer has learned to discriminate as to the true cause of success or failure. It will at least teach twice the capacity of his own soil and location. While farmers read with interest what other farmers have done in other localities, it does not affect them as does decided success or failure in their own neighborhood. What one man in any locality has done others may also do if they have like soil and conditions. Almost all the special crops that are grown in certain neighborhoods are the result of experiments made at first with much doubt, but when proved a success, inciting others to imitate the example. In such case the pioneer who introduces such crops benefits the entire neighborhood quite as much as himself. He is not injured by the competition of his neighbors, for whatever the farmer grows there is sure to be so large a market for it that the production of a large amount calls purchasers from a distance, so that the farmer can sell at his own doors instead of marketing his special crop at a distance. An individual success, no matter on how extended a scale, cannot create such a home market.—American Cultivator.

For Drying Fruit.

Fruit may be dried in the house during the winter. Have a shallow box with wire netting bottom. Support this against the wall back of and



A HANDY DRYING APPARATUS.

above the kitchen stove by wire arranged as indicated in the accompanying illustration. There is a much better plan than stringing each piece of apple upon twine thread.

Improving Old Stables.

There are thousands of old and poorly constructed stables, sheds and the like all over the Northern States in which cattle are kept during the winter. These are often so cold that the ground freezes solid. Such shelter is very inadequate and results from a lack of building material in many of the prairie States and also neglect of farmers to provide comfortable stables even when the material is at hand. On all farms where grain is raised these stock barns can be made comfortable with the straw. If it can be baled so much the better. Place a layer of bales on the inside of the barn wall just as you would lay brick, omitting of course the mortar. When the top is reached place a board or rail on the top bales to keep them in place.

If it is impracticable to have the straw baled it can still be used with good results. Build a fence as high as the wall of the building five or six feet outside of it and have it made comparatively tight by placing the poles or boards used not more than one foot apart. Fill in the open space between the fence and the building with straw and tramp it down as solidly as possibly. If flax straw can be used this makes the best kind of filling. It is impossible for the wind to blow through this, and the stable will be as warm as need be.—New England Homestead.

Churning Good Butter.

Have just taken out of the churn a nice batch of gilt-edge butter, and although we use milk from but one cow, we get just such butter at every churning, and churn three times each week.

The milk stood twenty-four hours, then the cream was taken off and put in the cream jar. Each time cream was added to the jar the whole was thoroughly stirred. When the churning was in the jar a half teacupful of sour milk and a teaspoonful of salt was stirred in, the whole set in a warm place eighteen hours to open.

The churn was scalded with boiling water, the cream poured in, and after churning until the cream looked buttery, which was not more than ten minutes, the sides of the churn and the lids were rinsed with warm water.

The instant the butter formed the milk was let run off, the butter washed in cold water until the water ceased to be milky, the water then let off and salt in the proportion of an ounce to the pound of butter was sprinkled over it.

It was then taken from the churn to a platter with a wooden butter ladle, all the water pressed out and the butter formed into a square cake.

Proceeding in this way, but little working is needed, and no second working is required.

It probably sounds tedious to some butter makers, but it is not really so. After one gets accustomed to this way of doing they can tell exactly when to cease churning to have the butter just right.—Emma Clearwaters, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

For Spring Chickens.

Our modern methods of living are changing our farming in many particulars. The demand is now for early spring lamb and chickens in February and March. Early spring chickens have to be raised in the winter season, and to do this requires a certain expert knowledge that is the price of success.

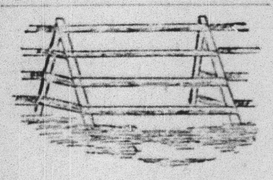
Spring chickens at fifty cents a pound are profitable, and even at much less than this one can find money in the business. Besides, it gives the poultry grower work to do at what is generally considered a lazy season of the year. In fact, there is more money to-day in raising spring chickens and winter eggs than in any other branch of this business. Those who stick to the beaten tracks are the ones who never make a great deal out of their enterprise. But every one will not succeed in raising spring chickens, and it is well that this is so, for otherwise the business would soon be overdone. It takes shrewd business tact, exact knowledge, to make the work profitable.

In the first place one must have a warm house suitable for the chickens. It does not take a large one to accommodate 100 chickens, but it must be warm, well ventilated and even in temperature. This is the first requisite. The house should be located so that it will receive the sun through the glass most of the day. The sitters must be selected for their success in hatching eggs, and those that show an inclination to neglect the eggs should be discarded. The sitters must be fed separately when off the nest so they will not be bothered and worried by the others.

The sitting house should be darker than the main room, and the nests should be arranged in rows. Each hen will learn to know her own nest. Water as well as food must be provided the hens daily. When the chicks are hatched they must be kept together in small colonies free from cold winds and storms. They must be kept growing all the time, and good food, water and clean surroundings will accomplish this. Warm mush, bread, oatmeal and scraps from the table should be their chief daily diet. New hatchings should be made all of the time, so that younger chicks will take the place of those sent to market. It is astonishing how many can be raised in a small house by hatching out new broods every two weeks, and by spring one will find more profit than can be made from the old chickens all through the year.

A Portable Fence.

In locations where fences are necessary for keeping pigs or sheep within bounds or for enclosing small areas of land the portable fence here illustrated is a great convenience. This fence is made of boards or slats, and the best material is cheapest both for posts and slats. The panels are eight feet long, nailed to uprights two inches square. The tops of the uprights are beveled so that they join closely together when the spread at the bot-



A CHEAP AND USEFUL FENCE.

tom is as desired. The fence may be made with three, four or five boards, according to the use to which it is to be put. In making a three-board fence, if a barbed wire is used at the top, two feet spread at the bottom will be sufficient, though for a taller fence two and a half feet spread will be better. In setting the fence in a location where high winds prevail, a stake may be driven in the ground at every third or fourth panel, set so that it will come flat against the boards and be nailed in that position. By placing the lower board fifteen inches from the ground and plowing a furrow each side of the fence, banking it up to the board, fewer slats will be required. This arrangement leaves a depression about eight inches deep three feet from the fence on either side of it, into which the animal's forefeet will go, and place him in a position where he cannot readily jump.—Atlanta Journal.

Exclusive Hog Growing.

The rapidity with which a herd of hogs will increase has been mainly responsible that growing hogs as a business ought to be exceedingly profitable. So it is if care is taken to keep no animals more than a year old unless they are kept for breeders, and to keep all free from disease. If large numbers of hogs are kept in a herd, and fed mainly on corn or other heating food, disease is almost sure to occur. If it were not for this the cheap corn of the West would long ago have brought pork prices so low that Eastern farmers could not produce it for sale. As a matter of fact the great majority of farmers grow only enough hogs to provide pork for their own use. Keeping so few most of the food consumed is refuse that would otherwise be wasted. To increase the number and thus involve expensive grain feeding will increase the work without increase in the profit. Yet there is a good deal more refuse food at some times of the year than at others, and more than hogs sufficient for the home pork supply can consume. Wherever a farmer finds that he is getting overstocked with pigs he can keep them growing, and keep them healthy, too, by planting each year a quarter of an acre in beets, to be used the following winter when succulent food is scarce. With such a beet patch grown every year it will be easy to secure the largest results from all the grain fed to fattening hogs. The beets also increase the milk flow in breeding sows, and even the small pigs will begin to eat them after they are seven or eight weeks old.

The trusts now in existence in America have an aggregate capitalization of $2,766,778,900.

A CASE IN POINT.

Dissertation on the Virtue of Telling the Unvarnished Truth.

"The hypocrisies in which women indulge are very fatiguing," remarked Mr. Blykins, with that lofty and irritating air which he adopts when he feels like lecturing, according to the Washington Star. "These social shams are as foolish as they are unnecessary."

"Do you think they are confined to feminine existence?" inquired his wife, gently.

"Of course they are. A man goes straight to the point. He doesn't descend to petty falsehood in an idle attempt to conceals his real motives and feelings. He doesn't send word that he isn't in when somebody whom he wishes to avoid calls. He doesn't gush and coo over somebody and then talk about him behind his back. He says what he has to say straight from the shoulder and never takes any of it back."

"Don't you think that there are little conventional fictions which it is just as well to employ, if only for the sake of one's own self-respect?"

"Never! This world would get on twice as smoothly if nobody said anything he didn't absolutely mean."

"By the way," she exclaimed, abruptly changing the subject, "did you write to Mr. Squidly to-day, as you said you were going to?"

"Yes. And there's a case in point. I didn't mince words with him. I put it all down in black and white. I told him exactly what I think he is and then looked in a book of synonyms for more words. It won't do any good, of course, but it was some satisfaction to call his attention to himself and let him know that there is somebody who isn't to be fooled by his hypocritical mask."

"How did you sign the letter?"

"With my own name, of course. I wouldn't send anything anonymously."

"What did you put before your name?"

"Why, I wrote the usual line, 'Yours very respectfully'——"

And then Mr. Blykins relapsed into silence.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Bicycles are now largely used in place of horses on cattle ranches.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the postal cards used in the United States each year.

The cashier of a bank in Hallowell, Me., is ninety-two years old, but attends to his official duties regularly.

Manx is the best tongue for courting, as it has ninety-seven ways in which to say "My dear." This is the opinion of the London Manx Society.

Some of the people in England who have family crests show their high regard for them by having them tattooed on their pet dogs, between the forelegs.

The latest sensation of Paris, France, is a young Swiss giant, Constantin by name, who is amusing the audiences at the Folies Bergere. He is over eight feet tall and so weak in the knees that he can scarcely walk.

Clover sickness—a common disease that often ruins clover crops—has caused German scientists to make experiments. They now say that farmers will soon be able to inoculate their land just as human beings may be treated.

There is a fish found in Hudson Bay which absolutely builds a nest. This it does by picking up pebbles in its mouth and placing them in a regular way on a selected spot on the bottom of the bay, where the water is not very deep.

Distressing noises in her head induced Sarah Loura, an elderly lady, to seek relief at St. Mary's hospital, Philadelphia. The surgeon discovered that a living spider had made a nest in her ear, and he quickly removed the intruder.

Overcrowding in London.

A correspondent writes to us to say that the last report of the Housing Committee very gravely understates the urgency of the housing problem in London. He gives the following startling figures:

"The report says that in 1891 the census discloses that 214,843 persons lived in one-roomed tenements. This is minimizing the evil with a vengeance. There were 386,489 so horribly crowded. The report says that 128,000 persons lived from four to twelve in a room. This is true of one-roomed tenements, but other tenements were equally crowded, and the census proved that no less than 184,800 persons lived from four to twelve and even seventeen to a room. Further, the census disclosed that there were no less than 1,750,000 who lived in tenements containing one or two, and in no case more than three rooms to each family of from one to twelve, and that over 2,000,000 lived in an overcrowded condition."

These figures are appalling, but even if they exceed the truth, there can be little doubt that the action resolved on by the Council will come not a day too soon.

Pigs and Witchcraft.

Two women of the lower class were quarreling violently the other evening in Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter, England. One yelled to the other, "You wretch, you always keep a black and a white pig, so that you can witch us; you ought to be scragged!" The one so addressed, it seems, had lived in her cottage some twenty years. She has during this period, it is said, always kept a couple of pigs, one of each color, and her neighbors consider she does this so that she may enjoy the very questionable powers of witchcraft. No butcher in the neighborhood will buy her pigs, as, if he was known to do so, he would certainly lose the local custom upon which he relies.

COWBOY'S LYNCH A PUMA.

He Was Caught Stealing a Heifer, Was Shot, Roped and Hauled Up to a Limb.

Colonel Peter McClelland, of Waco, Texas, recently got a letter from George Wold, his stepson, giving a graphic account of a hunt in Jeff Davis County, in which a puma was killed after a thrilling experience in which narrow escapes were made by the writer and his companions.

George Wold is a dashing cowboy and his associates are also cowboys. They ride and shoot with the easy and accuracy characteristic of the Southwest. The region in which the hunt took place is not far from Fort Davis. Those in the hunt were J. P. Weatherby, R. D. Mulkern, George Wold, Robert Adair and G. J. Palmer. Jeff Davis County has not been organized many years. It is rugged, but rich, and is now one of the best cattle sections of Texas. It is a mountainous region, the valleys being particularly rich, the long grass nearly hiding the yearling calves. The cowboys drive a good trade in skins of wild beasts, which they are frequently called upon to slaughter in order to save the flocks and herds in the range, which without the protection afforded by the guns of the herders would be exterminated.

The cowboys recently shipped a carload of wolf skins to be converted into rugs. They have now begun the work of exterminating the panthers which prowl in the hills and slaughter cattle to an extent that has aroused the ranchmen to action. In his letter to his parents George Wold tells of the excitement following panthers, which can be heard at night uttering a wail which approximates closely to the crying of a baby. The gunners trail them with dogs and one of the bold huntsmen bears the marks on his breast and shoulder of the claws of one of those gigantic cats, whose strength is equal to that of the tiger.

Panther skins command a good price and the boys have several on hand which they intend to ship to the Northern market. They killed a Mexican lion three weeks ago, a splendid fellow, with a coat as fine as silk and a length of body that shows him to have been one of the finest specimens of the tribe. The lion was stealing a heifer when the cowboys detected him. He was creeping close to the ground, keeping bushes between him and his prey, showing as good judgment as a hunter. So eager was the lion for tender beef that he neglected to watch for his enemies, and the gunners, while the lion was stealing the calf, stalked him and potted him, too. Crippled by bullets, he leaped wildly and blindly into the air until a lariat settled around his neck and the mighty brute ended his life hanging in the air.

Newspapers in the Schools.

The use of newspapers in the public schools is growing from year to year. Teachers find that there is no better way of arousing interest among their pupils than by placing in their hands live newspapers.

At the meeting of the Directors' Association of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, held recently, one of the speakers in telling why newspapers should be used as supplementary reading in the public schools said that what to read was just as important as how to read, and that more practical and useful knowledge can be obtained from a perusal of a well-edited paper than from the bewildering fiction of modern school text books.

This is true. Get a boy to read a good news-story and he is interested at once. If it tells about the charge up the hill at San Juan or the sea fight off Santiago in which young men from his own town or State participated, his eyes will flash and his mind will be on the qui vive.

Geography means something to him then. He will study the map to see where Cuba is located without any suggestion from his teacher. He will ask questions about the island and will eagerly read every newspaper article he can find on the subject. His mind is active and if rightly directed he will learn more in two weeks about history, geography and national affairs than he would in a whole year from dry text books.

The newspaper is practical, not theoretical reading. It treats of live topics, of vital issues, and the children can see the difference between it and the dry text books. Give the children good, clean, newspapers to read and they will develop into bright, intelligent men and women. The more newspapers are used the better informed will be the scholars graduated from the public schools.—Fourth Estate.

Linen-Making in Mexico.

The success of raising flax in Mexico is justifying the establishing of mills. The factory at San Luis Potosi was started in 1892. Heretofore flax from Belfast, Ireland, has been used, but Jalisco flax will be used from now on. Flax is not indigenous to Mexico, but it assimilates to the soil and the climate in many parts of the republic. It is cultivated successfully in the States of Morelos, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Guerrero, Guanajuato and Vera Cruz. When at its worst, flax grows from eighteen inches to two feet in height. Flax is raised not only for the oil product, but linen is being manufactured in the City of Mexico and at San Luis Potosi. The industry is strongly protected by the Mexican tariff. The best flax grown in this country is near Cuernavaca. The flax of that locality possesses the peculiar silkiness and luster characteristic of the Irish flax, and to which the American flax is a stranger. Linen goods were manufactured in the republic in 1892 to the amount of 1800 kilograms, and in 1896 to the amount of 47,000 kilograms.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

A BACHELOR'S WEALTH.

According to Instructions, Relatives Lift a Board and Discover $8,600 in Gold Which Deceased Had Secreted.

Residents of Wallace township, Chester county, in Pottstown told of the discovery of $8,600 in gold and paper money at the home of Elijah Buckwater. His bachelor brother, Holland Buckwater, died recently and an examination of his effects disclosed a paper telling where the treasure was concealed under a floor. Elijah Buckwater knew nothing about his brother's secreted money.

The following pensions were granted last week: Peter Young, Altoona, $4; Henry H. Pitts, Dicksonburg, $6 to $8; Henry Brinker, Latrobe, $14 to $17; Joel McNutt, Percy, $8 to $12; Lot Burns, Selins Grove, $8 to $12; Simon College, Hopewell, $6 to $8; Hezekiah Miller, Tyrone, $6 to $10; Adam Chronister, Wenks, $6 to $8; Simon Dreyer, Tarentum, $5 to $12; Absalom Neff, Plumville, $6 to $12; Lyman F. Deming, Putnamville, $6 to $8; Hiram Goot, Selins Grove, $8 to $10; Mary J. Stauffer, Washingtonboro, $8; Jerome M. Dunn, Altoona, $6; William B. Nash, Beaver, $6; Edward W. Chamberlin, Freemansburg, $6; Benjamin H. Clark, dead, Picture Rocks, $8; Andrew Comrey, Newville, $12; Jacob W. Reamer, Franklin, $8; Samuel R. P. Negher, Strasburg, 6; Hiram Thornton, Elliott, $6; Albert Smith, Waynesboro, $8; Henry Leper, South Fork, $10 to $12; Hiram H. Lewis, Reynoldsville, $8 to $10; Jacob D. Walter, Claysburg, $8 to $10; John M. Kirk, Allegheny, $6 to $8; Frederick H. Schrader, New Albany, $12 to $17; Christian Graffin, Altoona, $10 to $12; George F. Hull, Spring Creek, $12; Samuel Breth, Altoona, $24; Henry Decker, Huntingdon, $6 to $8; Mary A. Freeman, Connellsville, $8; Ellen Calhoun, Pittsburg, $8; Amanda McHue, Sayre, $32; William D. Kelley, Altoona, $6; Martin J. Steffler, Candor, $8; John W. Williams, Etna, $8; Cornelius D. McCombs, Pittsburgh, $6; George S. Haberfield, Allegheny, $6; Hiram Van Horn, Hauser Mills, $10; P N U—Sol Min—Sat —Jan 21

James McHue, dead, Sayre, $72; John C. Calhoun, dead, Pittsburg, $8; Levi Sleighter, Mercersburg, $6; Thomas Cunnett, Barbara, $10; James Clark, North Sewickley, $10; Jacob M. Durr, Turtle Creek, $10; Alfred Wagner, Elk Lick, $10.

A serious accident was narrowly averted last week east of Claysville. The tunnel train, pulled by engine No. 77, was in No. 3 tunnel with a number of men under Boss Herman Stuart, testing the tunnel roof. An eastbound freight received instructions from the tunnel train flagman to watch out for the train in the tunnel. The engineer must have misunderstood the instructions, for he started toward the tunnel at a good speed. However, a workman happened to be outside and gave a reverse signal to the engineer. The latter reversed his engine, but not soon enough, and there was a small collision, injuring Boss Stuart and Thurman Hayden.

Levi Slator, a wealthy retired farmer, who owns considerable real estate at Butler, was the owner last winter of a duck that laid an egg. When Slator went to look for the egg, he found it had been filched by someone, and blamed the adopted son of Olive Matthews, one of his neighbors. The boy denied the charge, and in the controversy over the question Slator swore so violently that Miss Matthews caused his arrest, and he was fined $25 and costs. This action excited Slator's temper more than ever, and Miss Matthews brought suit against him for slander. The case was tried, and the jury returned a verdict against him for $1,950.

Three heavy explosions occurred at short intervals at the Bird Coleman furnace plant at Cornwall, five miles from Lebanon, a few days ago. Buildings were shaken and many window-panes broken throughout the town. The twin furnaces were much damaged and the loss was heavy. Of the many hundreds of workingmen, none was seriously hurt, although a number suffered slight injuries. The explosions were caused by molten metal eating its way out of a stack and entering the under pit, where it came into contact with water.

Robbers visited the home of Mrs. Thomas Ormond at Sharon a few days ago, choked and beat her, threatened her with a knife and tried to burn her hair off with matches in an effort to make her tell where her money was. Two tramps were arrested at Sharpsville.

John Hamilton, aged 75, who resides near Ridgewood, committed suicide the other evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Smuts, by hanging himself in the attic. No cause is known.

Frank Egan, of New Castle, who went to the Klondike, is returning with $250,000. His constitution was nearly wrecked by his hardships before striking pay dirt. With a partner he finally found rich digging 300 miles above Dawson. They took out $500,000 in six months. Egan arrived at San Francisco last week, and at once wrote to relatives. He will soon sail for Honolulu, and will make a trip around the world before returning to New Castle.

Noticing a peculiar stench arising from a refrigerator car which arrived with a northbound Reading freight train at Tacoma the other evening, Brakeman George Miller made an investigation, and found the badly decomposed body of a man about 28 years old in the ice cannel. The dead man bore wounds indicating foul play.

Glenn McCormick, son of Dr. John McCormick, of Greensburg, died a few days ago, aged 16. The boy was one of six who drank from a spring at Athletic park a short time ago. All were stricken with typhoid fever two days later. The others are convalescent except a younger son of Dr. McCormick.

J. J. Brallier, a grain and feed merchant, of Mt. Pleasant, died from the effects of a fall received Friday night near the Pennsylvania railroad. He was quite old and sustained nervous rather than physical injuries, which affected his heart, causing death.

A hunt for English sparrows at Mastontown ended with 5,825 birds slain.

The general store of W. Y. Cadwalader, at Yardley, in which the postoffice was located, was totally destroyed by fire last week, as were two houses adjoining. The loss will probably reach $25,000 or $30,000, partially insured.

The people of Little Washington are excited because a medium predicted several fires which have recently occurred. If any more of his predictions prove true, he is liable to be summarily dealt with.

Washington friends of the Tenth regiment learn that the soldiers' Christmas boxes are still at San Francisco, but will be carried to Manila on a transport sailing late this month.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House.

The following bills were introduced in the house last Wednesday. By Nisbet, of Allegheny, requiring all deeds and other conveyances of real estate to be registered in the office of the County Commissioners before being recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds.

By McFarlane, of Allegheny, appropriating $60,000 to the Western Pennsylvania Humane Association; also $90,000 to the medical and surgical department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Pittsburg.

Among the bills introduced in the House Thursday were: By Robinson, of Allegheny, repealing the act of May 31, 1897, relating to assessments of municipal improvements; repealing the acts of June 4 and 7, 1897, relating to public improvements.

By Nisbet, of Allegheny, regulating the granting of State certificates to public school teachers.

In the House Friday Speaker Farr announced the appointment of Henry Hahn of Philadelphia, as his clerk. Also the following: Chaplain W. G. Griesinger, Dauphin; fireman on floor, Charles Harlebarth, Allegheny; fireman in basement, William H. Jones, Dauphin; janitor of coat room, John Cake, Philadelphia; janitors of committee rooms, M. W. Oliver, Allegheny; Charles Kliensteln, Forest; H. W. Hastings, Allegheny; E. J. Tuttle, Tioga; janitors of basements, Benjamin Adaire, Perry; Reese Evans, Allegheny; W. O. Bingeman, Northumberland.

Senate.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of W. W. Greist, of Lancaster, for secretary of state last Wednesday. John P. Elkin was confirmed for attorney-general, but not until some bitter remarks reflecting upon his past record had been indulged in. Senator Flinn, of Pittsburg, rebelled against a decision of Lieut.-Gov. Gobin, who presided at the joint session, and was sustained by 135 members—a majority of both houses. The senator's action was based upon a ruling to the effect that an appeal from the decision of the chair was not in order.

The joint ballot for senator Wednesday showed no change from the figures of Tuesday. A bill was introduced in the senate by Mitchell, of Bradford, appropriating $150,000 for an additional hospital for the insane in the northern district of Pennsylvania.

The Senatorial deadlock was as tight Thursday as on the previous day. Senator Quay had 111 votes out of 248, one less than he had on the first joint ballot.

Senator Martin introduced a bill for ballot reform. In regard to the measure Senator Martin says:

"Perhaps the most important and noticeable innovation is the abolition of the party columns and the circle. All candidates for the several offices will be arranged in groups, under the designation of the office, and the voter will have to mark a cross opposite the name of every candidate of his choice.

"Believing that the best interests of the people of the Sate at large are not served by a law which permits a few men in one locality to nominate a full ticket which must be printed upon the ballots to be voted in every county, I have provided that bodies of citizens nominating State candidates by nomination papers must have such papers signed by voters from every county in the Commonwealth.

Friday Senator Quay was still 13 votes short of election. There were 210 votes polled, and of these the senator received 93. There had been no break in the lines of the anti-Quay Republicans or the Democrats. The only change in the vote was Mr. Martin, of Mercer, who changed from Mr. Dalzell to Mr. Tubbs. There were 42 absentees at Friday's session, nearly all of them being paired. Mr. Dalzell fell three votes behind his vote of Thursday and Mr. Rice one vote.

The 133 legislators voting Saturday in the joint Assembly balloting for United States Senator were only six more than a quorum. Had a quorum been wanting the ballot would have been taken according to precedent in the deadlock of 1881. Quay's 55 votes were 12 short of the 67 necessary for election. Yesterday he lacked 13; on Thursday, 14; Wednesday, the first joint balloting, 13; and Tuesday, the separate balloting of the two Houses, 12, the same shortage as Saturday.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Lord Salisbury detests walking.

Admiral Schley frequently amuses himself by painting in water colors.

General Wheeler used the same spurs in the war with Spain that he used in the Civil War.

Queen Victoria is a large stockholder in the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph Company.

Count Tolstoi declares that he has to thank his bicycle and his vegetarian diet for the robust health which he enjoys at the age of seventy.

The Military Order of the Foreign Wars of the United States will present to Admiral Dewey the gold insignia of the Order, of which he is a member.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, is said to be one of the greatest readers in the Senate. All new books, especially history and fiction, are at once purchased by him.

Peter Dunne, the author of the Dooley sketches, first came into notice as a newspaper humorist on the Chicago Evening Post. About a year ago he became the managing editor of the Chicago Journal.

Representative White, of North Carolina, the only colored man in the House, has few of the facial characteristics of his race. He is a lawyer, a graduate of Howard University, and is described as modest and unassuming.

William B. Allison, of Iowa, is now the grand old man of the United States Senate. His Congressional career, which dates back to 1865, includes four consecutive terms in the House, and he is now serving his fifth consecutive term in the Senate.

General Marcus P. Miller, who is in command of the Iloilo expedition, has been in the army since 1858, and will reach the age-limit next March. During the Civil War he was brevetted Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallantry.

Major-General Ludlow, the Military Governor of Havana, is especially well fitted to carry out the work proposed by the late Colonel George E. Waring, Jr. Although General Ludlow's reputation has been won chiefly as a civil engineer, he is regarded as one of the leading sanitary experts in this country.

When Choate Was Ruffled.

An unpublished story about Mr. Choate tells of the only time his serenity was ever ruffled while cross-questioning a witness. It was during a famous will case, and Felix McClusky, formerly doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, was the witness.

"Now, Mr. McClusky," insinuatively asked Mr. Choate, "isn't it true that you are the modern Munchhausen?"

"You're the second blackguard that has asked me that in a week," roared McClossky. "An——" The roar of laughter, in which Surrogate Rollins himself joined, drowned the remainder of Mr. McClusky's retort, and it was fully five minutes before business went on again.