

The question of coeducation is being passionately discussed in French circles.

Utah has 1,035,200 acres of land irrigated artificially and 2,518,700 are susceptible of similar improvement.

An article in the London Times states that the best wages paid a letter carrier in that country is \$4.50 a week.

Recent figures show that the total value of matches made and consumed throughout the world is but little short of \$200,000,000.

In 100 home families in New York, on the average, are found sixty-three that hire their home, fifteen that own with incumbrance, and twenty-one that own without incumbrance.

"In the United States three-fifths of the entire wealth of the country is owned by 31,000 persons—less than one-twelfth of one per cent. of the population," asserts the Farmers' Tribune.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has decided to gradually do away with the service of interpreters at the various agencies, etc., and to employ instead the Indian children who have been educated at the expense of the Government.

Twenty-five miles of the Congo Railroad in Africa, forming the first section between Matange and Kenge, are now completed. The work has cost \$100,000 a mile. The line will be ninety-three miles long in all, and will connect the immense waterways above Stanley Falls with the sea.

Since Florida orange growers have turned their attention to the developing of early and late kinds of fruit, it is possible to have oranges here all the year through, states the Philadelphia Presbyterian. With the aid of cold storage, the presence of fruit on the table is much more common than it used to be.

Iceland can hardly be considered as a new country, admits the Washington Star, for it was colonized before the Vikings made an excursion to the North American coast. Yet attention is now being directed to the resources of the island, and projects for development are being planned and pushed with the vigor usual when a new land has been opened for settlement.

An English syndicate has secured a concession to build railways, and a line of steamers is to be established to run all the year between Iceland and Liverpool. The export sheep trade is the incentive that has given life to these commercial projects.

Iceland's geographic position is such as to suggest it as a field for American enterprise.

It is encouraging to know that the scientific application of electricity to therapeutical work is gaining ground rapidly. Not only are medical men themselves actively investigating the subject, but electricians like Edison, Tesla, Elihu Thomson, A. E. Kennelly, J. J. Cartu and others, are devoting considerable time and study to it.

American medical papers contain many notes on new lines of work, and even the more conservative English press finds space to record advances in the electro-therapeutic art.

The London Lancet contains interesting references to the very successful use of electricity in curing trigeminal neuralgia, and to long continued treatment of cases of tiedouloureux, which is practically the same thing, with long and short applications of the current.

Success is uniform in all cases.

The Director of the United States Mint has estimated and the Secretary of the Treasury has proclaimed the value of foreign coins, as required by Section 25 of the act of August 28, 1894. The changes made are as follows:

Mrs. Lynn Linton thinks that the peasantry of Ireland and France, where she has observed them, are suffering greatly from the decline of the squirearchy of landlordism.

Table with 2 columns: Value, and Value, July 1, 1894, Oct. 1, 1894. Lists various currencies and their values.

The estimate of the value of coins of countries having a single silver standard is made up on the average price of silver for the three months ending September 29, 1894, viz: \$0.64127.

There has been added to the list the Tien-Tsin and Che-Foo salts of China.

Portland, Me., is the winter port for all Canada, which sends out and receives over \$50,000,000 worth of goods every winter.

The report that five-sixths of the female clerks in the Treasury Department at Washington have been dismissed in favor of male successors simply because they could not lift the heavy ledgers emphasizes to the New York Dispatch the importance of physical culture for girls.

Outside of tribal and religious differences there is abundance of excitement in India. During 1892, 21,988 human beings and 81,668 head of cattle were killed by snakes and wild beasts, the chief human mortality—19,025—being due to snake bites.

Tigers claimed 947 human victims, leopards 260, wolves 182, bears 145 and elephants seventy-two.

Government statistics show that in both Kentucky and Louisiana forty-four per cent. of the farms are owned by the holders. In the former ninety-five per cent. of the farms so owned are clear of incumbrance, the debt on the balance being forty per cent. of their value, with 6.68 per cent. interest.

In Louisiana ninety-six per cent. are clear, the debt of the remainder being forty-four per cent., with interest at 8.06 per cent.

Valley Forge, the famous winter headquarters of Washington during the darkest period of the Revolution, is soon to become a State Park, the Legislature of Pennsylvania having appropriated \$25,000 to acquire the ownership of the property.

The jury of awards has assessed damages of \$28,592 to the owners of something over 200 acres of land desired for the park, and it is probable that the small excess over the appropriation will not stand in the way of the patriotic project.

The St. Louis Star-Sayings observes: Builders, especially in the East, are, in view of a probably coming scarcity of lumber, turning their eyes to a new source of supply, Nova Scotia.

Now that lumber is on the free list, it will pay buyers to purchase logs at \$6 in Nova Scotia rather than at \$10 in Maine or Wisconsin, especially as the cost of (water) transport is but little.

The drain on the Nova Scotia forests has hitherto not been very great, the principal market being England, to which country 109,000,000 feet (166 cargoes) were shipped last year.

There are still 2,000,000 acres of virgin timber land in the colony, of which 300,000 acres are owned by farmers, 400,000 by the Government and the balance by individuals and corporations.

The class of '97 of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia have decided to use the metric system in writing their prescriptions when they are graduated.

"This action," says the Philadelphia Enquirer, "will no doubt be handed down from class to class as it is the first step made in this country by a medical college. It is contended that at the present time all kinds of weights and measures are used by the druggists and pharmacists, thus leading to confusion between the doctor and the druggist."

The United States Pharmacopoeia of 1890, pronounced in favor of the metric system, yet it is only by concerted action on the part of the doctors and the pharmacists that it will be brought into general use.

The colleges of pharmacy have adopted the metric system and it is thought that, as it has been brought up in one medical college, others will speedily follow.

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In Ireland and in the French rural districts the people, no longer living under the "influence of the better educated and more enlightened gentry," lose both in manner and morals, and are also injured in their pockets.

Whole towns and villages in Ireland have been made poorer than ever by the lack of landlords, who, "impoverished by successive enactments," have been forced to shut up their houses and leave the country.

BATTLE OF THE BALLOTS.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS IN FORTY-ONE STATES.

The Republicans Carried Most of the Doubtful States, Including New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois—Congress is Republican—New York Goes Anti-Tammany.

Forty-one of the forty-four States in the Union have elected Representatives to the Fifty-fourth Congress, and twenty-one States elected Legislatures which will choose United States Senators.

Twenty States elected Governors, nine elected minor State officers, and three States—New York, California, and South Carolina—voted upon important constitutional amendments.

The States which elected Governors are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Well distributed returns from different sections of Indiana indicated the election of the Republican State ticket and all of the Congressmen. Holman and Byrum were defeated.

Illinois elected minor State officers, but the State Senate, and an entire Assembly, the new Legislature will choose a United States Senator, and twenty-two Representatives in Congress. The State gave Cleveland a plurality of 26,993 in 1892, and Harrison a plurality of 22,104 in 1893.

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Kansas elected a Governor and a full list of other State officers, a lower house of the Legislature will vote for United States Senator, and eight Representatives in Congress. The fusion electoral ticket received a plurality of 870 in 1892, and in 1893 Harrison had a plurality of 80,159.

Later returns showed that the Republicans elected their State ticket. Republican Edmund N. Morrill Governor over Lorenzo D. Lovelace, the Populist present incumbent. Jerry Simpson was defeated for Congress, and a Republican Legislature was elected. Seven Republicans and one Populist were elected to Congress.

Kentucky elected four Judges of the Court of Appeals and eleven Representatives in Congress. It gave Cleveland 49,620 plurality in 1892. All but one of its present Representatives are Democrats.

The Republicans elected five Congressmen and the Democrats six. Two were in doubt on the morning after the election. In Colonel Breckinridge's Congress district Owens (Dem.) the man who beat Breckinridge after a sensational campaign, was elected.

Louisiana elected six Representatives in Congress. The delegation is now solidly Democratic. According to late returns Louisiana returned a full Democratic delegation to Congress despite the fact that the sugar planters are the first three districts.

Maryland elected six Representatives in Congress. The present delegation is solidly Democratic. On the day after the election indications were that three of the Congressmen would be Republicans. The Republicans made gains all over the State.

Massachusetts elected Governor and other State officers, a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, and thirteen Representatives in Congress. It gave Harrison 29,194 plurality in 1892 and a Republican plurality of 35,697 for Governor in 1891.

Reports indicated the election of John T. Rich (Rep.) for Governor, over S. O. Fisher (Dem.) by upward of 100,000. The whole Republican State ticket was elected. The Republicans were sure of every Congress district including the Second and Tenth; all twelve surely have gone Republican.

Minnesota elected a Governor and other State officers, seven Representatives in Congress, an Assembly, and one-half the State Senate. The Legislature will elect a United States Senator. Minnesota gave Harrison 21,187 plurality in 1892 and Nelson (Rep.) for Governor 14,521.

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Nevada elected a Governor and other State officers, a Representative in Congress and a Legislature. In 1892 it gave Weaver 4645 plurality over Harrison, casting only 711 votes for Cleveland. The present Representative is a Populist.

New Hampshire elected a Governor, a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, and two Representatives in Congress. It gave Harrison 8344 plurality in 1892. The present Representatives are Republicans.

New Jersey elected one-third of the State Senate, an entire Assembly (the Legislature will vote for United States Senator), and eight Representatives in Congress. It gave Cleveland a plurality of 14,974 in 1892.

New Jersey Republicans elected eight Congressmen, and fifty-six out of sixty Assemblymen, and a Republican will therefore succeed United States Senator McPherson. The Republicans swept everything, with the exception of Hudson County (Jersey City).

New York elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Court of Appeals, members of Assembly and thirty-four Representatives in Congress. The people also voted upon the revised Constitutional Convention, and separately upon the amendments relating to the legislative apportionment and to canal improvement.

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Mississippi elected seven Representatives in Congress (the delegation is now Democratic) and voted on a Constitutional Amendment.

Missouri elected minor State officers, a Legislature and fifteen Representatives in Congress. The State gave Cleveland 4480 plurality in 1892, and the Democratic candidate for Governor 29,730 plurality.

Montana elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and one Representative in Congress, members of the Legislature, which will choose two United States Senators, and voted on the question whether Helena or Anaconda shall be the State capital.

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State officers, two Representatives-at-Large in Congress, besides twenty-eight by districts. It gave a Republican plurality of 136,146 for Cleveland in 1893, and of 63,747 for President in 1892.

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GOVERNOR-ELECT LEVI F. MORTON.



W. L. STRONG, NEW YORK'S NEW MAYOR.

majority over Daniel Lockwood (Dem.) Albert T. Haight (Rep.) was elected Mayor of the New York City of Appeals by just 126,515 plurality.

Latest returns showed that the Republican State ticket was elected by 9000 plurality. The Republicans have fourteen plurality on joint ballot in the Legislature. The two Congressmen are Republicans.

West Virginia elected thirteen State Senators and an Assembly which will choose a United States Senator and four Representatives in Congress. It gave Cleveland 4176 plurality in 1892. Its present Representatives in Congress are Republicans.

Wisconsin elected a Governor and other State officers, eleven Representatives in a complete Assembly, and ten Representatives in Congress. It gave Cleveland 6470 plurality in 1892.

Wyoming elected complete State ticket, a Legislature which will choose two United States Senators, and one Representative in Congress. It gave Harrison a plurality of 723 in 1892, and elected a Democrat to Congress on fusion ticket.

Arizona elected one Delegate to Congress. Returns indicated the election of Murphy (Rep.) as Delegate to Congress.

New Mexico elected one Delegate to Congress. New Mexico elected a Republican Legislature and has chosen T. B. Catron (Rep.) Delegate to Congress by about 1700 majority.

Oklahoma elected one Delegate to Congress. Five towns give Flynn (Rep.) for Congress 11,465; Wisby (Dem.) 845; Beaumont (Pop.) 667. The election of the Republican was confirmed by the final count.

Rhode Island elected two Representatives in Congress; the present two are Democrats. Both Republican candidates for Congress were elected by large majorities. Melville Bull in the First, and Warren O. Arnold in the Second District.

South Carolina elected a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, and seven Representatives in Congress. It gave Cleveland 41,314 plurality in 1892.

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Texas elected a Governor and other State officers, a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, and ten Representatives in Congress. It gave Cleveland 36,504 plurality in 1892.

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Virginia elected ten Representatives in Congress. Its present Representatives are all Democrats. Virginia has elected a Democratic delegation to Congress, except Walker (Rep.).

Washington elected two Supreme Court Judges, a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, and two Representatives in Congress. It gave Harrison 6556 plurality in 1892.

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Utah elected one Delegate to Congress and voted on the Statehood question. Utah Republicans elected three Congressmen and will control the Constitutional Convention.

The Next House Republican. The returns from many of the Congress districts, particularly in the South, were slow in coming in, but the New York Sun's figures showed on the morning after election that the Republicans would have a good working majority.

Preparations are being made to send a big force of deputy marshals into Indian Territory to suppress the Cook gang of train robbers.

Liberian Spofford says that the new Congressional Library building will be ready for occupancy by the summer of 1896.