

A wonderful mountain of slate has been discovered in Blount County, Tennessee. It is described as "a solid wall of slate, illimitable in extent and of very superior quality."

Natural gas has been discovered in paying quantities in nineteen States and Territories of the Union. In Western Pennsylvania alone sixty-six natural gas companies have been organized and nearly \$21,000,000 of capital invested. This discovery is causing one of the most interesting industrial revolutions of the century.

A person with a bad temper should adopt a vegetarian diet. Meat makes people of bad dispositions to fight or quarrel upon slight provocation. Any one addicted to drink can overcome the dangerous habit much easier by adopting a proper diet of vegetables, cereals and fruit. Meat eating, especially pork, bacon and ham, has a tendency to lead to intemperate habits.

Fifteen years ago the buffalo ranges of Kansas and Colorado were covered with thousands of these animals. The other day a party went out from Denver, and after a week's hunting managed to kill three from a herd of twenty-nine that they found in Lost Park. It is said that there are not more than 2,000 buffaloes now in existence. Systematic slaughter has produced this shameful result.

Mr. Carpenter, an American correspondent who has been making a tour of the British Isles, was much struck with this point that follows: The fact that England is the workshop of the world can only be appreciated by a ride through it, and by the thousands and tens of thousands of factories which one sees during a trip across it in any direction. There are about five persons here engaged in manufacturing to one engaged in agriculture.

A newly married couple from the interior of Nevada, who had evidently never ventured upon a railroad train, took the cars to go upon their wedding trip. When the conductor came around to collect the tickets, the bridegroom was so flustered by the novelty of the situation that he handed out his marriage certificate. The conductor looked at it approvingly and handed it back with the remark that it was a highly useful document in its place, and one he had often contemplated securing for himself, but that its possession did not entitle the holder to free passage over that railroad.

Here is a story of a man who doesn't read the newspapers, who lives on the Cumberland Mountains in Maryland, where a gentleman of Lancaster called upon him the other day. The two got to talking about the war and General Grant, when the mountaineer stated that he had fought under the latter. He finally dropped a thunderbolt on the Lancastrian by asking: "How is the old General, anyhow, and where is he now living?" He was very much surprised when told that he had been dead and buried a year and more, and attempted to excuse his ignorance by saying that he seldom got down into the settlement and the mountains were a poor place to get news.

Charles Miller, of Sewickley, Penn., has filed a caveat on what he considers "the most remarkable discovery of the age." He believes that natural gas is confined in the earth in fluid form and that by pumping it out the great problem of cheap fuel will be solved. He may be right, and the near future may see men buying fuel by the quart instead of by the ton. A few bottles of natural gas would heat a house for months. If Succi's liquid food and Miller's fluid food should prove successful, life for the poor man would soon lose many of its hardships. But the outlook at present seems to indicate that beefsteak and anthracite will be in as great demand this winter as in past seasons.

Modern inventions have kept pace with all the requirements of social life and made possible housekeeping on an appearance of elegance even in one room. The variety of folding beds and other articles of furniture is surprising. A handsome parlor with bookcases, cabinets, easy chairs and lounges can be transformed in a twinkling into a bed-chamber or dining room, or even a kitchen. The novelties of this class make possible the change of a parlor to the nursery, and a child's bath tub and other useful articles can be evolved from ornamental and innocent appearing parlor tables. It must be perplexing occasionally to the owners of a roomful of this furniture how to prepare against sudden changes.

Concerning Mr. Miller's discovery the New York World observes: In answer to the inquiry, "Why is it that we have no old American ships engaged in the oil trade between this country and Europe?" an old sea captain in Philadelphia said: "An American capitalist will invest anywhere from \$75,000 to \$100,000 in a fine, hard wood clipper ship, and will spare no extra expense in having her fitted out with all the latest improvements known to marine architects. He will put a young captain in her of little experience, as a general thing, and send her out on probably a dozen or more deep water voyages. By the completion of these voyages she will need probably a couple of thousand dollars' worth of repairs done, and sooner than this her owner will sacrifice her to some one either in Germany or Nova Scotia at less than one-tenth of what she cost. These people will put her in the oil trade, and she will, nine times out of ten, pay them ten per cent. interest on their investment, and pay for herself in less than three years."

A most amusing scene recently occurred at a London court in a litigation concerning the ownership of a donkey. The presiding Judge, borrowing a hint from Solomon and the "Alphs of Baghdad," had the animal brought into court to test the allegation of the defendant that it would eat bread or vegetables offered it "with Lord Salisbury's compliments," but would reject the same with symptoms of loathing and contempt when Mr. Gladstone was named as the donor. As it happened, the wily quadruped, when challenged by the claimant, not only devoured indiscriminately the tory and Liberal carrots, showing no partisan spirit whatever, but when the experiment was acknowledged a failure set up such mixed notes of exultation and protest that the magistrate, deflected by the outrageous bray, summarily dismissed the claim.

An interesting story is told of Geoffrey Goodman, a wealthy farmer of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, who is now an insane leper. The leprosy appeared several months ago, and physicians recommended a trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas. While the steamer on which he, in company with his brother and sister, took passage stopped at a small place along the river, the latter escaped from his relatives and ran ashore, where he was soon lost amid the dense undergrowth. Continued search failed to find him. Recently, however, the people living in the vicinity have been excited over stories of a wild man who had been seen on a high cliff waving his arms and shouting incoherently. These stories met the eye of Goodman's brother, who knew at once that the wild man must be none other than the demented leper, and he set out to look for him. Goodman was found in a cave, eating a piece of raw mutton, and he willingly submitted to be taken home. He was destitute of clothing, and his hair and beard were long and matted. It is a curious feature of the story that the insane man's instincts followed the old idea that lepers must be outcasts from society.

The mountain meteorological stations of Europe are said to somewhat excel in their equipments and appliances anything to be found in the Western world. Among these appliances is a superior kind of arrangement, or apparatus, for the automatic registration of sunshine, the results of which are tabulated with reference to the period of possible sunshine for each day, the record being so much per cent. of this total. On the mountain top on which the highest Austrian weather observatory is located, is another interesting arrangement, namely, a telephone wire extending from the very summit down to the village below. This wire in the summer being suspended on poles, while in winter, on account of the fierce winds, it is laid upon the snow, the latter proving a good insulator, so the apparatus works satisfactorily under these conditions. The French, it appears, have the highest meteorological station in Europe, and their two largest observatories are, it is claimed, the best appointed in the world. Much is expected of the recently established station on Ben Nevis, Scotland. This mountain is the highest in Great Britain, and is close upon the seacoast, as well as in the track of the great southwesterly storms which have such an important influence on the weather in the British Isles—a situation, therefore, peculiarly favorable.

Tom Lee is the most eminent Mongolian except the consul in New York City. Says the *Sun*: He is a tall, well-built, copper-colored man of about forty-seven years, with short, crisp, black hair and a suggestion of a moustache in the form of sixteen jet-black, wire-like hairs. He is not only an eminent Chinaman, he is also a great New Yorker. He runs a restaurant where the dinner begins with candy, followed by preserves, and, running through a long range of amazing dishes that taste of bay leaves, terminates in soup. He also owns a cigar store, where Chinamen buy nothing cheaper than fifteen-cent cigars, but are popularly supposed to smoke only on holidays. He is also the proprietor of a grocery store near by, where he sells meats, fish, fruits and vegetables, dried and shipped from China. He owns two houses and lots in New York and a rice plantation in China. He is a deputy sheriff, a Christian, and the father of a baby or two, the gifts of his Caucasian wife. He speaks English, but only in the way that all Chinamen do—that is, if he wants to be can talk like a book agent, and if he doesn't want to be can be reticent as a log of wood and quite unable to comprehend any but his mother tongue. He acts as the spokesman for his compatriots when they are in trouble or want anything from the police or the politicians.

The First Watch.
At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern watch movements in the record of 1553, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummet of lead." The first watch may readily be supposed to be of rude execution. The first great improvement—the substitution of springs for weights—was in 1560. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and, being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep the time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in twelve hours. The dials were of silver and brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost more than \$1,500, and, after one was ordered, it took a year to make it.

Glaciers, the ice-rivers of lofty mountains, have been found to move downward from one or two inches to over fifty a day, from ten to twenty inches a day in summer being most common. The rate in winter is about half that of summer.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

A Small Democratic Majority in the Next House.

The Republicans Make Gains in Various States.

From returns received up to the 5th it would appear that the Democrats will have a small majority of from five to fifteen in the next House. (In the last House the Democrats had 183 members and the Republicans 142.) This includes the five Fusionists in Michigan, of whom four have Democratic antecedents, and the fifth declares that he will act with the Democrats on political questions. The Virginia labor Congressmen also declare that he is a consistent Democrat. The Socialist candidate in Chicago has been defeated by Frank Lavier, and Smith, the Congressman and student of law, has been elected. He is a distinctly Labor candidate returned. Nichols, in North Carolina, was the Republican candidate endorsed by the Labor party. Three or four districts were still in doubt, the Second North Carolina, the Tenth Illinois, First and Second California, and the Second West Virginia, but the results in these districts will not impair the Democratic majority. The Associated Press report elected Isaac Abbott (colored), while a special report gave the district to F. M. Simmons (white), the regular Democratic candidate. It will probably require the official count to decide. In the Tenth Illinois District, Post (Rep.) has an apparent plurality, but the official count may reverse it. A number of students voted for Post, but he is a Democrat, and a question has been raised as to the legality of their votes. The Republicans claim the First and Second California districts, but the Democrats do not concede this. Speaker Carlisle places his majority at about 500.

Pres. House Next House.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	5	5	5	5
Arkansas	5	5	5	5
California	1	5	1	5
Colorado	1	5	1	5
Connecticut	2	2	3	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1
Florida	10	10	2	2
Georgia	10	10	7	13
Illinois	10	10	7	13
Indiana	9	4	6	7
Iowa	4	7	3	8
Kentucky	10	1	8	3
Louisiana	5	1	6	1
Maine	4	4	4	4
Maryland	5	10	5	1
Massachusetts	10	10	10	10
Michigan	7	4	5	6
Minnesota	5	5	3	2
Missouri	12	2	12	2
Mississippi	7	3	7	2
Montana	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	2	1	1	1
New Jersey	3	4	2	5
New York	17	17	17	17
North Carolina	8	1	6	3
Ohio	11	10	5	16
Oregon	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	8	10	8	10
Rhode Island	1	2	1	2
South Carolina	6	1	7	1
Tennessee	7	3	8	2
Texas	11	3	11	3
Vermont	1	2	1	2
Virginia	8	2	4	6
West Virginia	3	1	2	2
Wisconsin	2	7	1	7
Totals	183	142	168	156
Dem. maj.	41	12		

* Labor.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A Proclamation for its Observance Issued by the President.

The following is President Cleveland's proclamation designating Thursday, November 25, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer:

By the President of the United States.
It has long been the custom of the people of this United States, on the day in each year immediately after the first of November, to observe a day of thanksgiving to God for His goodness and mercy to His people, and to invoke His continued care and protection.
In observance of such custom, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 25th day of November, inst., to be observed and kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.
On that day let all our people forego their accustomed employments, and assemble in their usual places of worship, to give thanks to the Father of the Universe for our continued enjoyment of the blessings of a free Government, for a renewal of business prosperity throughout our land, for the return of the harvest season, and for the good will of all that makes a nation great. And while we contemplate the infinite power of God in earthquake, blood, and storm, let the grateful heart of each of our people be shielded from harm through His mercy be turned in sympathy and kindness toward those who have suffered through His visitations, and let each of our people be thankful to remember the poor and needy with cheerful gifts and alms, so that our service may be deeds of charity be made acceptable in the sight of our Father in Heaven. I witness, and I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of November, 1894.
GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the President:
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SEVERAL of the Northwestern Indian tribes have organized bands.
EDWARD HARRISON has scored another success with "The O'Begans" in New York.
CONSTANTINE STERNBERG, the pianist, has been engaged as director of the Atlanta College of Music.
A new tenor has been discovered in Southern France. He is only nineteen years old, and a sandmaker by trade and lives at Bruges. His name is Salegat.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, the actress, has given \$25,000 to the Charleston sufferers. Her father, a Confederate officer, is buried in Magnolia Cemetery in that city.
SOME ladies at Vienna lately entertained an American prima donna at lunch, and in an omelet she was asked to serve she found \$2,000, the result of concert for her benefit.
VERDI's "Iago" is being rehearsed at La Scala. The opera, which was conducted by the orchestra, is enthusiastic over the opera, and pronounces it the composer's finest work.
COLONEL McCALL has just purchased the American rights to two new operas, "The Bearnese," from the French of Leterrier and Vanloo, which was successfully produced in London recently, and "Indiana," by Farnie and Audran.
The Musical Union and Welchen of this country have been asked to help get Harney Morgan, the old Welsh harpist, out of the Pittsburgh poorhouse. Forty years ago he was a wealthy man, and was a player of money, but he lost it all after the war.
BEFORE Henry E. Abbey went back to England he gave these figures from his books to indicate to what extent American people have paid to see celebratory dinners under his management: Bernhardt, in 1890-91, \$306,347; Booth, in 1881-82, \$289,030; Patti, in 1881-82, \$286,800; Nilsson, in 1882-83, \$208,207; Langtry, in 1883-84, \$253,135; Irving, in 1884-85, \$405,639; in 1885-86, \$354,940; Mary Anderson, in 1885-86, \$354,940; in six seasons, \$2,325,531. Of course Patti and Nilsson sang comparatively few times, and the seasons of Bernhardt, Booth, Langtry and Irving were short.
JOHN HUGHES, a farmer near Chebeague, Ill., has been boring for water on his farm for over twelve months. The drill is now down 400 feet, and the earth is said to be dry and the water in the hole to make the drill work.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.
IMPEACHMENT proceedings against Mayor Sumner of Philadelphia have been dropped.
FRANK WALWORTH, who created a sensation in 1873 by killing his father to avenge his mother's wrongs, died a few days ago in Saratoga, N. Y., aged thirty-one years.
GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, on the 29th addressed a Democratic meeting at Philadelphia.
The Vermont house has passed a bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of oleomargarine under the penalty of \$500. The bill also prohibits its use in hotels, eating houses and boarding houses, under a similar penalty, unless the owner thereof exhibits a placard with letters three inches large: "Oleomargarine used here."
Rev. Henry WARD BECHER returned home the other day after a five months' lecturing tour abroad.
M. BARTHOLDI, Count de Lesseps, and the other representatives of France who came over to witness the unvailing of the Liberty statue, and who were accorded the freedom of New York City by the Municipality, have been sightseeing at Philadelphia, Niagara Falls, and other places.
New York City has been having its annual National Home for the Friendless.

HANS S. BEATTIE, Surveyor of the Port of New York, was shot at his office in the Custom House and dangerously wounded by Louis Bernal, an inspector who had been discharged for corrupt practices. Bernal, who is about seventy years old, was arrested.
South and West.
Two firemen were roasted to death, a third was fatally injured and others badly hurt at a fire in Chicago.
THERE were twenty-eight earthquake shocks felt in Charleston, S. C., during October. Quite a business boom, however, has struck the city.
The number of victims by the collision between the regular Democratic candidate, R. W. Wis, has been swelled from thirteen to twenty or twenty-two. A medical student, and two little children headed through a window by their imprudent mother, were among the victims from the passenger car which was burned up after the collision.

Washington.
J. MILLWAUKEE was carried by the workmen in the recent local election.
SECRETARY FANNIN on the 25th assumed actual control of the Treasury Department for the first time since he was taken sick.
PROFESSOR POWELL, director of the Geological Survey, says in his seventh annual report that during the year 81,829 square miles in twenty States and Territories were surveyed. The total appropriations of the year were \$503,240.
The public debt reduction during October was \$13,201,915.50.

Foreign.
AN unsuccessful attempt has been made to poison President Barillas, of Guatemala, Central America. The culprits—two brothers, druggists of Puerto Cortez—were put to death.
FLOODS in Italy have caused great damage and distress.

ROBERT EYAN SPURLE was hanged at Victoria, British Columbia, for the murder of Thomas Hammill in the Kootenay mines.
THREE seamen and a lady passenger were drowned in the wreck of the schooner Mary Brown off the Newfoundland coast.
GENERAL KAULBACH, official representative of Russia in Bulgaria, on the 25th sent an ultimatum to the Bulgarian Government giving three days in which to comply with the Russian demands, refusal to be followed by his resignation.

A victory parade has just taken place at Brussels, Belgium. Five hundred women dressed in mourning, headed a procession of 12,000 persons, gathered from surrounding towns, and were carried by the city authorities in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty to the recent rioters.

LATER NEWS.

A BILL has passed the lower house of the Vermont Legislature which allows women who pay taxes to vote. It will probably pass the Senate.

A JAPANESE embassy reached New York the other day on a journey around the world, inspecting military and naval improvements and studying industries.

Two Italian laborers were instantly killed and two fatally injured by a freight train near Port Jervis, N. Y.

THE Georgia Legislature met in Atlanta on the 3d and elected J. S. Davidson President of the Senate and W. A. Little Speaker of the House. On the 4th Governor McDaniel delivered his message.

JAMES R. TYLER, of Virginia, a grandson of President Tyler, has been appointed a watchman in the Interior Department.

THE French visitors, M. Bartholdi, de Lesseps and their companions, numbering twenty-two in all, called at the White House and paid their respects to the President.

HEAVY rains have prevailed throughout Scotland. In Edinburgh the gale of a new building was overturned, and three workmen were killed and five injured.

TWENTY-SEVEN persons who were implicated in the recent Madrid military revolt have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment at hard labor.

THE town of Minbu, in Burma, has been attacked and burned by 500 rebels. A police Commissioner and twenty policemen were surprised and killed by rebels on the Kyergow river.

M. PASTEUR during the first twelve months of his hydrophobia inoculations has treated 2,400 patients, a vast proportion of whom had been bitten by mad dogs. Of the entire number only ten succumbed.

THE Massachusetts Legislature stands: Senate—3 Republicans and 15 Democrats; House—169 Republicans, 79 Democrats, and 1 Independent.

BOTH parties claim the New Jersey Legislature, which elects a successor to United States Senator Sewall (Rep.).

THE Gloucester (Mass.) fishing schooner Alice M. Stoupe lost her Captain and one seaman by the capsizing of a dory.

CONGRESS returns for Connecticut make the total vote for Governor 13,674, divided as follows: Cleveland (Dem.), 58,741; Lounsbury (Rep.), 36,831; Furbush (Pro.), 4,810; Baker (Lab.), 2,743. Cleveland leads, 5,710 of a majority, and Lounsbury will be elected by the Legislature. The Legislature will elect State officers and a United States Senator, stands: Senate—Republicans, 14; Democrats, 10; House—Republicans, 132; Democrats, 109; Labor, 2.

GEORGE DE HAYES, engineer, and Charles Given, brakeman, were killed by the explosion of a locomotive boiler near Davis Station, La.

CHIEF MAGNUS, one of the captured Apache leaders, made a desperate break for liberty while being taken through Colorado on his way to Fort Marion, Fla., and when recaptured stabbed himself many times, inflicting serious wounds.

THE Republican State ticket in Indiana has a plurality of about 5,000. Both sides claim the Legislature.

CAPTAIN HENRY JORDAN, just elected Treasurer of Lasalle county, Texas, was killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle which a friend was handling.

GERMANY's exports to America have increased in value \$17,000,000 in a year.

SIX persons were killed and thirty injured by the explosion of a steamer's boiler at Newcastle, England. The force of the explosion carried a body to the top of a lofty warehouse.

A FIRE at Dalhousie, New Brunswick, destroyed twenty-two houses, being \$80,000.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Approximate Results of the Vote in the Various States.

Figures for Governors, Congressmen and Other Offices.

Thirty-five States of the Union voted on the 2d for Representatives in the Fiftyeth Congress. Maine, Vermont and Oregon had already chosen. Seven States—Rhode Island, Oregon, Alabama, Arkansas, Vermont, Maine and Georgia—had already elected Governors this year, of whom four are Democrats and three Republicans. Seventeen States chose Governors on the 2d. Of these nine have now Republican Governors, viz.: Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Wisconsin. The eight States having Democratic Governors are California, Delaware, Nevada, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. In nine States votes were cast only for Congressmen. Besides electing State officers' several States voted on constitutional amendments. Up to the hour that this side of our paper went to press the results received from the various States were as follows:

ALABAMA.
Elected Congressmen. All the Democratic nominees were successful.

ARKANSAS.
Elected Congressmen. The election of all the Democratic nominees was probable, the only doubtful district being the Third.

CALIFORNIA.
Partial returns from all the counties outside of San Francisco indicate the success of Swift (Rep.) for Governor, together with the rest of the Republican State ticket. Questions of race, creed and social condition entered into the canvass, and five parties played State tickets in the field—Democrats, Republicans, Protection, American and anti-Chinese. In San Francisco returns were no less than twelve million tickets.

CONNECTICUT.
Figures from 127 out of the 167 towns in the State indicated a close vote for Governor, and the probable throwing of the election into the Legislature, which would insure the return of the Republican candidate. Two Democrats and one Republican were elected to Congress, and the remaining Congressional district was very close.

ILLINOIS.
The chief interest in the campaign in Illinois this year grew out of the introduction of labor issues and labor parties. The State ship to be the Superintendent of Public Schools. An amendment to the Constitution prohibiting convict contract labor was also submitted to the people. There were two labor tickets in the field in Chicago, and the labor vote was surprisingly large. The State went Republican. The constitutional amendment was also carried. The Congressional delegation will contain about eleven Republicans to nine Democrats.

INDIANA.
Indications pointed to a victory for the Republicans, and a gain of one or two Congressmen. The campaign was confined almost exclusively to State issues.

IOWA.
Iowa voted for six minor State officers, forty-four Congressmen, and eleven Congressmen. There was a close vote on the State ticket. Probably eight Republican and three Democratic Congressmen were elected.

KANSAS.
Martin (Rep.) was elected Governor. All seven Republican candidates for Congress were probably elected.

KENTUCKY.
There was a close vote in several Congressional districts, with the probabilities of a Republican gain of two or three members. Speaker Carlisle was re-elected by a reduced majority.

LOUISIANA.
All six Democratic candidates for Congress were elected.

MASSACHUSETTS.
The vote for Governor was very close, early indications pointing to the election of Ames (Dem.) over Andrews (Rep.) by about 4,000 majority. The Congressmen were also in two of the upper portions of the building, and having worked hard on election day, slept very soundly. They were awakened only by the falling embers near them.

MICHIGAN.
There were three full State tickets in the field—the fusion ticket of Democrats and Greenbacks, headed by George L. Yule for Governor; the Republican, headed by Cyrus G. Luce, and the Prohibition, headed by Samuel Dickie. Early figures indicated a Republican gain of about 2,000. Congressmen probably elected: Seven Republicans and four Democrats.

MINNESOTA.
Full Republican, Democratic and Prohibition gubernatorial tickets were in the field. Reduced Republican majorities were reported in the Congressional districts, and the full delegation—were probably elected.

MISSISSIPPI.
The election returns indicated the election of a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

MISSOURI.
The Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Judge was elected. In St. Louis the labor vote was close. Twelve Democrats and two Republicans were probably elected to Congress.

NEBRASKA.
The Republican State ticket, headed by General John M. Thayer, has been elected by a small majority. The Legislature is also heavily Republican. Two Republicans were elected to Congress, the fight in the First District being so close as to require an official count.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Indications pointed to no election for Governor by the people, although the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Legislature shows some Democratic gain.

NEW JERSEY.
Green (Dem.) was elected Governor. Seven Congressmen, seven State Senators and sixty Assembliesmen were also elected.

NEW YORK.
In the Empire State early returns indicated the election of Peckham (Dem.) for Court of Appeals by a small majority. The Legislature is Republican which will insure the return of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Warner Miller. The non-interference, however, centered in the New York City election, where the vote for Mayorstood: Hewitt (Dem.), 90,291; George (Workingmen's Candidate), 67,099; Roosevelt (Rep.), 40,333. The fight for the City of New York was a bitter one, and the George adherents made a strong effort for victory. The entire Democratic city ticket was elected, although Republicanism was the dominant force. The State's delegation to Congress will stand about ninety Republicans to fourteen Democrats, a Democratic loss.

OHIO.
The Republicans won a complete victory on the State ticket by majorities ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 and also gained four or five Congressmen. Frank Hurl, Democratic Free Trade candidate, was again defeated in the Toledo district.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Beaver (Rep.) was elected Governor by about 20,000 majority. The Congressional delegation will stand about twenty-eight Republicans to nine Democrats. The Legislature is Republican.

RHODE ISLAND.
Spooner (Rep.) was elected to Congress in the First District, and in the Second District there was no election, no candidate receiving a majority, as is required.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
The entire Democratic State ticket headed by Colonel Richardson for Governor was successful, as was every Democratic candidate for Congress.

TEXAS.
The Democratic candidates for Governor and other State offices, and the eleven Democratic candidates for Congress were all elected.

TENNESSEE.
"Bib" Taylor (Dem.) was elected Governor over his brother by about 20,000 majority. The delegation to Congress will stand eight Democrats to two Republicans, a Democratic gain of one.

VIRGINIA.
The Congressional elections has resulted in the gain of several Republican Congressmen, although the vote in several instances was very close.

WISCONSIN.
Governor Rusk (Rep.) was probably re-elected. The Congressmen elected are six Republicans, two Democrats and one Labor candidate.

WEST VIRGINIA.
General Goff (Rep.) was re-elected to Congress in the First District, while in the Second District the vote was close. It was thought the delegation would stand three Democrats and one Republican.

Later Election Returns.
Later returns made the struggle for supremacy in the Fiftyeth Congress close. In the Forty-ninth Congress the Democrats had 183 members and the Republicans 142. On the morning of the 2d the Democrats appeared in the Fiftyeth Congress the Republicans had elected 168 Congressmen, the Democrats 103 and the labor men 4. The two great surprises of the election were the defeat of Ohio. William R. Morrison in the Eighteenth Illinois District by his Republican opponent, Judge Baker, and the close run between Speaker Carlisle in the Sixth Kentucky District and his opponent, George H. Thoburn, Knight of Labor candidate. Two years ago Mr. Carlisle had a majority of 6,000; this year, on the basis of the vote, he looked as though he would be defeated or elected by a few votes, according to the returns from a few outlying districts were against him or in his favor.

New York City, where Carlisle appeared to have over 4,000 plurality for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

In Ohio the Republicans elected fourteen Congressmen and the Democrats six, with a loss of four or five. This is a Democratic loss of four or five.

Beaver's plurality in Pennsylvania according to the latest returns, is about 4,000. The Democrats in the State of Ohio have a plurality of 30,000 for Treasurer, and have gained four or five Congressmen.

In Minnesota the Legislature is Republican. The Democrats gain three Congressmen. The Nebraska Legislature is two-thirds Republican. The Democrats gain a Congressman. The Republican majority in Iowa is 10,000 all duplicates. The result will fit Virginia's representation in the Fiftyeth Congress as follows: Democrats, 3; Republicans, 6; Knights of Labor, 1, a loss to the Democrats of 3.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Summary of a Year's Operations in the United States.

Instructive Figures Relative to Coal, Iron, Precious Metals, Etc.

From a summary of the results of mining in the United States, just now published by David T. Day, chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey, the following appears:

The total commercial product of coal of all kinds in 1885, exclusive of that consumed at the mines, was 1,385,000,000 long tons, valued at \$152,915,108. Of this 82,295,421 long tons were Pennsylvania anthracite, valued at \$72,774,544; while of other kinds, including bituminous, brown coal, lignite, and small lots of anthracite produced outside of Pennsylvania, the production was 1,302,704,579 long tons, valued at \$80,140,564. In the coal production of the United States, including colliery consumption, was: Pennsylvania anthracite 84,2