# A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

## Astonishing Republican Successes Throughout the Whole Country.

The elections held last week were a genuine astonishment to everybody. There had been a general feeling of Republican victory in the air, but no one was prepared for such general and overwhelming successes. With the sole exceptions of New York City, Mississippi, and Virginia, the Republicans swept everything by majorities that the most sanguine among them had not hoped for. In New York City Tammany was able to win a victory by reason of the defection of about 20,000 German votes on account of the Sunday laws.

ILLINOIS.

There was no general election in the State.

In Chicago nine Trustees of the Sanitary District and two Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County were chosen. The Democrats nominated five Trustees for the Sanitary Board, as did the Republicans, and, as there are nine offices to fill, only one man could be defeated. Joseph J. Duffy, who received the smallest number of votes, was the defeated man.

In the Judgeship contest Farlin Q. Ball (Rep.) received a majority of 30,000 over R. W. Morrison (Dem.)

IOWA.

Iowa elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Railway Commissioner, Judge of the Supreme Court, and a Legislature to elect a United States Senator to succeed Wm. B. Allison.

Gen. F. M. Drake, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 60,000 over his Democratic opponent, and the Legislature is almost solidly Republican, they having a majority of 96 out of 150 votes on a joint ballot.

KANSAS.

The contest in Kansas was for Chief Justice, with David Martin as the Republican, and C. K. Holliday as the Independent candidate. Judge Martin received a majority of 20,000, and nearly all the Counties were swept by the Republicans. Out of 630 County officers, the Republicans elected 434, the Populists 171, and the Democrats 25.

KENTUCKY.

The bitter fight in Kentucky united in a Republican triumph. Col. Bradley, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 17,000. The Republicans swept Louisville, electing all their candidates by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 6,000. The Legislature is probably Republican by a majority of four on a joint ballot, but this will be determined by the result of several contested elections. The General Assembly is composed of 100 members of the lower House and 38 Senators, making 138 votes in all. The elections in the Bath and Rowan and Clinton and Wayne Representative Districts are still undecided, although the returns indicate that Republicans may get all four.

With these districts left out the Legislature is made up as follows: Representatives—Democrats, 43; Republicans, 52; Populists, 2. Senators, including hold-overs—Democrats, 22; Republicans, 15. Joint ballot—Democrats, 65; Republicans, 67.

The Populists are free-silver men, and are likely to vote with the Democrats, thus giving them 67 votes on joint ballot. The majority will be decided, therefore, by the doubtful districts. Bath and Rowan, claimed by the Democrats, are, however, pretty sure to be counted Republican. Clinton and Wayne Counties have not been heard from, but are sure to be Republican. These would make the General Assembly stand on joint ballot—Republicans, 71; Democrats, 65; Populists, 2.

If this proves to be so, the Republicans will elect a Senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, whose term expires March 4, 1897.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland, Senator Gorman made the fight of his life, and all the capabilities of his machine, which he has been building up and perfecting for years, were exerted to the utmost. But the people of Baltimore and the State were intolerably weary of the abuses and corruption with which they have been afflicted, and the result was a victory which astonished even themselves. In spite of the rowdyism in Baltimore, which the police made little effort to suppress, the Republicans swept everything for the first time since the war. Lowndes, their candidate for Governor, carried Baltimore by a plurality of 12,018, and the State by a plurality of 19,134. Every County went Republican but four, and in these the Democratic majorities were very small. In Baltimore the Republicans made a clean sweep. The Democrats elect only four out of 22 Councilmen in the first branch, and three out of 11 in the second. As the Republicans have the Mayor also, a general sweep in the City Hall is looked for.

The Republicans have elected 65 out of 91 members of the House of Delegates. In the Senate they will be in the minority, the 11 Democratic hold-over Senators saving the party. The Senate will stand 14 Democrats, 12 Republicans; but it is not at all unlikely that the anti-Gorman Senators, of which there are three, will combine with the Republicans in organizing. A Republican will certainly succeed Senator Gibson, whose term expires March 4, 1897.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Complete returns from the State of Massachusetts give the following vote for Governor: Greenhalge (Rep.), 185,900; Kendall (Pro.), 8,766; Williams (Dem.), 121,401. Plurality for Greenhalge, 64,499.

The vote on the woman suffrage question is: Yes, 107,870; no, 184,810. Majority for no, 76,940.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic majority in Mississippi is estimated at 50,000, electing Governor, State officers, and Legislature. The Populists cast a small vote, and will have but 15 members in the Legislature, and the Republicans none.

NEBRASKA.

In Nebraska, Norval, Republican, for Judge of the Supreme Court, was elected by a plurality over Maxwell, Populist, which may reach 25,000. The Populists lost in almost every County, and even the Democrats made no better showing. The plurality of Capt. W. J. Broatch, Republican, for Mayor of Omaha, is about 1,000, and the remainder of the city Republican ticket is elected by from 300 to 3,000 plurality.

NEW JERSEY.

The Republicans swept New Jersey, electing John W. Griggs Governor, the first Republican Governor for 30 years, by a plurality of 26,437. They also got an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. The Senate will stand 18 Republicans to only three Democrats. The Assembly will stand 43 Republicans, 16 Democrats, one Independent. Samuel Bullock, of Passaic, the man classed as an Independent, was a Republican member of the Assembly this year. He failed to secure a renomination by the Republicans. He was elected largely through his popularity with labor organizations.

NEW YORK.

Tammany won in New York City, but the Republicans swept the rest of the State by overwhelming majorities.

Tammany appears to have polled a vote of 127,000 in New York City, giving Sohmer for Register more than 24,000 plurality, electing nine or ten Senators and 27 Assemblymen. The maximum fusion vote is about 103,000, the Socialist vote 10,000, the Steckler vote 8,000, the Grace vote 7,000, and the Goo Goo vote 1,500.

In the State-at-large Palmer, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, has a majority of 97,169 over Kinz, Democrat. The Legislature stands: Senate, Republicans, 35; Democrats, 15. Assembly, Republicans, 106; Democrats, 44. Joint ballot, Republicans, 141; Democrats, 59. This insures the election of a Republican to succeed Senator D. B. Hill, whose term will expire March 4, 1897.

OHIO.

The Republicans won a victory in Ohio that astonished even themselves. Bushnell, Republican candidate for Governor, received a majority over Campbell, Democrat, of 95,344, where 50,000 would have been accepted as a big result. The rest of the State ticket received similar majorities. The Democrats carried only 26 of the 88 Counties.

The Republican Chairman claims 76 out of 112 members of the House and 27 out of 37 members of the Senate. This would give the Republicans a majority of 57 on joint ballot.

The Legislature will elect J. B. Foraker U. S. Senator to succeed C. S. Brice.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election in Pennsylvania was for a State Treasurer and five Supreme Court Judges. It being an "off year," not much interest was taken in the contest.

Comparing the returns with two years ago, when the Republican majority was 135,000, most of the Counties show Republican gains.

The Republicans swept Philadelphia by 65,000 majority, and the State by 174,102 plurality for Haywood, Republican candidate for State Treasurer. The law provided that one of the Judges of the Superior Court should belong to the minority party. There was a close race between Smith and Yerkes, Democratic candidates, but the final count showed Smith ahead by 5,264 votes.

UTAH.

The Republicans carried off nearly everything in Utah. Latest returns indicate the majority of Wells, Republican candidate, over Caine, Democrat, as 3,000; and Allen, Republican candidate for Congress, 1,500 majority over Roberts, Democrat. The Republican candidates for Supreme Judges have about the same majority as the Governor. The Republicans will have a clean majority in the Legislature, which will insure the election of two United States Senators.

VIRGINIA.

The campaign in Virginia was the most apathetic known for years. In some precincts absolutely no votes were cast.

The Democrats have secured two-thirds at least of the members of each branch of the Legislature, though they have lost five or six Senatorial districts, and possibly a dozen or more House districts.

**Chauncey Depew's Diagnosis.**

"If the landslide had been local to New York State I should have said that the Republican party owes its victory to the Warner Miller sacred-Sunday plank, the most conspicuous plank in the party platform. As the proportion of victory, however, has been uniform the country over, we are forced to the conclusion that the Democratic legislation and failure to legislate combined are responsible for that party's defeat. After two years of Democratic rule the people found the predominant party divided against itself; divided on the currency question, divided on the tariff issue, and divided on foreign policy. With such a State of affairs, and 2,000,000 men out of work, the people virtually became discouraged and disgusted. As work became more scarce less money was paid for labor, and the workingman in this country saw the purchasing power of the proceeds of his labor growing less and less. Everybody was affected—the storekeeper, the manufacturer, and the laboring man. Let us return to the good old Republican time—the times of Harrison—was the thought that actuated men when they went to the polls to vote last Tuesday. The victory, in my mind, then, was due to National issues; the failure of the party in power to do anything for the people, poor legislation where none was needed, and lack of legislation where quick action was urgently wanted."

## EUGENE FIELD'S WORKS.

**The Poet Has Gone to Join His "Little Boy Blue."**

Eugene Field, who died suddenly of heart disease at his home at Buena Park, Chicago, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850.

When he was 21 years old his father died, leaving him an estate worth $70,000. This he converted into money and went to Paris. He was there only a year, but in that year he managed to spend every penny of his patrimony excepting a sum barely sufficient to take him to London. His experiences in London upon that occasion he afterward narrated in the story of "Broke in London in the Fall of '89."

Upon his return to this country he went to St. Louis to work as a reporter on the St. Louis *Morning Journal*, and subsequently became its city editor. It was then that he began the writing of humorous verse that afterward won fame for him. His sketches were published only in the newspapers, but they soon attracted considerable attention. In 1882 he began to collect and publish them in book form.

In 1887 he joined the staff of the Chicago *News*, now the *Record*, and his connection with that paper continued without interruption until his death.

EUGENE FIELD.

Field had a great heart, overflowing with love of the world and the people in it, and he looked upon all with a sunny, fun-loving nature that seemed never to have known sorrow. Yet there was once a little boy in blue, who, day after day, had snuggled himself more closely around that heart, stirring it to many a blithesome strain. That boy died, and his father, who had been laughing at the world, and with the world, wrote out of his grief:

The little toy dog is covered with dust,
But sturdy and stanch he stands;
And the little toy soldier is red with rust,
And his musket moulds in his hands.
Time was when the little toy dog was new,
And the soldier was passing fair,
And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue
Kissed them and put them there.

"Now, don't you go till I come," he said,
"And don't you make any noise."
So toddling off to his trundle-bed,
He dreamt of the pretty toys.
And as he was dreaming an angel song
Awakened our Little Boy Blue—
Oh, the years are many, the years are long,
But the little toy friends are true.

Ay, faithful to Little Boy Blue they stand,
Each in the same old place,
Awaiting the touch of a little hand,
The smile of a little face.
And they wonder, as waiting these long years through,
In the dust of that little chair,
What has become of our Little Boy in Blue
Since he kissed them and put them there.

Among his better known books are the "Denver Tribune Primer," 1882; "Culture's Garland," 1887; "Little Book of Western Verse," 1889; "Little Book of Profitable Tales," 1889; "Second Book of Verse," 1892; "With Trumpet and Drum," 1892; "Echoes from the Sabine Farm," 1893.


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## BRIEF NEWS.

Sentence of Theodore Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, has been postponed.

A new Cabinet has been appointed in Peru.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, is in San Francisco. As a result of her work an auxiliary league has been organized, and in it have been enrolled many wealthy and influential persons who desire to identify themselves with the work of the army without undertaking to comply with many of its customs and forms.

A Paris newspaper asserts that the Panama Canal scandal is not yet dead, and that the Government is about to reopen the question. Later the story was denied by the Government.

General Master Workman J. R. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, is said to be opposed to third terms, and has given it out that at the end of his present term he will retire from office.

The Clyde shipbuilders have posted notices which lock out 25 per cent. of the employes in the yards. This precipitates the break which has long been expected as a result of the difficulty in the Belfast shipyards and begins the big strike.

Pittsburg last week received the gift of a million-dollar library, music hall and art gallery from Andrew Carnegie. The capitalist will endow the art gallery with $1,000,000.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who is undergoing life imprisonment for having poisoned her husband, James Maybrick, has been transferred from Wopping Prison to the jail at Aylesbury, with other female convicts.

The British Chamber of Agriculture has adopted a resolution asking the Government to prohibit the importation of live cattle.

A boiler explosion occurred in the *Journal* Building, Detroit, November 6. Nearly 40 bodies have been recovered from the ruins, and more persons are still missing, all of whom are supposed to have been killed. It is said that negligence in looking after the boilers was the cause of the disaster.

A foot of snow is reported in various parts of Minnesota and Nebraska.

The ninth annual convention of the Christian Workers of the United States is being held at New Haven, Conn., with 300 delegates in attendance.

Charles Ryan, his wife, and four children perished in a tenement-house fire at Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday.

Capt.-Gen. Campos, commanding the Spanish army in Cuba, is reported as being in favor of granting autonomy to the island.

United States Ambassador Bayard delivered the inaugural address before the Edinburg Philosophical Society recently. His theme was individual liberty, and in the course of his address he warmly denounced socialism and protection.

Herr Lutgenau, a socialist leader, who has been returned to the Reichstag after a reballot in the district of Dortmund, has been sentenced to five months' imprisonment on the charge of lese majeste for reproducing in his newspaper an article headed "Another of These Imperial Speeches."

Lord Salisbury will accept the indemnity offered by Belgium for the execution in Africa by Capt. Lothaire of Stokes, the British trader, who, the British claim, was hanged without warrant of civil or military law. Capt. Lothaire will be tried for his act in Brussels.

Dissatisfaction is said to exist in both the army and navy of Turkey, and an overthrow of the present Government or the dismemberment of the Empire may occur.

Seventeen foreign sealing vessels have been captured in the sea of Okhotsk by the Russian warship Yakut. One vessel escaped. All those taken had sealskins on board.

The leader of the rebels in northwest China is said to have sent an ultimatum to the Emperor, with a threat to march on Pekin unless a favorable answer is given.

Affairs in Cuba are said to be approaching a crisis. The insurgents are making great progress and are well supplied with arms, but the approach of dry weather will allow opportunity for military operations, and some decisive battles are expected.

The Sultan of Turkey seems to be defying the European powers in regard to Armenian reforms, while reports from Turkey in Asia indicate that affairs are growing worse.

The Republican Executive Committee of Virginia will meet at Petersburg Nov. 27 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Mahone.


**IF YOUR FOOD DISTRESSES YOU**

**Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

It aids the stomach to digest the food, and does away with that full feeling after eating.


**Reception to ex-Gov. Shepherd.**

The reception to ex-Gov. Alexander R. Shepherd was held at Willard's Hall, Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the Washington Board of Trade. The Governor was escorted to the hall by four companies of the Washington Light Infantry. He was received by representatives of the Board of Trade. The District Commissioners were present, and Commissioner Truesdell extended a hearty welcome to the guest on behalf of the District.

The whole affair was a hearty expression on the part of the people of Washington of their respect for the man who by his energy transformed the city from a city of muddy streets and dilapidated buildings into one of the most beautiful capitals of the globe. Gov. Shepherd shook hands with everyone present. At the conclusion of the reception the National Rifles passed through the hall in their full-dress uniforms. Afterward Gov. Shepherd was driven to the Arlington. He will be in the city for several months.

**Native and Foreign Votes.**

[*The American.*]

The United States Census of 1890 shows a total male population of voting age of 16,940,311, of which persons of foreign birth number 4,348,459, and those of native birth 12,591,852. The aggregate white population of voting age is given at 15,199,856, 10,957,496 native born and 4,242,360 foreign born. Of the native male voting population 8,807,223 are the sons of native parents, while 2,150,273 are born of foreign parents. The total colored population of voting age was 1,740,455.

The voting population of the eight largest cities is as follows:

| | Total voters. | Native. | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 446,798 | 177,729 | 269,069 |
| Chicago | 331,593 | 133,109 | 198,484 |
| Philadelphia | 307,274 | 191,785 | 115,489 |
| Brooklyn | 225,607 | 112,666 | 112,941 |
| St. Louis | 130,056 | 73,450 | 56,606 |
| Boston | 137,910 | 74,179 | 63,731 |
| Baltimore | 116,658 | 86,797 | 29,861 |
| San Francisco | 116,350 | 41,146 | 75,204 |


**From Now Until Spring**

Overcoats and Winter wraps will be in fashion. They can be discarded, temporarily, while traveling in the steam-heated trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. For solid comfort, for speed, and for safety, no other line can compare with this great railway of the West.


## VANDERBILT WEDDING.

**The Marriage at St. Thomas's was a Brilliant Social Event.**

The marriage of Miss Consuela Vanderbilt to the Duke of Marlborough took place at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, New York City, at 12:30 o'clock, Wednesday. It was the most conspicuous social function the metropolis had seen in recent years. The Vanderbilt servants were among the early arrivals at the church, and they were accommodated by seats in front with tutors and governesses in the family. Other early arrivals were Miss Armide Smith, sister of Mrs. Vanderbilt, and maid; Gov. Morton and family, the Jays, Belmonts, Goelets and Cuttings. The Duke, accompanied by his

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

best man, the Hon. Ivor Guest, drove to the church, and on alighting they were accorded a warm reception. When the bride, who was accompanied by her father, arrived at the church, the cheering was something tremendous. The bride leaned heavily on her father's arm as he assisted her from the carriage.

When all was ready for the ceremony, the church doors were closed, and no one was allowed to enter. The bridal procession formed in the southern vestibule. The wedding march was from "Lohengrin."

The Duke of Marlborough, with his best man, his cousin, the Hon. Ivor Guest, entered the church from the vestry, and they took up their posts at the right of the chancel to await the coming of the bride. The ushers marched up the side aisles and took stations in front of and at each side of the chancel.

The bridesmaids led the bridal procession, walking two-and-two in the following order: Miss Katharine Duer and Miss Elsa Bronson; Miss Laura Jay and Miss May Goelet; Miss Daisy Post and Miss Marie Winthrop; Miss Edith Morton and Miss Evelyn Burden. Then came Miss Vanderbilt on the arm of her father, and carrying in her left hand the bridal bouquet, made of delicate pink and white orchids

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

and roses, which were brought from Blenheim for the occasion. The bridesmaids took positions at each side of the chancel. The bridegroom then stepped forward and took the right hand of Miss Vanderbilt and led her to the chancel steps.

The marriage rite of the Episcopal Church followed, Bishop Littlejohn officiating. It was exactly 12:35 when the marriage ceremony was performed. When the ceremony was over the Duke and his bride went to the vestry room and signed the marriage register.

After the wedding breakfast the Duke and Duchess left for Oakdale, L. I., where Mr. Vanderbilt's country place, Idle Hour, is situated.


It gives us pleasure to call our readers' attention to an article that has solid merit, namely: Brown's Bronchial Troches. For more than a hundred years a sterling character, honesty of purpose and wise dealings have characterized the house manufacturing this excellent and popular article. The same determination to do everything well has marked for nearly fifty years the manufacture and sale of these famous troches. Every speaker and singer knows their immense value, and all are ready to tell of their worth for colds and sore throats. But public speakers and singers are not the only ones who derive great benefit from the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. The general public are not slow to show appreciation of a good thing. The immense sale of these Troches proves the truth of this statement. We can unhesitatingly recommend them to our readers, thus following the example of ministers and regular physicians who know their value for affections of the throat.


## VETERANS IN KANSAS.

**The Number in Each County and the Total in the State.**

The State Board of Agriculture to-day finished the tabulation of returns of assessors showing the enumeration of honorably-discharged volunteer Union soldiers in Kansas in March, 1895. This enumeration is the first made under the present law, and is in compliance with an amendment made in 1885 to the act providing for a census each 10th year beginning with and following 1875. In 101 Counties the count shows 35,045 veterans. Assessors in Comanche, Finney, Saline, and Seward Counties failed to make an enumeration or return, but applying the same percentage of soldiers—2.62—to their last year's population as is shown for the remainder of the State this year, there would be in Comanche, 45; Finney, 92; Saline, 458, and Seward, 21, or 616; these added to the 35,045 actually enumerated in the other Counties would make the grand total 35,661.

The table below shows their numbers by Counties:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allen | 419 | Linn | 615 |
| Anderson | 455 | Logan | 64 |
| Atchison | 552 | Lyon | 677 |
| Barber | 139 | Marion | 195 |
| Barton | 228 | Marshall | 542 |
| Bourbon | 747 | McPherson | 366 |
| Brown | 447 | Meade | 80 |
| Butler | 699 | Miami | 572 |
| Chase | 198 | Mitchell | 391 |
| Chautauqua | 406 | Montgomery | 780 |
| Cherokee | 805 | Morris | 322 |
| Cheyenne | 94 | Morton | 13 |
| Clark | 55 | Nemaha | 444 |
| Clay | 397 | Neosho | 619 |
| Cloud | 484 | Ness | 133 |
| Coffey | 525 | Norton | 303 |
| Comanche* | 45 | Osage | 596 |
| Cowley | 934 | Osborne | 367 |
| Crawford | 725 | Ottawa | 363 |
| Decatur | 181 | Pawnee | 188 |
| Dickinson | 538 | Phillips | 376 |
| Doniphan | 374 | Pottawatomie | 387 |
| Douglas | 622 | Pratt | 220 |
| Edwards | 114 | Rawlins | 98 |
| Elk | 404 | Reno | 777 |
| Ellis | 123 | Republic | 411 |
| Ellsworth | 216 | Rice | 387 |
| Finney* | 92 | Riley | 285 |
| Ford | 236 | Rooks | 237 |
| Franklin | 537 | Rush | 122 |
| Geary | 363 | Russell | 227 |
| Gove | 55 | Saline* | 458 |
| Graham | 127 | Scott | 27 |
| Grant | 21 | Sedgwick | 1,057 |
| Gray | 52 | Seward* | 21 |
| Greeley | 38 | Shawnee | 1,310 |
| Greenwood | 464 | Sheridan | 58 |
| Hamilton | 48 | Sherman | 94 |
| Harper | 260 | Smith | 401 |
| Harvey | 404 | Stafford | 228 |
| Haskell | 25 | Stanton | 24 |
| Hodgeman | 32 | Stevens | 27 |
| Jackson | 399 | Sumner | 747 |
| Jefferson | 578 | Thomas | 80 |
| Jewell | 553 | Trego | 76 |
| Johnson | 451 | Wabaunsee | 258 |
| Kearny | 51 | Wallace | 37 |
| Kingman | 281 | Washington | 511 |
| Kiowa | 58 | Wichita | 45 |
| Labette | 798 | Wilson | 492 |
| Lane | 45 | Woodson | 318 |
| Leavenworth | 744 | Wyandotte | 815 |
| Lincoln | 181 | | |
| | | Total | 35,661 |

*No returns made.

—T. D. COBURN, Secretary.

**Records of Rhode Island Men.**

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I beg through your columns to call the attention of Sons of Veterans generally to the facilities now afforded in the United States to descendants of Rhode Island soldiers, sailors, and marines in the rebellion to trace their ancestors' service.

Through the efforts of the Hon. George Carmichael, an amendment to the law was passed, providing for the free distribution to the Headquarters of the Commandery-in-Chief, and to each Division in the Order, of the two volumes of the Rhode Island Adjutant-General's Report of 1865, as recently revised by Adj't-Gen. Dyer, of this State. This valuable publication is the finest, most complete, and accurate ever made by any State in the Union; and it will now always be possible to obtain, at any Division Headquarters in the Order, the military record of any Rhode Island veteran of the civil war. —WILLIAM M. P. BOWEN, Past Division Commander, Division of Rhode Island, S. of V.

**From the Department of Tennessee.**

Comrade W. A. Johnson, Post Quartermaster, McMinnville, Tenn., writes: "We have comrades here from many of the Northern States; i. e., from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New York, and other States. They have come to locate in this good country, and all are pleased, if their happy faces and renewed energy are to be taken as a guide. Many came seeking health and are benefited. We have a G.A.R. Post here—A. C. Gillem Post, 92, Department of Tennessee. R. Patterson is Commander. Col. Hugh J. Brady, formerly of Pennsylvania, is Past Commander. We have material for a goodly number of recruits, and will be gathering them into the fold, as every old soldier ought to enroll himself in some Post and cast in his influence for the common interest of the cause. We are glad that a recruiting era is to be started, and that the number of Posts will increase and the ranks keep full, as it is proper and right that we old comrades stand together for the things of interest to our organization and the perpetuation of the memories of comradeship formed and cemented by the toils and suffering of our campaigns."

**Mark Twain Is An Inventor.**

Mark Twain has been quite a prolific inventor. His first patent, taken out in 1871, was a strap for suspending trousers. He has been assignee of quite a number of patents, several of recent date. His patent scrapbook has been a success.

**Philadelphia Brigade Monument.**

The Philadelphia Brigade has entered into a contract for the erection of a monument costing $10,500 on the battlefield of Antietam.


If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest, or limbs, use an

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BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.



# PATENTS

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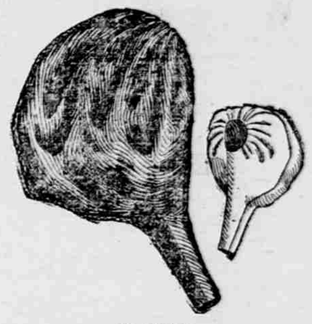
No. 20,431.

**No. 20,431—Ladies' Sunburst Waist.**—Nothing prettier in the line of fancy waists has been devised this season than the sunburst waist here illustrated. It lends itself to more or less fancy effects. For example, the sunburst decoration may be of black velvet on a cream-colored silk bodice, or may be a yellow velvet sunburst over a black silk body. The waist may be made in some of the fancy figured silks that are now so much in vogue, and the prevailing color in the design matched in velvet for the sunburst. For example, if the waist is of pink silk with some green floral design wrought in it, the sunburst may be made of apple-green velvet, and be very effective and dressy. The waist may be also made of lavender crepon with a heliotrope sunburst. In fact, any of the handsome fabrics are none too fine for this handsome design. The crush collar, belt, and elbow sleeve-bands are also of the velvet.

**No. 20,431—Ladies' Sunburst Waist,** requires, for medium size, 6⅝ yards material 22 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 44 inches wide. Lining required, 1¼ yards; velvet, 1¼ yards; gimp, 4½ yards; ribbon, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.



No. 20,453.

**No. 20,453—Ladies' Four-Piece Sleeve.**—This sleeve, called also the "mandolin" sleeve, is the latest whim of fashion, and is shown in many of the most elaborate imported toilets. It is designed in order that the sleeve may lend itself to trimming, and all sorts of bright cording, passementerie, braid, and simulated binding are used in outlining the sleeve. This portion of the gown is now the recipient of so much attention and glory that no painstaking can possibly be too great in constructing.

**No. 20,453—Ladies' Four-Piece Sleeve** (known as the mandolin sleeve), requires, for medium size, 4½ yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 44 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 13 to 15 inches arm measure, corresponding with 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

**PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS:**

For WAISTS—Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arm; raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For SKIRTS—Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

**PATTERN COUPON.**

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Inclosed find **15 cents,** for which send me Pattern No. _____

Bust measure _____ inches. Skirt (medium or large) size _____

Age (if child) _____ years.

Name _____

P. O. _____ County _____

State _____

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**Certificates Issued During the Week Ending Nov. 2, 1895.**

| CLASSES. | Original. | Increase and additional. | Reissue. | Restoration. | Accrued. | Duplicates. | Total. | Act June 27 1890, with— Original pending. | Original rejected. | Certificate pending. | Certificate not pending. | Total issues Act June 27, 1890. Original. | Add'l, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Army Invalid | 51 | 152 | 38 | 23 | 73 | ..... | 337 | | | | | | |
| Army Invalid, act June 27, 1890 | 221 | 58 | ..... | ..... | 84 | ..... | 363 | 46 | 22 | 18 | 92 | 289 | 252 |
| Army Widow, etc. | 62 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 67 | | | | | | |
| Army Widow, etc., act June 27, 1890 | 136 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 137 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 139 | 3 |
| Navy Invalid | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 8 | | | | | | |
| Navy Invalid, act June 27, 1890 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 14 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 8 | 17 |
| Navy Widow, etc. | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | | | | | | |
| Navy Widow, act June 27, 1890 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 |
| Army Nurse | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | | | | | | |
| 1812 Survivor | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | | | | |
| 1812 Widow | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | | | | |
| Old War Invalid | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | | | | | | |
| Old War Widow | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | | | | | | |
| Indian Wars Survivor | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 5 | | | | | | |
| Indian Wars Widow | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | | | | | | |
| Mexican War Survivor | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 17 | | | | | | |
| Mexican War Widow | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | | | | | | |
| Act June 27, 1890, with other claims | 75 | 58 | 50 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 194 | | | | | | |
| Total | 580 | 284 | 88 | 36 | 183 | ..... | 1171 | 53 | 22 | 18 | 101 | 447 | 273 |


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