ome Information Regarding the Cleveland Team. RECORDS OF ALL ITS PLAYERS.

There Are No Stars and Everybody Works for Club Buccess and Not for Records as Individual Players-The Manager a Big

Stockholders in the Cleveland Baseball club will make a small fortune this season, and, considering the risk they took, they are entitled to all they may get.

Every one knows that the success of the Cleveland club, especially early in the season, has been the wonder of the year among the patrons and principals of professional baseball. There is not a single "star" among all the Clevelands, and the salary of one man is about as much as that of another. "Record playing" is not permitted, and when the club is on the field it is expected to work for runs that count and not for records, which very often do not count. Manager Loftus has been a most important member of the club, although his name does not appear on the score card. Seated on the players' beach at every game. Beated on the players' beach at every game he gives his men orders how to pitch, how to bat and how to run bases. He knows the weakness of every good batter in the League. If a low ball cannot be hit by one man he is aware of the fact. If another impossible to do anything with a high ball Loftus knows that, too. This information he imparts to his pitchers and they conduct hemselves accordingly.

There are five pitchers in the team. First

There are five pitchers in the team. First among them, according to the records, is John F. O'Brien, who learned his curves, drops and shoots at West Troy, N. Y., the training ground of many another good ball player. He is 22 years old. He first played with the Glens Falls club in 1885, alternating as pitcher and third baseman. The team won the championship of the Hudson Valley, leaves a Aforement's he played at Valley league. Afterwards he played at Oneida, N. Y., Bradford, Pa., and Lima, O. The Oneidas and the Limas, with him in the box, both won the championship in the orto which they belonged. The Clevelands, while in the American association, bought him from Lima, and he proved to be such a good man that he was hired to accome club into the National league. He pany the club into the reactions but very certain in his aim. Recently he has lost several games through that fault. He is a medium sed man, slow of movement and Irish in

face and general make up.

Enoch Bakely, Cleveland's next best
pitcher, might be the best in the world if his
habits had always been good. However, he is doing much better under the fatherly supervision of Loftus, and if he is true to the faith he will be a matchless player in his important and difficult position. He was born at Black-woodtown, N. J., near Camden, in 1863. Six years ago he entered the employ of the man-agers of the Athletics, of Philadelphia. Next he played with the Keystones, also of Philadelphia, one of the clubs that made up the old Union association. Later he went to Albany, N. Y., then to Rochester. Last year he was taken to Cleveland and at the ond of the season hired for another campaign. He is a good fielder and, for a pitcher, a fair bat-

E. A. Beatin, the third pitcher, is a southerner, having been born in Baltimore in 1868. He has played with the Fredericks, of Maryland, the Alientowns, of Pennsylvania, and the Detroits, of Michigan. He was bought by the latter club and by them sold to Cleveland at the beginning of the present season. The teams at Allentown and Detroit won the championship while he was with them. He is a first class pitcher, an amiable player and an energetic gum chewer. He throws a very skillful ball at times, and nothing delights him more than to see a batsman strike at one of his drops and miss it by a foot or two. On such occasions he chews his gum with renewed vigor and smiles at same time. The facial result can perhap

The fourth pitcher is "little" Henry Gruber, who also went there from De-troit. He is a New Haven boy, and before he went to Michigan played in New England. He has never attempted any other position than the one that has made him famous. His rank is among the best, and he would perhaps be a better man than he is even now if

he were given more work to do. Charles Sprague is the fifth pitcher in the was born in Cleveland and is 23 years old. It is said of him that he has a nore varied assortment of curves than any other pitcher in the country. However, he lacks experience, and in the National league that is a serious fault.

By all odds the best catcher in the Cleveland club is Charles L. Zimmer, who is a sure fielder, a fine "back stop" and a territic batter. When he hits the ball it is almost sure to go to the fence if there is one, and beyond the reach of the fielders if there is not one. His batting average is more than 300, and no other man but McKean among all the Clevelands can be compared with him. He was born in Marietta, O., and is 29 years old. He is large, muscular smooth faced, straight as a hickory sapling and just as tough, and is a pleasing young man to look at. He has served dubs at Ironton, O., and Poughkeepsie and Rochester, N. Y. His release was purchased by the Cleveland management from the latter club in 1887.

E. E. Sutcliffe, the catcher who alternate with Zimmer, is also 29 years old. He was born in Wheaton, Ilis, and has served at Chicago, St. Louis, Savannah, Des Moines and Detroit. When he was at Chicago that club won the championship in the National league, and when he was with Detroit he participated in the games be tween the team at that city and the St. Louis Browns for the world's championship.

The remaining catcher is Charles Snyder, who is one of the oldest ball players in the country. He became a professional sixteen years ago, being one of the nine men composing N. E. Young's Washington team. In 1874 he was a member of the famous Lord ores. In 1875 he was with Philadelphia, in 1876 and 1877 with Louisville, and in 1878 with Boston, when it won the League pennant. While in Boston he caught for Tom Bond, and the two men formed what was then the strongest battery in America. Afterwards he was employed by the Washingtons and then returned to Boston. Both clubs were pennant winners when he was with Seven years ago he left the League and joined the Cincinnatis, where he remained until 1887, when Cleveland purchased him. He has seen his best days, it is thought, and has been ill the greater part of this season. The Cleveland infield is made up of Jay

L. Fantz, first baseman; John Stricker, sec ond baseman; E. J. McKean, short stop, and Oliver H. Tebeau, third baseman. Faatz comes from Weedsport, N. Y., and is 28 years old. He was secured by the Cleveland ent from Toronto, Canada, while the club was in the American association, competent baseman, but for the reason that he had executive ability and was a good cap-

tain. Before his engagement in Cleveland be appeared in the smaller leagues. He is sien-der as a knitting needle and long as a fence rail. As a batter this year he has not been a very bright and shining light. The star of the infield is Stricker, known also as the "Cub, for the reason, no doubt, that he is 30 years old and rather short in stature. He born in Philadelphia, and for a time played with the Athletics of that city. He s also given an engagement in the south, but was never in the League until this year He is a fair batter, a most marvelous fielder, and a base runner of the first grade, his position he has no superior. He his position be has no superior. He al-ways plays a magnificent game. McKean, while a man almost 30, has not played in any first class ball city but Cleveland. He has served in the Onio and New York state leagues, but first gained reputation in the club here. He often plays in the most brilliant manner, but slow grounders bring him misfortune. However, he is a valuable man and tip top batter, his average being considerably more than .300 Tebeau, the capable young man at third, was a "great find," as the baseball people would say. He is a native of St. Louis, and is but 22 years old. He has played in Jacksonville, file, St. Joseph, Mo. over, Minneapolis and Chicago He took place on third base in the latter city when that fine player was laid off in the fall of 1867 and the spring of 1888. Last winter

he was hired by Loftus. He is a quick thrower, a fair balter, a fine fielder and has

outfield of the club is, except in bat-The cutfield of the club is, except in batting, the best, perhaps, in the National league, James R. McAleer is the center fielder, Lawrence Twitchell the left and Paul Radford the right. Radford comes from Roxbury, Mass., and is 28 years old. His father is a wealthy manufacturer, and Paul plays ball because he likes to. He is a young man of exemplary habits, and is known as a professional who will not play ball or Sunday. His batting average is good, but he gets to first base oftener than any man in the team. He has a true eye and waits for a fair ball before he strikes. As a result he gets a large number of "bases on balls." He is small, but can run like a deer. He has played with Boston, Providence, Kansas City, the with Boston, Providence, Kansas City, the Metropolitans and Breoklyn. Boston and Providence won the championship while he Providence won the championship while he was with them. He can play in any position except behind the bat. McAleer was given except beams as a silver because he was the best a silver in the Milwaukee club. He played with minor teams until he came to Cleveland. He was born at Youngstown, O., is 21 years old, and the fastest runner in the nine. His fielding is about perfect. Twitchell is a native of Cleveland. He has played in big and little towns, and three years ago went to Detroit as a pitcher. He pitched two years, helping to n the penant, and then went into left field. He went to Cleveland with the League franchise last spring. He is a capable man, a good runner, a fine fielder and an average batter. Robert Gilks, the substitute of the club, is one of the most remarkable men in it. He came from the southern part of Ohio, and, with Zimmer, learned considerable about the game that infatuates at Zanesville. He has played there for several years, and can pitch, catch and field with equal grace and vigor. He is a good batter, and many people hereabouts are of the opinion that he would strengthen the team if given an opportunity to play in it at every game,

TWO FAMOUS HORSES.

Some of the Records Made by Belle Hamlin and Harry Wilkes. The match between Belle Hamlin and Harry Wilkes, at Buffalo, has attracted general attention to those wonderful horses. Here is a brief review of their records:

Belle Hamlin is a bay mare, standing al-most 16 hands. She was foaled June 30, 1879. She was sired by Hamlin's Almont, Jr., 1,829; out of Toy, by Hamlin Patchen, 3,519; second dam, by a son of Old Royal George; third lam, by a son of Vermont Black Hawk.



HARRY WILKES. When 4 years old she trotted a mile on a three-quarter track in 2:33. Her first fast mile was made in 1884, at the grand circuit meeting in Buffalo, time 2:2314. In 1886 she won the 2:24 class at East Saginaw in straight won the 2:34 class is Last Sag and in stage. heats, 2:214, 2:224, 2:184. Most horsemen remember the great five heat race at Cleveland, July 28, 1887. Belle Hamlin, Manzanita, Spofford, Kitefoot, Longfellow, Whip, Orange Boy and Lowland were the autago-nists in one of the fiercest turf battles on record. Manzanita won the first heat in 2:16%, second in 2:19%, when Belie went to the front and captured the next three in 2:1834, 2:19, 2:184. She afterwards in the same year equaled her record of 2:1834, made at East Saginaw, twice; at Rochester, Aug. 14, dend heat with Arab in 2:1814, race after wards won by Oliver K., and at Cleveland, Sept, 16, in the third heat of the free for all trot, which was won by Charley Hilton,

2:17)4.
The season of 1887 was a great one for the famous mare. She won easily all the grand circuit events for which she entered, reducing record to 2:16 . At Cleveland, Sept. 16, she trotted the mile that made her famous. It her record for a cup, and was done in 2:13%, C. J. Hamlin drove her a

mile to pole with Justina (2:2310) in November, 1887, to better 2:20. It was done in 2:18. Her career of 1888 was begun by a defeat when the "depion" Clingstone won two heats out of three. During the year she reduced the Chautangua county trotting record, 2:25 by Robert McGregor, 2:17%, over the Dun-kirk half mile track, to 2:24%, which she again reduced, July 4, 1889, to 2.9917 with ease. Belle was started during the international fair at Buffalo, Sept. 13, 1888, to best her record of 2:13%. It was a cold, raw day, and she did well in doing it in 2:15%.

Harry Wilkes' best previous record was

He had won 145 heats from 2:13% to

Harry Wilkes, 2,942, is a bay gelding. standing about 15 hands fooled 1876 sired by George Wilkes, 519; dam Molly Walker, dam of Gen, Garfield, 2:21, and The Item. 1:2510, by Capt. Walker, pacer; second dam by Darnaby's Copperbottom. He was bred by James M. Hendren, of Speedwell, Madison county, Ky., and sold when 2 years of age to W. R. Letcher, of Richmond, Ky.

He made his first appearance as a star per-former in 1882. He won his three public races, and obtained a record of 2:231/.

In 1883 everything bowed before him in the grand circuit and he closed the year with a record of 2:15. In 1884 he had everything his own way, and in 1885 won several special

events; best time, 2:15%.

He was only defeated twice in 1885—at Detroit by Clingstone in 2:15% and by Phyllis at St. Louis; best time 2:1014. He is credited with having trotted a mile in 2:09% in Cleveland, but as it was only an exhibi-

tion it did not go on record, At Cleveland, July 29, 1885, he defeated Clemmie G. and Phyllis in 2:16, 2:14%, 2:15%. During the season he was never defeated ex-cept by Oliver K. at St. Louis, where he was a good second, in 2:16%, 2:16%, 2:17. In California that year he trotted against Guy Wilkes, 2:15%; Antevol, 2:19%; Charley Hil



In the second heat Harry broke into a wild run at the start and was twenty lengths behind at the quarter. Finally be squared away, and by a wondrous burst of speed trotted the last three-quarters at the average speed of \$2)4 seconds—a 2:10 gait—and one quarter in \$1 seconds—a 2:04 gait—and won the beat in 2:16%. The third heat was won by Guy Wilkes in 2:16%, but Harry won the fourth and race in 2:15. This was on the 27th of November, During that season Harry Wilkes conquered such noted can paigners as Phyllis, 2:1514; Clemmia O., 2:15)4; Joe Davis, 2:17)4; Jewett (pacer), 2:14; Majolica, 2:15; Oliver K., 2:16)4 (at Chicago, Oct. 21; Belle F., 2:15) (4Arab, 2: Libbie S., 2:19)(; Charley Hilton, 2:17)(, and

the cracks of California. At Bay District park, April 2, 1887, he was sent against time, 2:14%, for a purse of \$2,000. He succeeded in lowering his mark to 2:13%. Later in the season he was defeated several times, against his time in New York, July 9, trotting in 2:15%; by Patron, 2:14%, at Cleveland, July 29; by Johnston, 2:00%, at Springfield (to wagon), and by Prince Wilkes, 2:14%, at St. Louis, Oct, 6. At Dallas, Tex., Nov. 4, he beat Rosalino Wilkes in 2:1814, 2:1914 and 2:1714.

An enameled moss rose bud, side by side with a green gold leaf rimmed with diamonds, is a very notable addition to brooches

When walking out, the empress of Russia always carries a large fan, with which to screen her face from those who stare rudely

REFORM OF THE BALLOT.

HISTORY OF BALLOT CASTING FROM EARLY TIMES.

The Australian System, Which, with Various Modifications, Has Been Adopted in Several States of the American Union.

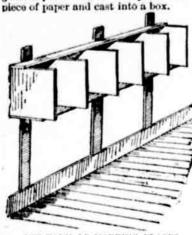
Ballots were cast very early in the his-tory of man, the word ballot being de-rived from a Greek word meaning "to The ballot box is as old as the throw.' ballot. The Athenians voted in their assemblies and in their courts, at first by casting pebbles into the boxes. Afterwards they used white and black beans, the white meaning "yes," the black "no." The same process is used to this day in electing members to socie-ties, and the term "black balled" was doubtless used among the Athenians as at the present day. At Athens the assemblies which were held in public places were separated from the people only by ropes, and when the members went up to the ballot box to vote all could see how they voted.



AUSTRALIAN BALLOT-FLOOR DIAGRAM. The ballot has long been in use in English corporate bodies, and the American colonies inherited it from the mother country. But free voting by the people more nearly as it is in America was only proposed by O'Connell in 1830. The new plan did not at first make much headway, for O'Connell's only received twenty-one votes in the house of commons, His proposition afterwards received support from Grote, Cobden, Macaulay, and at length Brougham and other prominent Englishmen. Finally, under the leadership of Gladstone, it was adopted in 1872, with regulations to secure secrecy. This took the ballot out of the hands of corporate bodies, like the English borough, and distributed it to a greater ex-

tent among the people.

For many years the best method of casting votes has been a subject for study with reference to rendering fraud impossible, and the ballot box has undergone many modifications. Still the vote is cast substantially always on the same general plan. The vote is printed on a



ONE FORM OF MARKING PLACES. In some states the voter drops the balot into the box himself, while in others he hands it to an inspector, who drops it in for him. It remains in the box until the polls are closed, when the inspectors begin to count the votes. By this means

implete secreey is obtained; but efforts have often been made by party managers to discover how certain persons have voted by resorting to tickets of a peculiar color or marked tickets, but the law in most states forbids the use of any except plain white paper. The ballot-in its secret form-has

been in use for years in France, Switzerland, Italy and Greece. The systems in these countries differ. In some the voter is given a ticket with the names of all the candidates upon it, from which he strikes all except those for whom he wishes to vote, and then deposits it in a box; in others he makes a mark opposite the names of those candidates who are his choice. In Germany they vote by a written or printed ticket delivered openly to the officer of the polls, who reads off and records the vote immedi ately in a voice that all may bear. In Russia they don't spend any time inventing new ballot boxes. The people are not expected to indicate their preference for officials-the czar takes care



ANOTHER FORM OF MARKING PLACES. New countries, whose people take a system from old ones where it has been long in use, are very apt at making improvements. They are untrammeled by usages, and take the system divested of any appendages by which it is clogged among those from whom they took it. The Australian system, which in some form has been adopted in several of the United States, is about as follows:

As the voter enters the voting room through the rail a clerk hands him a ballot with the names of all the candidates on it. This he passes to the marking stalls, and marks the names of the candidates he wishes to vote for, according to the plain directions before him. Then he goes and deposits his ballot, and all is done. No heclers or bummers or bewitching but resolute maidens are allowed to loiter around in the voting room. The public, however, are not prevented from watching the proceedings, provided they keep on the outside of a rail dividing them from the ballot, but they must not touch.

The law requires that the rail shall not be less than six feet from both the ballot box and the voting shelf. Within this rail are two tables, one to hold the ballots to be given out, and a check list, on which the names of all receiving ballots are checked; the other contains a corresponding check list, where the names of those depositing ballots are checked. The entrance and exit through the rail, and the shelf to which one goes to mark the ballots, are marked in the accompa-

nying cuts as placed against the wall. Where the ward room will be used for other purposes between elections, it is

best that the ballot shelves, to which the voter goes to make his little check against the name of his candidate, be arranged to fold, both the partitions and the shelf, at the bottom. They can also be nailed or screwed together permanently. Common wooden horses are used as the best means of supports to the shelves and are considered more stable than any plan of folding legs and less liable to disarrangement. They can be easily slipped one within the other and stored away in a small space. The nonfolding shelves are easily supported by placing upright strips against the wall where the studding offers solid nailings, and screwed on the shelves. The shelves may be on brackets or suspended from stout hooks. The rail and the shelves should be stout enough to support considerable pressure.

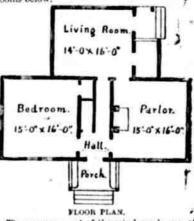
The cuts here given show the plan of how a room 20 by 24 feet may be fitted for balloting according to the new sys tem. The same general plan can be ap plied to rooms of different sizes.

A COTTAGE FOR THE SOUTH. Its Cost About \$500-By Palliser, Palliser & Co.

In a southern climate the requirements for houses, either great or small, are very different from what they are at the north. Special attention must be paid to keeping cool in summer rather than warm in winter; therefore the rooms must be large and the ceilings high. Cellars are not among the requisites. Neither is it necessary in some parts to build solid foundations, there being no frosts to get clear of; and in some instance houses are set on logs stood on the ground In the case here given, taken from Palliser's American Architecture, N. Y., J. S. Ogilvic & Co., the frame is supported on brick piers, and a large open space is left under the floor, which is properly prepared so as to keep down damp.



will be observed there is no kitchen pro vided, the cooking being done in a small outhouse provided for that purpose, so as to keep the heat out of the house as far as possi-ble. It is, however, necessary at some sea-It is, however, necessary at some sen sons of the year to have a fire, and for this purpose a large open fireplace is provided in the parior. This fireplace is built of brick, with an arch turned in it, and the brick breast continued up; the brick being left exposed in the room, and in this fireplace it is intended to burn large logs on the hearth, The second story or loft is merely a lumber room and air space between the roof and the



The arrangement of the windows is one of the principal features in the design. The lower sashes are arranged to slide into the walls and the transom sash to swing. In this way the whole of the windows can be opened instead of half, as is usually the case. cottage was designed for the residence of a laborer on the estate of J. A. Minniece, Esq., at Scools Miss, to be built of vellow pin throughout, Cost, about \$500.

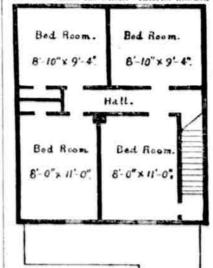
A \$900 Cottage Here are cuts of plans and view of a cottage at Birmingham, Qonn., designed for a workingman of large family, taken from



Pulliser's American Architecture New York J. S. Ogilvie & Co. It is a neat little cottage, and well adapted for the purposes intended and the requirements of its occupants. The



CROUND PLOOR. first floor contains living room, kitchen and bedroom, and on the second floor four bedrooms, with the necessary closet room. There is a cellar under the whole. Interior finished



SECOND STORY. in a piein manner, and painted in tints. Colors on exterior are: Clapboards, light slate; triumings, light brown, and triumined up with red; blinds office gross. Cost \$90 Tom Daly, the Washington catcher, is not reserved for next season and is working for

a record. His work with the Senators has

been by fur the best of his baseball career

A PRIZE DESIGN. Plans and Descriptions from Carpentry and Building.

Here is a condensation of the mater-companying the drawings of one of the prize insigns recently published in Carpentry and

Building. The author of the design in this case is Mr. Edward W. Smith, of Jamaica Plain, Mass. The height of stories: First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet 6 inches; cellar, 6 feet

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST. Boards, 4,000 WILLIAM SHILLIAM TO SHILLIAM T CELLAR PLAN.

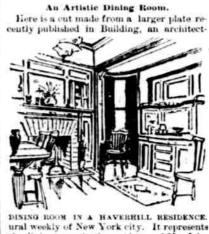
Framing and studding, 7,500..... Furring, 1,300; grounds, 1,000; corner boards, .......... Doors, 22 complete..... Outside finish, 1,000 feet
Gutters and conductors (wood)
Inside finish, 1,000 feet whitewood nish, 1,000 feet Base, 300 feet. Shingles, 19 M, choice cedar... Clapboards, 600 choice spruce.



spruce.

Bath room, stock whitewood. Flashing, zinc and lead ..... Hardware .... Brick work, chimneys and piers. Plastering ..... CHAMBER CHAMBER OBR TUB U CHAMBER BED ROOM

Two brackets, back door Outside steps Cellar windows An Artistic Dining Room



ural weekly of New York city. It represents the dining room in the residence of Mr. John H. Sanborn, Haverhill, Mass., and was fur mshed Building by Perkins & Bancroft architects.

FOR LESS THAN \$3,000.

Due of L. H. Gibson's Plans for Pleasant Houses at Moderate Cost. "If a man had plenty of money there would

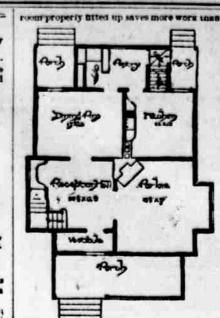
be little trouble in building a good house."

This is a statement which sounds as though t were true. It is not, The one who builds the more expensive house labors under more difficulties than the one who has only a modwate sum of money to invest.



goes, everything that could be wanted in a home. There is the front porch and the four down stairs rooms. In a vestibule where one may deposit wraps, umbrella, overshoes, it makes the hall so named a room; the wraps etc., are not in it. The china closet and kitchen are as complete in a labor saving way as could be expected in the most expen sive house. In truth, anything added would tend to labor making rather than labor say ing. There are double sliding doors connecting the kitchen and dining room. The ar rangement of tables, sinks and drain board along the kitchen wall makes a complete arrangement for washing, draining and wiping the dishes. The washing process begins at one end and ends at the other next the china closet. The table and stak are convenient to

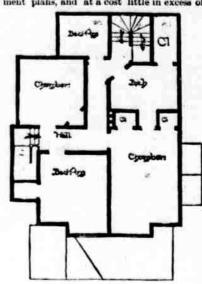
There can be a grate in the dining room, reception hall and pactor, if so desired this instance only one is shown. There is a front and a rear stairway. The servant's room is detached from the front part of the house. There are three other bedrooms and the bathroom. There could be two more in the attic if it were desired. They would be as large and as square as the others. A bath



any other arrangement about a house. The any other arrangement about a noise. The necessity for carrying water up stairs and slops down is entirely done away with. The convenience of having hot and cold water near at hand, aside from the other conveniences, which the plumbing apparatus of the bathroom and kitchen afford, are hardly to be estimated from a housekeeping standpoint.

An excess of plumbing fixtures distributed all over a house, however, makes rather than saves work. It is a nice thing to have a washstand down stairs. In this plan it might be arranged under the stairway in front, and shut out from the room by a door. There are many variations on this same arrangement which, according to individual taste, may bring about results more or less satisfactory. The rooms may be made larger, the length of the dining room may extend in another di-rection, and, if sufficiently long, may make room above for a bathroom at one end and a bedroom at the other, and in this way give five bedrooms on the second floor. This house has been built where the stairway started up a little farther towards the rear of the reception hall, and in that way gave a view to the front. To those interested, however, all these changes will suggest themselves

means for its profitable investment developgreater ingenuity. This has led to the de velopment of many schemes by which house may be purchased on monthly or weekly pay ment plans, and at a cost little in excess of



SECOND FLOOR. rent. At this time any one who lives in a town of moderate size, where money may be invested with ordinary safety, the payment of rent must be a matter of choice or ignorance rather than necessity. Building associations are much more liberal in plan than they were a year or so ago, and correspondngly more popular. From the fact that there is no first class securities which will pay the same large, legitimate returns as buildi associations, this plan of sale of property is being largely adopted by capitalists and busi-

ness men all over the country. schedule byrewith attached indicates the cost of this house in a detailed way: Building, first floor finish hard wood, secon floor finish pine Privy vaults

Cisterns, connections and pump-Walks fluminating gas pipe
Plumbing, cellar sink, kitchen sink, bath
tub water closet, wash stand, stationary street washer, city water ..... 225 Gas fixtures Mantels and grates

LOUIS H. GIBSON. INTERIOR DECORATION.

lifth Avenue, New York The room in a Fifth avenue house, here illusrated by a cut from The Art Amateur, is a good example of a rich and aristocratic in erior. The drawing gives little more than what is essential—the outlines of things, their arrangement, with occasionally an indication of their material or their ornamentation.

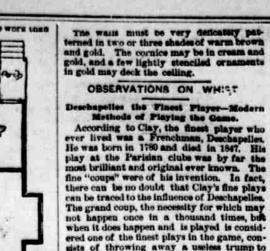
An Example for Commendation from

Note, in the first place, that the room, bough well furnished, does not look crowdsi. It is not a very big room, yet it has an ur of spaciousness, desirable above all things in city interiors. This is gained principally by leaving the wall surfaces, for the most part, almost plain, the patterning being so small and slight that the artist has found it sufficient to hint at its existence by the use of little spatter work. Then the long lines of cornice and dado are not broken on the sides hat are shown save by the mantel and the ioor. The top of the mirror over the mantel (and the mantel shelf, too) runs parallel with these lines. It would be better if the top of the door casing did so also; but the disturbing presence of the arch is counteracted to a degree by the transom of Japanese lattice work surmounted by stained glass which is thrown across it.



This arch apart, nothing can be more uncomomising than the use made of straight lines and right angles in this room; not even the cupboards that jut out from the mantelpiece at either side have a curve in them. The paneling is square; the ceiling is divided off into straight lined compartments, and there does not seem to be the least element of weakness, the arch excepted, in the whole construction This, it is hardly necessary to point out, not only preserves an air of dignity and simplicity to the apartment, but it actually helps to give a home like appearance by bringing out the numerous curved lines of the furni ture and the bric-a-brac. To introduce curves at all freely in the architecture of the room would be to take away from the attractiveness of the chairs and sofa and tables, and to make the eye less inclined to dwell on graceful shapes of the percelains and bits

of Venetian glass on the mantel shelves. Let us attempt, with such help as the artist has given us, to create a color scheme for the room, though it will probably be in part unlike the reality. Let the frame of our old beveled mirror beeither in gilt wood or in stamped or hammered brass, and the mantel in carved cedar or other reddish wood, with squares of warm toned stamped leather in its panels. The small tiles next the opening of the fireplace will be in various tones of dark green and blue. Those underneath will be in chocolate color, or a warmer and lighter buff. The rug may contein much dark blue, but deep red should predominate.



sists of throwing away a useless trump to gain a trick upon the forced play of right hand opponent, and the so called Deschapelles coup made by the lead of a high card at the head of many to be lost to the adversary that the play may be forced up to the leader' partner, are two of his most brilliant plays. clay says of the grand coup: "Every one who has played whist much must have observed the not infrequent occasions when a player has found himself in the last three cards of the hand with a trump too many. He has been obliged to trump his partner's trick, to take the lead himself and to lead from his tenace instead of being led to, by which a trick is lost. The triumph of the great whist player is to foresee this position and to take an opportunity of getting rid of this inconvenient trump, which may be done either by undertrumping the adversary when you cannot overtrump him or by trumping your partner's trick when you hold a losing card, with which you know you can again give him the lead if you wish to do so. I have known Deschapelles, and not infrequently, to foresee this difficulty and to defend himself against it many tricks before it was established or at all apparent to any one elso."

But the game we have to consider is not But the game we have to consider is not the game of England, but the game of Amer-ica, or rather the game which is played by the best players in America. The game of short whist which is so popular in England is not played in America to any great extent. The three games of whist which are in vogue at present are short whist, five point whist and long whist. In the first, honors and and long white. In the little, honors and points go to make up the game, and the game to make the rubber. The game is fin-ished in short whist when seven tricks are taken from start to finish by a player and his partner. In five point whist, five points by cards being made, the game is closed and goes toward the rubber. In this game the game is finished when eleven tricks are taken from start to finish. Ton Lansing.

Spokane Falls. And now it is Spokane Falls, Washington, that suffers from conflagration. It was but about nine years ago that the place was founded and now-well just



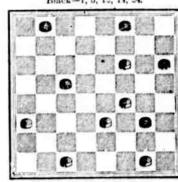
FALLS. now there isn't a great deal left of Spokane Falls-but before the fire Spokano Falls was a lively, pushing, nervous, typical city of the far west. The accompanying map shows the exact location of the stricken city.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Chess problem No. 22-By L. Williams. Black.



White. White to play and mate in two moves Checker Problem No. 22-By C. E. Black-1, 3, 12, 14, 24,



White-11, 19,	21, 23, 30, 32,
White to play and w	in.
SOLUT	ions.
Chess problem No. 21	:
White,	Black.
1P to Q 6.	1 Moves.
2. Q mates.	
Checker problem No	o. 21: Black-3,
21. White-#6, 11, *26	. White to pla

White. Black 1...17 to 22 1...26 to 30 2...11 to 7 2. 3 to 10 3. .22 to 25 4...15 to 18 4. . 25 to 29 6. . S0 to 26 6. 9 to 14

PROBLEM NO. 5, BY "MOSSBACK."



Black-1, 11, 17, 20°, 21, 28 White to play and win. Following is the solution to No. 4, by Kid": "Mossback" sends the answer:  $\frac{31-26}{24-31}$ 

23—26 13—22 15—18 20 - 1915-18 20-19
21-25
28-22 B. wins.
Both "Mossback" and "Kid" send
correct solutions to problem No. 21, by

Wylie. NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS AND GUN NERS.—All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass on any of the lands of the Cornwall and Speedwell estates in Lebanon or Lancaster counties, whether inclosed or uninclosed, either for the purpose of shooting or fishing, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all tres-passing on said lands of the undersigned aga

WM. COLEMAN FREEMAN R. PERCY ALDEN, EDW. C. FREEMAN, Attorneys for R. W. Coleman's Heira