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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

THE CHICAGO HERALD ON MR. CLEVELAND.

New York Sun.

A remarkably frank disclosure of opinion is now made by the Chicago Herald, a newspaper which many of our readers know as one of the strongest and ablest supporters of Mr. Cleveland's policy during the term of his administration. An editorial article on the Past and Future of the Democracy that appeared in the Herald of Saturday last is well worth reproducing here in full:

"The Herald believes a feeling is growing in the minds of Western Democrats that the defeat of Grover Cleveland was due to causes, aside from the lavish use of Republican and monopoly money, which might have been removed; that now, when there is an opportunity to examine the record, and when all occasion for self-deception is passed, it is reasonably clear to most Democrats that, notwithstanding the integrity, the high purpose, and the excellent tone of the Cleveland Administration, there was a fatal weakness about it, and that, even if success had been achieved last fall, the second term of Mr. Cleveland would have failed as signally as did the first in reaching the lofty ideal upon which the numerically triumphant Democracy had fixed its eyes.

"What this weakness was it is well for all men to know, because it is one too soon to be forgotten. It was the work of reuniting, reinspiring, and reinvigorating the magnificent political organization which has been temporarily disrupted by an unexpected and undesired defeat.

"The words of a distinguished Wisconsin Democrat which appear in the Herald today are true. In the administration of Grover Cleveland there was too much Cleveland and too little Democracy. There was too much aristocracy and too little Democracy. There was too much of a disposition to consult the wishes of Republicans and to ignore the wishes of Democrats. There were too many apologies, too much humility, too much sensitiveness to Mugwump criticism, too many anti-chambers, too many lackeys, and too many card bearers. It honored and it discredited Democrats at one and the same time. It called into places of great conspicuity some of the foremost donkeys of the age. It left in retirement the heroes of a party which, even in defeat, never faltered in its devotion to principle, and which, in victory, discovered from its own creatures something better than division and neglect.

"These are truths which the Herald would like to impress upon the Democrats of the West. They must also be impressed upon all Democratic leaders, present and prospective. To the extent that an aspirant for such honors as the Democratic party has to confer, can appreciate and profit by the mistakes of Mr. Cleveland, to that extent he will fit himself for leadership. The Herald was among Mr. Cleveland's most ardent supporters, and it is not now questioning either his integrity or his general fitness for the places of trust, but it is not blind to the defects in a character which lacked only a few things of greatness. If Mr. Cleveland is to hope for a renewal of Democratic confidence and support there must be some evidence that they will not be abused and betrayed.

The distinguished Wisconsin Democrat whom the Chicago Herald mentions without giving his name is not less outspoken than the newspaper itself. He reports that Mr. Cleveland "has no great strength with the Democracy of Wisconsin," and adds that the whole period of the Cleveland Administration seems to most of the Democrats of that State like a dream. As he expresses it, "a common remark among them that the four years from March, 1885, until March, 1889, covered a period of Mugwumpism rather than an olympiad of Democracy." The result in Wisconsin was that, while that State had been rather boastfully claimed by Mr. Cleveland's immediate friends as likely to cast its electoral vote for the Democratic ticket, the Republican majority there was greatly increased. This is strictly true, Harrison's majority over Cleveland in Wisconsin in 1888 was almost exactly fifty per cent. greater than Blaine's majority over Cleveland in 1884.

It will be observed that the opinion of the Chicago Herald, like that of the distinguished Wisconsin Democrat whose views it publishes, is based on considerations wholly apart from the tariff question or the general policy of Mr. Cleveland with regard to the tariff. The criticisms and objections relate to personal qualities only. "There was too much Cleveland, and too little Democracy," and the Herald's comprehensive remark. The Wisconsin Democrat amplifies the same idea, and exhibits in detail the personal characteristics which brought disaster when every condition outside of the White House promised victory, and which wrecked Democratic hopes in smooth waters, where there was plain sailing:

"It is not necessary for me to describe the disappointments which Cleveland's stolidity caused those powerful elements in the party. He had no soul. He was without sentiment. He was ignorant of Democracy's aspirations. He evidently had no appreciation of the fervor with which his party clung to its old-time leaders. He certainly could have no appreciation of the devotion to principle which actuated that magnificent organization during the twenty-five years of its exile from power. He was timid when he should have been bold; he was harsh when he should have been kind. He was quite before the eye of a Mugwump; he was first of all to cast obloquy upon a Democrat. He feared the Republicans; he was guided by their criticism. He never once yielded to Democratic entreaty or clamor. That is where he failed. His administration was not a Democratic administration in a political sense. I do not think he can ever again be made the leader

of this party. If he is ashamed of it, then it must be ashamed of him."

The Chicago Herald sees very clearly now what the trouble was in 1884. It perceives, likewise, that if Mr. Cleveland had been elected again by another political accident, his second term would have proved to the Democracy as great a disappointment as the first term is now candidly admitted to have been. The weakness was not in the Democracy or in the Democracy's position on the battle ground. It began and ended with those defects of personal character which are now so faithfully portrayed with a friendly hand. The success of the Democratic party in the future depends upon its ability to understand and profit by the lesson of the past four years. The leader who is to lead our magnificent organization to victory must be a man with qualities opposite to those of Mr. Cleveland. He must be a Democrat.

The conclusions of the Chicago Herald are irresistible, and they were reached long ago by other and equally loyal and disinterested friends of the Democratic cause. They derive additional force, however, from the fact that this vigorous presentation of generally recognized facts comes from a newspaper which regarded it as its duty to stand by Mr. Cleveland to the end of his political career, and which has been properly numbered among his most ardent supporters. The Herald has rendered the Democratic party a service which no Cleveland newspaper, of the East or of the West, was better qualified to perform.

JUST SO.

If, as the greatest of all poets has written, "there is a divinity that shapes our end, rough how it may," why limit the controlling influence to individual life? It requires no greater exercise of faith to believe it true of nations as of individuals. And come to think of it, we believe that the idea of government being under the guidance of the Supreme Being is a tenet in most of the religious creeds, and, accordingly, days of fasting in calamitous times have been appointed and observed in this country, and thanksgiving days are annual occurrences. If God has nothing to do in our national affairs and in our governmental matters why have such days? Why confess to Him, or pray to Him, or give thanks to Him?

In all troublesome times such as war, the great question has always been on whose side is He? While many who study history say, with Napoleon Bonaparte, that He is always "on the side that has the heaviest artillery," the thoroughly orthodox say He is always on the side of right. But in great conflicts, people differ so widely as to which side is right, as to confuse those of little faith; and cause them, not infrequently, to say the belief in the Divine Being deciding the fate of a battle is a relic of barbarism. We all remember that in our late war with the south, people of the same denomination, believed God was on their side according to where they lived. Those south of Mason & Dixon's line claimed He was on their side, while those living north of said line generally believed He was on their side. Both sections of the Union prayed, confessed and gave thanks to the same Being, and took pleasure in believing He was fighting their battles. At least they loudly said so.

But war aside, what have we to say on the question of politics? Has God anything to do with our American politics? If He shapes individual matters, it follows logically that He has something to do with our affairs when united socially, politically or "otherwise." And this leads to the very delicate and difficult question as to the side He is on in our national politics. But whatever trouble we or any one else may have in solving the problem, in view of the respective claims of Democrats and Republicans, and they are quite as conflicting as were those put forth by both the north and south during the war of the rebellion—whatever trouble others may have in reaching a conclusion, there is one man at least whose faith admits of no doubt.

Capt. John C. Nightingill, of Alexandria, Va., who is not only among its oldest citizens, but the oldest Democrat of that region, and whose political prognostications and weather prophecies are all made upon certain signs in the heavens, in a recent interview, said: "I think the cause of the heavy loss of life by water and the extraordinary loss of property by fire in this country during the present year is due entirely to the fact that the Republican party is in control of the nation's affairs. There never has been a Republican administration within my recollection that has not been attended by great loss of life and property, and the great Ruler of all things has never failed to express his indignation of Republican control on inauguration day by giving such a day for the ceremonies as would make even a Lapslander ashamed of the party.

"The country has always had bad weather and bad morals under Republican rule, while good weather, peace and plenty have always followed Democratic rule. This is no idle fancy, but cold fact, and you can put this prophesy down, that the Lord never has and never will smile on the Republican party.

"The present administration received its warning on the last 4th of March, and if you have been an observer you have noticed the terrible public calamities since its advent. Just think of the Johnstown flood, Seattle and Spokane Falls fires, the Cronn murder and the Tanner epidemic. I tell you that unless the Democrats get control the country will go to ruin. I regret to say that Harrison's Administration will continue as it has begun, and the country must suffer."

Now, then, go ye boasting fellows of the great "God-and-morality" party. Cease your vain claim of being the salt of the earth after this.

DECREES OF FASHION.

BEAUTIFUL CONCEITS FOR THE SEASON AT HAND.

Design for a Charming Indoor Toilet, to be Trimmed With Rosettes—Hats and Costumes Worn by a Mother and Daughter—The Latest Style for Arranging the Hair.

A charming indoor toilet dress which is given a very pretty effect by being trimmed with rosettes, is gotten up thus, the illustration giving a very fair idea of its make up:

For the rosettes on this dress to be made of fine white woolen stuff pale colored, fonce or faille, different widths of ribbon may be used, but great care must be taken that the single loop are not too long. The foundation skirt is covered with silk laid in flat pleats in front and at the sides, and sewn out in small tucks at the lower edge; the skirt being visible between the stuff panels sloped off below, and set on to the bodice in front and at the sides, while the back breadths and backs are cut in one.

Hooks and eyes fasten the bodice invisibly, trimmed at the neck and sleeves with rosette loops, to be sewn on a piece of tape or a narrow stuff stripe without this being seen. The pocket tabs set on to the lower edge of the bodice are 5 1/2 inches high, 8 5/8 inches wide above and 9 3/4 below. The skirt parts, if made of woolen stuff, must be lined with white silk, while silk materials only require to be double and mounted on a layer of stuff muslin, and so forth.

There are few modes in many years which have been so acceptable and so useful as the jersey waist, and now when it reappears in a newer weave it is equally serviceable and somewhat more elegant. Improvements have been made from time to time in its cut and finish, but the rough garments made in imitation of the sailor's jersey it has become a corsage fit to accompany any elegant street costume. The new jersey cloth or drap elastic finds many admirers and will be popular not alone for inside house jackets but for early fall. There are models in shooting jackets and other short street jackets which will prove very acceptable and which are capable of a very snug and elegant fit. A simple lining of gold cord is all that any of the short jackets have and it is quite enough.

The hats illustrated herewith were worn by a mother and her daughter while driving, and certainly were such as to cause many eyes to be fastened on them as their fashionable turn-out proceeded on its way. The mother, who was quite handsome, and with long Spanish lashes over dark eyes, wore a double-crowned bonnet, just like the old-fashioned poke of forty years ago, but the lower crown, THE DOUBLE-CROWN, served in place of a BONNET.

The bonnet was a delicate biscuit color, and a quilting of soft lace of the same color rested against the dark hair. This quilting was fastened all about the brim and filled the poke front. A double row of vivid little crimson flowers went about both crowns, and a cluster of teal feathers in biscuit and shading to deep crimson topped over the front.

Two long strings of garnet velvet tied under the left ear, and altogether it was the oddest bonnet ever seen out of a fashion plate. But it was vastly becoming, and gave just the right shade of color to the dress of biscuit and brown faille trimmed with gold embroidery.

The daughter's hat was just a bit rakish, but all of the new fall hats have the same effect. It was perfectly flat and oval in shape, and of crimson crepe de chene. The brim, which was three inches wide in the back and six in the front, was finely plaited from the crown out, and was the same on both sides.

The crown was a great crimson flower made of velvet and with a center of little crimson berries, and a similar flower, but a quarter the size, drooped at the back under the brim. The girl had soft, brown hair and a pliant profile, and her dress was a military affair of crimson cloth, braided in arabesques of black.

Scarlet and yellow and the odd shades in green and brown are to be the fashionable shades this fall.

Any lady who wants to have her hair in the latest way, must crimp or curl the front part, then comb all the back hair up to the crown of her head and tie it; braid in one long, soft braid, and then carry the braid flat against the head down to the first vertebrae bone, turn it up and take it back to the starting point, and form the three ends into a pretty rosette of puffs like a bow of ribbon; fasten the braid with little jeweled pins, and curl the extreme ends and let them hang on either side.

If the hair is short, a switch must be had for the bow-knot on the top, and the little curls, and more for the braid. But for short hair there is a fashionable coiffure that is in vogue among a few. It has its disadvantages, of course, and is not suitable for street wear. It is called the Guinevere coiffure.

Any one who wants to try its becomingness, must put her hair under the curling iron and curl it in three or a dozen thick curls, then comb them out into waves except the extreme ends. Then get two postiches and fasten them at the sides.

A postiche is a piece of curled hair fastened to a comb to fill up gaps that should be covered.

Diminutive gold vases, ornamented with circles of diamonds, are a late fancy in queen pendants.

Of a fanciful order is a brooch of three gold acorns, with opal tops, suspended from a gold wire branch.

A notable addition to bronze paper weights is a huge hatchet, the blade of which contains a penwiper.

A COZY DWELLING FOR \$3,200.

It is Suitable for a Farm, Village or Suburban Situation.

We illustrate herewith a home-like and slightly dwelling house for a farm, village or suburban situation. The perspective view, Fig. 1, shows an unpre-

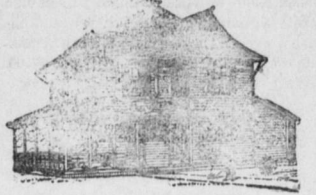


FIG. 1.—FINISHED HOUSE. A house with ample verandas and broadly overhanging eaves, eminently suitable for a large lot.

The first floor plan is shown in Fig. 2. The hall, which is entered directly from the veranda, is a spacious apartment, wholly unlike the narrow, dreary stair hall, which is almost universal in this country. This hall has a broad, open fireplace in one corner and is furnished with seats to make it a pleasant and elegant reception room.

A broad opening, which is hung with a curtain, leads from the hall to the dining room, to which a bright, cheerful aspect is given by an open fireplace and a large bay window, the latter of which may be converted into a conservatory, if desired, by means of a glass partition. The parlor is wholly apart from the rest of

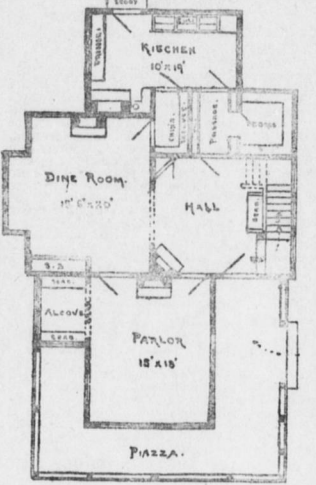


FIG. 2.—FIRST FLOOR.

the house and is furnished with a cozy corner, well lighted and furnished with comfortable seats.

The kitchen is fitted up with all conveniences, and is so separated from the other rooms of the house that the odors of cooking cannot penetrate them. The second floor, of which Fig. 3 shows the plan, contains three roomy chambers, a bath room and ample closets. Each one of the chambers may be warmed.

A stairway leads to the attic, which is finished, but only one room in it is finished, the remainder being used for general storage purposes. The cellar, 10 by 30 feet, is used only under the dining room and hall. It is 2 feet high in the clear, with grouted floor, and walls of field stone, laid in cement mortar and painted inside. The first story is boarded; the second story and roof shingled.

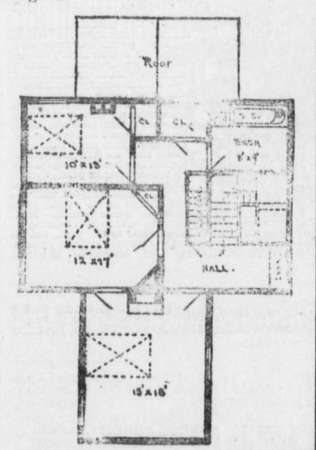


FIG. 3.—SECOND FLOOR.

Such a house can be built anywhere for the sum named, \$3,200, but, of course, this does not include the plumbing.

Dry Rot.

So destructive are the depredations of dry rot that it may be called the terror and despair of architects and carpenters, observes a writer in "Chambers' Journal." No care or precaution can be too great to prevent its entrance into a building, for if once it finds a lodgment its eradication is a herculean if not an impossible task. Professor Burnett, a competent authority, graphically relates how a house he occupied was twice renovated in four years and had ultimately to be pulled down. In the old era of oak-built ships they were sometimes found to be unserviceable when they left the stocks, with such celebrity does it do its deadly work. As for remedial measures, prevention is the only certain cure. The selection of sound, well-seasoned timber is as essential as the avoidance of damp and the securing of adequate ventilation in every part of the structure.

The most efficacious prophylactic is saturating the timber with creosote under high pressure, so as to thoroughly permeate every portion of the wood. This has been practically proved in coal and other mines where this destroyer runs riot and its ravages entail much expense and insecurity, and where its waving flakes of fleecy white have a most weird and ghastly effect in the "darkness visible" of the pit. In certain mines in the north of England, where only creosoted timber has been used for the last thirty years, the extra cost has been amply repaid by the comparative indestructibility of the timber thus treated. In house building a wise precaution is the well smearing of all underground floor bearing wall with tar or pitch, which prevents the mycelium finding a lodgment among the mortar, in which it revels and disintegrates its indigestible property.

The popular name of dry rot has no reference to its occurrence in dry places; on the contrary, a certain degree of dampness is absolutely necessary for its growth.

HOME AND HOUSEWIFE.

WHAT WOULD BE DONE IF THE BENEFITS OF AN ACID WERE REALIZED.

Hints as to How the Breakfast and Also the Breakfast Table May be Made Attractive—Flowers as an Aid. An Ideal Country Breakfast Described. New Use for Nail Kegs.

If housekeepers realized the benefit to the human system of an acid with the summer breakfast, they would, when fruit and berries are most plentiful, prepare some by stewing them with sugar and putting them away in stone jars, where they will keep fresh and cool until winter. If cranberries cannot be had good tart apples freshly mixed with lemons are very nice and healthy.

Fresh or stewed fruit put on table in a pretty dish adds greatly to the attraction of the table. Great pains should be taken with the breakfast table, but especially in the summer, when little things influence the appetite, and malaria is laying in wait to seize the broken down system as its prey. Lemonade, fruits, and cucumbers, soured with vinegar, are all good appetizers, and greatly help us to enjoy our morning meal.

We do not know of a more tempting repast than the country breakfast, when prepared under the eye of the careful housewife. The table looks attractive with its white center mats and shining glass and dishes. The first course is of oatmeal eaten with sugar and rich, thick cream, such as can be gotten nowhere else. Then follows the delicious bread and butter, good fresh eggs, fragrant coffee, with such cream as city people dream of but never see—all plain, but palatable. In the center of the table is a little vase of lovely wild flowers, telling us that the earth is rejoicing.

But the anxious housewife may say, "How foolish for me to put flowers on my breakfast table—hurry up and get to work in the order of the morning here, and sentiment like that would not be appreciated." Try it, and how astonished you will be to hear someone telling one of the children where to find some pretty flowers for mother's breakfast table.

To begin the day by impressing the family mind with a pleasant home scene will tend greatly to make the children loyal to their parents and their homes.—Mail and Express.

New Use for a Nail Keg.

On moving into her new house, which had only just been completed, a young housekeeper discovered how useful a nail keg, left by the builders, could be made.

A plush sofa cushion placed on the top of a keg turned it into a very comfortable seat, and in time the pretty cushioned seat shown in the illustration was evolved.

This is a keg covered with blue denim, or Kentucky jeans, laid on in box pads and tacked at top and bottom. A double plaiting at the bottom hides where the first is fastened down, and the



MADE FROM A NAIL KEG.

finished with a fringe made of rope. Handles of rope are fastened on at either side.

The top which is represented, of small size, in the accompanying illustration, is also furnished with a rope handle so that it can easily be removed for the inside of the keg is nicely painted, to be used as a receptacle for sewing materials.

The cushion is made of the blue denim bordered with dark blue plush, and is finished with a rope cord and tassels.

A very pretty seat of this kind can be made by simply covering the keg with figured cretonne, using it for the cushion as well, and dispensing with the fringe.

What a Lemon Will Do.

Lemonade made from the juice of the lemon is one of the best and healthiest drinks for any person, whether in health or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, excellent in sickness, in cases of jaundice, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels and fevers. It is a specific against worms and skin eruptions. The pippin crushed may be used with sugar and water and taken as a drink. Lemon juice is the best antiseptic remedy known. It not only cures the disease but prevents it. Sailors make daily use of it for this purpose. We advise everyone to rub their gums with lemon juice to keep them in a healthy condition.

The hands and nails are also kept clean, white and supple by the daily use of lemon in wash of soap. It also prevents chilblains. Lemon is used in intermittent fevers, mixed with strong hot black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia, it is said, may be cured by rubbing the part affected with a cut lemon. It is valuable also to cure warts. It will remove sandruif by rubbing the roots of the hair with it. It will alleviate a febrile cure, coughs and colds, and head-aches. If taken hot on going to bed at night its uses are manifold and the more we employ it internally the better we shall feel ourselves. A doctor in Rome is trying it experimentally in malarial fevers with great success, and thinks that it will in time supersede quinine.

A Pretty Table Scarf.

A pretty table scarf, made of fine linen twenty by twenty-four inches wide, may have above the wide hem a border of drawn work in intricately waved designs. The center should be embroidered in white in heavy satin stitch, and the veins and outlines of the flowers traced with dead gold threads, intermixed with a silken web of golden brown silk. The design may be in a running pattern of flowers, with a flight of birds and circling butterflies. In disks outlined with twisted golden threads are cupids in grotesque attitudes—one is riding a griffin, a cupid a butterfly, while another conducts aerial steeds with slender threads of brown and gold.

Cultivate Sun Flowers.

It is stated that since the sunflower has been cultivated on certain swamps of the Potomac, malarial fever has decreased. At the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland, it is stated that similar results have been observed. The sunflower emits large volumes of water in the form of vapor, and its aromatic odor, as well as the oxygen it exhales, may have something to do with the sanitary influence in question.—Exchange.

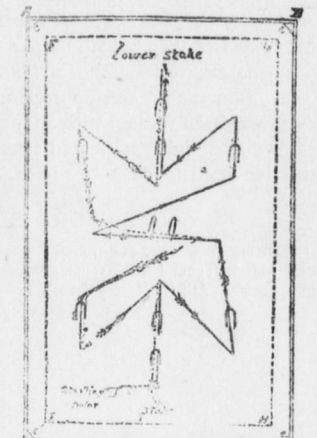
THE CROQUET OF EXPERTS.

As a Game It is Rapidly Gaining Ground in America.

Expert players at croquet are often annoyed at the sneering and supercilious way in which the game is sometimes referred to nowadays as if it were only fit for children, old men, giddy girls, or others not overburdened with mental caliber. Doubtless most of these disparaging remarks are made with reference to the ordinary lawn croquet, which is usually played with an outfit worth about \$3 on very uneven turf, and under rules which have no particular authority, and which vary according to the whims of the players, and are never enforced.

Expert or official croquet is quite a different affair. It is analogous to the game of billiards. It is played on a perfectly smooth and level ground, with a surface of sand, rolled hard, enclosed at the boundaries with hard rubber balls, with wickets just wide enough to admit the passage of the balls; with mallets of ingenious and expensive construction, and under rules carefully revised by the National American Association of Croquet players. Thus played it becomes a very scientific game. It is totally different from the ordinary game of croquet as played in any country, and as it now stands is a peculiarly American game that gives scope to a large exhibition of skill and judgment, and is not to be sneered down.

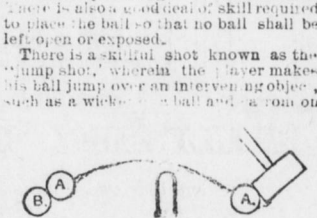
It is true that in England croquet has been somewhat displaced by lawn tennis and the same tendency has been developed in this country, but the expert players have been more thoroughly organized, and the game has been more perfectly developed in the last few years. The illustration shows the latest style of arranging a croquet ground.



Of course the exercise to be had in playing croquet is not so vigorous as baseball or lawn tennis, but it is good exercise, and such as can be taken without danger to life or limb; without the necessity for a uniform or the necessity of changing all one's clothing, and is quite sufficient to give an impetus to all muscles. It may not give scope for much mental effort as the game of chess will, but there is no room for head work and generalship. It takes, for instance, a good deal of skill and judgment to croquet a ball with a mallet so as to hit at a distance of 50 feet another ball only 3 1/2 inches in diameter. Yet the expert players do this many times in the course of the game.

Then, again, it takes a good deal of skill to place balls in front of the new arches so that they may be made to pass through. The ball being 3 1/4 inches wide and the arches 3 3/4 inches wide, there is only a margin of half an inch. One is also a good deal of skill required to throw the ball so that no ball shall be left open or exposed.

There is a skill shot known as the "jump shot," where the player makes his ball jump over an intervening object, such as a wicket ball and a iron on



THE JUMP SHOT.

an object ball. This is analogous to the jump shot of professional billiardists, and is a common resort of experts to extricate themselves from disastrous positions. The ball starts at A and strikes the object ball at B, passing over the dotted line.

In expert croquet on a smooth ground the opportunities for skillful play by partners are manifold. The great difficulty of passing through the wicket limits the players to a very narrow field within which a favorable position for passing through a wicket may be secured. An inch out of the way is fatal. This feature of the game requires the utmost assistance of partners to aid one another in passing through wickets and in keeping off the error of it is not uncommon in turf croquet, with wide wickets, for a player to put his ball through two wickets, widely separated, at one stroke. This cannot be done in expert croquet. The new game, therefore, gives no greater importance to the (un)touch of the rover or the pony who has made all the points out one.

A pair of new terms used are: "Gull" being the next play on the adversary's side.

"Inn-entrance"—the last played ball of the adversary.

The latest addition to the scientific points of the game have revealed the best in it, and it may only be said to be gaining ground as an American outdoor exercise.

The following remarkable scores were made with a revolver at the grounds of the 3rd London Rifle Club, England, at 200 yards, on a eleven-ball target (the size of a two-inch bull's head) counting six, and a seven-ball counting seven. From the twelve men sent to the outer range are four hits, counting respectively 5, 4, 3 and 2. Eight targets were used, and twelve shots were fired at each. On the first target 79 was made, on the second 83, third 82, fourth 80, fifth 82, on the sixth only five shots were fired, and 57 was scored, the seventh 79, and the eighth 81. Out of the twenty-five shots at 50 yards with a 44-caliber Smith & Wesson at an eight-inch bull only four shots were outside.

One hundred and two games have been played by the League this year that have been won by a single run. Chicago won 19 of them; Philadelphia, 15; Boston, 14; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 13 each; Indianapolis, 12; New York 10; Washington, 7.

Belmen to proclaim the hour of the night, before clocks became general, were numerous in London about 1550.