GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

GOOD SCORES BY THE LEADING AMATEUR PLAYERS.

New Record of the Links by Douglas—The Figures Set at Seventy-five—Travis and Hamilton Among the Winners To-day.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

LAKEWOOD, November 30.—The open tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood was continued to-day on the club links here, the three sixteens who qualified yesterday in the preliminary round meeting at match play for the three cups. An ideal day greeted the golfers as they gathered at the first tee shortly after ten o'clock. The sun shone clear and bright, and the cool and bracing air tended to put the players on their mettle. The course was in fine order, better in fact than it ever has been, as the scores showed. All were anxious to either equal or surpass Hamilton's record round yesterday of 78. A small but enthusiastic gallery was on hand when play began, and it was gradually augmented later in the day. Lakewood society always turns out in force for this semi-annual tournament, and to-day proved no exception. The luck of the draw finds the amateur champion, Walter J. Travis, and Findlay S. Douglas on opposite sides for the chief cup, and it was generally felt that they should play through and eventually meet in the final round. This result would arouse unusual interest, as they were also the finalists for the amateur championship tournament at Garden City when Travis earned a victory by a narrow margin.

The three-handed tie for the last two places for the Golf Club of Lakewood cup between H. M. Forrest, E. G. Boyd, and John B. Naething was played off, Boyd dropping into the second sixteen. Naething was then paired with Douglas and Forrest with Howard A. Colby. Walter J. Travis, amateur champion, and J. R. Maxwell were the first pair away for the chief cup, and the others were sent off at five-minute intervals, or as fast as they reported at the first tee. The biggest gallery followed the amateur champion in his match with Maxwell of the Nassau Country Club. He was strictly on his game. His tee shots averaged well in both distance and direction, and his short game, particularly his approach putting, was of the same deadly order which he has shown in his many successes through the season. Maxwell began well, and won the first two holes in six and three to his opponent's seven and four, but thereafter he did not win a single hole, although he succeeded in halving a number. Travis squared the match by taking third and fifth holes, and with two brilliant fours took the lead by winning the seventh and eighth, and, as the ninth was halved, was two up at the turn. A three at the short 185-yard tenth hole, and a par four at the 215-yard twelfth hole, increased the amateur champion's lead to four up. The thirteenth was halved in a bogey four by each, and then Travis took the next in four to five, and the match by five up and four to play. The cards were as follows:

Walter J. Travis, Garden City:
Out .... 7 4 4 5 6 5 4 4 4—43
In .... 3 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5—38—81
J. R. Maxwell, Nassau Country:
Out .... 6 3 6 5 7 5 5 5 4—46
In .... 4 4 5 4 5 6 5 5 5—43—89

Findlay S. Douglas, who yesterday afternoon made a new amateur record over the course, in the remarkably good figures of 75, had little trouble in disposing of his opponent, John B. Naething, of the home club, by 5 up and 3 to play. His record scored yesterday, which was made after the qualifying round, and consequently does not stand as a competitive record, was as follows: Out, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 3—37; in, 3, 5, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6—38—75. His card in his match with Naething to-day was also high-class golf, and reads as follows: Out 4, 4, 4, 5, 6, 4, 5, 4, 4—40; in 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, x, x, x—24—64.

Archie Graham, the champion of New Jersey had a close and hard-fought match with Wirt L. Thompson, of Baltusrol, the conquerer of Walter J. Travis in the Westchester open tournament. Graham finally won by the narrow margin of 2 up and 1 to play. They both played sterling golf, as indicated by their medal scores of 81 and 83, respectively. They began by halving the first three holes in bogey figures, and then Graham took the lead by winning the next two holes in five to six, for each. The sixth was halved and then Graham again won two holes, but Thompson took the ninth in a brilliant three, and was three down at the turn. He then cut his opponent's lead to one up by winning the tenth and eleventh holes in par figures, but lost the twelfth on Graham's brilliant three, and was again three down, when he lost the fourteenth in four to five. He won the fifteenth, but was dormie two when the next was halved, and Graham took the match at the next by halving in four. The cards were:

Archie Graham, North Jersey:
Out .... 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—41
In .... 4 5 3 4 4 6 5 4 5—40—81
Wirt L Thompson, Baltusrol:
Out .... 5 4 4 6 6 5 5 6 3—44
In .... 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—39—83

The other matches in the first round for the chief cup resulted in rather easy victories, except in two cases. The summary is as follows: C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat J. P. Knapp, Nassau Country, nine up and eight to play; T. D. Hooper, Fairfield, beat I. Townsend Burden, Newport, four up and three to play; W. H. Davis, Lakewood, beat H. L. Gaw, Philadelphia, five up and three to play; A. D. Compton, Westchester Golf, beat Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, two up and one to play; and H. M. Forrest, Philadelphia, beat Howard A. Colby, Essex County, two up and one to play. The pairing for the second round this afternoon is as follows: Hamilton against Cooper, Travis against Davis, Compton against Douglas, and Forrest against Graham.

Some of the scores of the first round for the second and third sixteens were as follows: Second sixteen—Charles Seeley beat L. T. Boyd, Milwaukee, two up and one to play; W. M. McCawley, Philadelphia, beat A. M. Black four up and three to play; H. A. Curtis, Lakewood, beat S. B. Ferris, Lakewood, three up and one to play; F. P. Kimball, Lakewood, beat Irving W. Brokaw, Deal, two up and one to play; William Walter beat Sidney Carpenter two up and one to play.

Third sixteen—C. A. Sherman, Lakewood, beat T. C. Ennever, Montclair, two up; A. F. Southerland, Essex, beat R. A. Boyd, Milwaukee, five up and three to play; A. M. Allouf beat A. H. McKee, Lakewood, two up; and W. H. Claflin beat Paul Kennedy four up and three to play; Crawford Livingston, Lakewood, beat F. M. Harrison one up (nineteen holes); Archie Pell beat E. G. Burgess, jr., one up; R. L. Redfield beat T. Thorne three up and two to play.

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NEW GRAND CENTRAL PLANS.

Directors Seeking to Appease Public Clamor.

The New York Central management has had more trouble in its yards as a result of the heavy holiday traffic, which began on Wednesday evening. The rush of passengers began as early as four o'clock in the afternoon, and Manager J. H. Franklin of the Harlem Line said to-day that he ran fifty-four trains in the first hour. Nearly every out-bound train was late and this gave the weary and hungry commuters another opportunity to criticise those in control.

So vigorous and persistent have these attacks, by the daily patrons of the road, become, and so rapidly are the demands growing upon such limited facilities, that the President and directors, it is said, have given their immediate attention to the consideration of heroic measures towards relieving the present situation. It has been said that experiments and trials are constantly taking place to develop some sufficiently powerful motor, other than steam-engines, that will haul the trains from Albany down to the Grand Central Station, the object being to do away with the smoke and dirt in the present tunnel, and also in a new one which, it has been declared, the management was to build under the present station, in order to permit of the construction of a loop. This scheme is now declared to be nothing but a story circulated to appease the public and cover the real intention of the management.

Two ways of relieving the present congestion in the yard, and, it is said, the only practical means, were suggested today. There is good reason to believe that one of them may be adopted. The first involves the expenditure of a large amount of money, in that it calls for the purchase of abutting property on each side of Park Avenue south of Fifty-fourth Street, the uncovering of the tunnel for that distance, and the levelling of it all to the grade of the tracks, making one great yard. The advantages to the road to be obtained in such an improvement, it is said, are unnecessary to enlarge upon. Sufficient to say, it would present a yard large enough to handle any number of trains that will use the terminal at the Grand Central Station.

The other plan that is said to be in contemplation, but which is not thought to be as attractive to the officers as the first, is the removal of the New York, New Haven and Hartford terminal north of the Harlem River. That the New Haven Road would assent to this without great objection is nowhere credited. President Callaway was engaged in conference with directors, of the road to-day and could not be seen by a reporter of this paper in relation to either of these proposed improvements.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral McNair.

Rear-Admiral Frederick V. McNair died at his residence in Washington on Wednesday, from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been in poor health for many months, and there had been plans discussed to take him to Europe. He was the ranking Rear-Admiral of the navy and the officer next in line to Admiral Dewey. He was one of the most distinguished officers of the navy. His last active duty at sea was on the Asiatic station, where he was relieved upon the legal expiration of his period of command by Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain. Rear-Admiral McNair was born in Pennsylvania in 1839. He received his appointment to the Naval Academy in 1853, and was graduated in 1857. He was promoted master in 1860, lieutenant in 1861, lieutenant-commander in 1864, commander in 1872, captain in 1883, commodore in 1895, and rear-admiral in 1898. He was actively engaged during the war of the rebellion, and subsequently performed duty as executive and commanding officer on home and foreign stations. He served at the Naval Academy as head of the Department of Seamanship, as commandant at Washington, and as superintendent. Because of his high professional attainments and remarkable skill as a seaman, he was assigned to many important duties, notably to the superintendency of the naval observatory and to the Presidency of the Board intrusted with the examination of officers for promotion and retirement. During the late war Admiral Cervera and many of his officers were intrusted to his charge at the Naval Academy, and their high appreciation of his tact and courtesy and unfailing kindness elicited an official expression of gratitude from the Spanish Government.

James D. Brady.

RICHMOND, Va., November 30.—Col. James D. Brady, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district, died at his home in Petersburg to-day. He was a native of Portsmouth, but was living in New York at the outbreak of the war. He entered the Federal army as a private and came out as Colonel of his regiment. He was five times wounded. After the war he returned to Virginia, and was clerk of the court at Portsmouth. President Hayes made him Collector of Internal Revenue and he was appointed to the same position by Presidents Arthur, Harrison, and McKinley.

Miss Eugenia Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Miss Eugenia Washington, great-grandniece of George Washington, one of the founders of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and President of the Society of Founders and Patriots, died in this city this morning.

DEATH FROM FOOTBALL.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., November 30.—L. Trumball Kelly, left tackle of the Capital Culture Football Club of this city, died to-day from the effects of an accident yesterday afternoon in a game with the Indiana State Normal School team. Kelly tackled full-back Long and was thrown, Long's knee striking him on the back of the head. He never regained consciousness. Kelly's home was at West Superior, Wis. He was a Yale graduate and was employed as a draughtsman by the Cambria Iron Company.

NAVAL RESERVE PROPOSED

PRESENT MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS INSUFFICIENT.

Report of Lieut.-Commander Southerland—Need of a Force Under Federal Control—Praise for New York Naval Militiamen.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The annual report of Lieut.-Commander W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., in charge of Naval Militia affairs, shows that there were 567 officers and 5,309 petty officers and enlisted men in the Naval Militia at the beginning of the year. Owing to the declination of some of the organizations to take part in the summer cruises, and the inability of the Navy Department to assign a practice-ship to the Pacific Coast, the numbers that actually took part in the course of drill and instruction were only 126 officers and 1,396 men.

Lieut.-Commander Southerland urges the organization of a national naval reserve. He points out that in the event of war the Naval Militia, being composed of State organizations, is under no obligation to answer a call of the President for any naval service, and the Navy Department would, therefore, be in a position in which it found itself in 1898 with reference to these State divisions. He mentions other things showing the inability of the Government to call out the Naval Militia, and continues:

I call your attention to these facts to show the absolute necessity for the creation in addition to the Naval Militia organizations of a Government or a naval-reserve force, which should be organized under the provisions of Federal law, in such a manner as to place it entirely under the control of the Navy Department. This force must be under obligations to obey the call of our Chief Executive when war is imminent or has been declared. Its members should be sufficiently trained under naval supervision to permit the Navy Department to have a general idea of the qualifications of officers and men. The officers should hold commissions signed by the President, while officers and men alike should receive such instruction on board a man-of-war as will enable them to fit into their places on board any naval vessel without delay, and with much less friction than would occur with green hands.

It is to be understood that the proposed naval force is not in any way to displace teh present Naval Militia. These are State organizations, enrolled and controlled under State laws. It behooves the Navy Department, however, to prepare to meet the sudden and comparatively great expansion of the personnel of the first line of defence which will be absolutely necessary upon the outbreak of war. Such expansion cannot be met by the State Naval Militias, since these bodies are being trained for an entirely different purpose.

It must be understood that the sole object of the first naval reserve provided for in the bill will be the managing of the fleet. The tour of duty is placed at the minimum time; the vessels in commission will have to be employed on this service, as it will be impossible, for many years to come, to spare vessels for any other than regular duty, or to employ our small enlisted force for any other than actual service afloat. Under the provisions of this bill, it is in the power of the Secretary of the Navy to detail a naval reserve officer for a longer period of duty on board ship than two weeks, if the officer so desires.

The New York Naval Militia organizations did not take part in the annual cruise on the cruiser Prairie this year, but Lieut.-Commander Southerland was detailed, at the request of the State authorities, to inspect the First Naval Battalion while taking a six days' tour of duty on the United States steamer New Hampshire off Whitestone, N. Y. He thus comments on the inspection:

This battalion consists of 21 officers and 267 enlisted men. Of this number 16 officers and 127 enlisted men performed this annual tour of duty, 4 officers and 76 men being on leave of absence, and 1 officer and 64 men absent without leave. The small attendance therein shown, during the six days' tour of duty, was due to the exigencies of business requirements in New York city during the past summer, which operated to prevent a large number of members from taking a vacation.

Of the officers at present attached to this battalion, five graduated from the United States Naval Academy and two were at that institution for some time. Thirteen of them served as officers and five as enlisted men during the Spanish-American war. The officers present displayed zeal, energy, and ability in the instruction and handling of their men. The enlisted force was composed, as a rule, of young men of good physique. They worked with alacrity and seemed ready at all times to do any duty assigned. Their subordinate bearing, respect for their officers, and cheerful obedience to orders reflect credit on the commanding and other officers and showed a high state of discipline. One hundred and forty of the 267 enlisted men in this battalion saw service in the Spanish-American war.

The boat work was very good, considering the fact that the opportunities for such work cannot be frequent. The infantry and artillery work was excellent. When going on shore to take part in a sham battle on the last day of the tour, the landing was effected in a most creditable manner.

I would not consider it either safe or wise to take these men into the regular service immediately upon the outbreak of war, as a separate ship's company, under their own officers, although this organization is probably better fitted for such an assignment on account of the large number of Naval Academy graduates in its complement than any other on our Atlantic Coast. But such an assignment is now out of the question, and cannot even be considered in the future, as the avowed purpose of this and other coast organizations is to prepare for what is called the second or inner line of defence.

The training of this and the remaining New York organizations for duty in the second line of defence is excellent, so far as I have been able to ascertain. But with all of its officers and men trained for this one object—the second line of defence—it is clear that the regular navy cannot look to the naval militia of New York for fully meeting the country's first and most absolute need upon the outbreak of war—the immediate increase of the personnel of the fleet—the first line of defence.

CUBAN CUSTOM RECEIPTS INCREASE.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—The receipts from all sources at the several Custom-houses in the island of Cuba for the first ten months of 1900 were $13,215,499, against $12,120,992 in the same months of 1899, showing an increase of $1,094,507.

Young Hunter Shot by His Cousin.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., November 30.—While Clarence Cope, aged seventeen years, and his cousin Clarence Moharter, of the same age, both living in Slocum Township, were hunting yesterday afternoon, Cope shot at a bird and missed it. Moharter, who was a few feet behind, then shot at the bird, but he fired low, shooting Cope in the back, and killing him.

Transport Buford at Port Said.

PORT SAID, November 30.—The United States transport Buford, on her way from New York to the Philippine Islands, has arrived here.

Lloyd Bryce,
Author of "Lady Blanche's Salon," "Friends in Exile," and other works, continues "A Literary Duet," taking up "Philip Winwood," the latest historical romance of the American Revolution, the motif being patriotism versus affection. See Sunday's Herald.—[Advt.

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THE OPPOSITION TO ADDICKS.

Enough Men in the Delaware Legislature to Make His Election as Senator Impossible if They Carry Out the Desires of Their Constituents.

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

WILMINGTON, Del., November 29.—J. Edward Addicks persists in asserting not only that the Delaware Legislature will elect him to one of Delaware's vacant seats in the Senate, but that it will elect to the other a man of his choosing. Mr. Addicks, in spite of the fact that he had the countenance of the Republican national organization, was unable to obtain a majority of the Legislature. The Republicans, indeed, have a majority in each house, but it is a majority that includes a number of men chosen as distinctly anti-Addicks candidates; and these men, together with the Democratic members, who, of course, are anti-Addicks men, and elected as such, form a safe majority of the Legislature on joint ballot. It is believed that the anti-Addicks Republicans have only to carry out the clearly expressed will of their constituents by staying out of the Republican caucus to make the election of Mr. Addicks impossible.

Meanwhile Mr. Addicks is doing all that he can to coerce the anti-Addicks Republicans into caucusing with his men in the Legislature. In this effort he has the aid and counsel not only of his own creatures, but of many Republicans who long opposed him, who now feel that after playing the virtuous part so long the party should throw itself into his arms rather than give indirect aid to the Democrats by blocking the Senatorial election. This view is urged upon conscientious Republicans in Delaware by Republicans in neighboring States, especially in Pennsylvania, and Mr. Addicks gives out that he has exclusively obtained the ear of the President in the matter of Federal appointments in this State.

Another consideration that makes it exceedingly difficult to hold the anti-Addicks Republicans true is the bitter memories that all Republicans cherish of Democratic methods in this State. It is hard to forget the ruthlessly partisan administration of the assessment laws by which the Democrats for years excluded hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Republican voters from the polls. It is equally hard to forget the hatred and contempt of the Democrats for the Republican leaders, big and little, who instructed the negroes in the art of voting and marshalled them to the polls.

In view of the pressure thus brought upon the anti-Addicks Republicans, many Democrats throughout the State early gave up the hope of saving Delaware from the threatened disgrace of an Addicks victory in the Legislature, and for a while the bitterest Republican opponents of Mr. Addicks were almost silenced. But the friends of decency have now begun to pluck up courage and the opposition to Addicks's election is daily stronger. Howard Pyle, the widely known illustrator and writer, who is naturally not a very active politician, warmed the hearts of good men throughout the State by a temperate, yet deeply earnest, letter protesting against the election of Mr. Addicks. Mr. Pyle, of course, was thrust aside as an academic meddler with practical affairs beyond his comprehension. But soon afterwards William Michael Byrbe, United States District Attorney, an Irish Republican of blameless reputation and great practical activity, wrote a similar letter of protest. Since the appearance of these two letters there have been murmurs of protest from all parts of the State; some of the best Republicans would rather see both of Delaware's seats in the Senate vacant than Mr. Addicks in one and a creature of his in another. A few would be glad to see a reputable Republican elected to one seat and a reputable Democrat to another.

Meanwhile, Mr. Addicks is unconsciously doing much to strengthen the rising opposition to his election by silly and swaggering talk, explicable only upon the theory that he is made drunk by his own apparent success. He has not yet disavowed his reported threat that he would obtain as many Democratic votes as he might need in case the anti-Addicks Republicans should attempt to make a combination with the Democrats. Of course, no Democrat could have any but the basest motive for voting for him. It is this suggestion of a combination between the Democrats and the anti-Addicks Republicans that is giving him most uneasiness, and nothing is more likely to bring such a combination about than his boasting that he can get as many Democratic votes as he needs. Whether the suggested combination for electing a Republican Senator and a Democratic Senator can be made, nobody can now safely prophesy. Indeed, many Democrats believe that the Republicans should be left to shoulder the entire responsibility for Addicks. The argument is that if both seats are left vacant the State will be angry enough at this condition of affairs to elect a Democratic Legislature two years hence, and if the anti-Addicks Republicans yield to pressure and help elect Addicks and some tool of Addicks, the anger and shame of a people balked of their will clearly expressed at the polls, and disgraced before the eyes of the whole country, will be equally effective in bringing about a Democratic victory two years hence. But this is a sanguine view which does not sufficiently take into account the influence of Addicks's money, joined to the control of Federal patronage.

THE YACHTSMEN'S CLUB.

Entertainments Arranged—The Columbia's Manager.

C. T. Pierce, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Yachtsmen's Club, No. 47 West Forty-third Street, has issued a circular notifying members that a series of lectures on subjects of interest to yachtsmen will be given at the club-rooms every Wednesday evening during the winter. The first lecture will be delivered Wednesday evening, December 5, by Gilbert H. Wilson, on, "Sails, Their Construction, Care, and Handling." The following Wednesday evening John L. Bliss will talk on "The Compass and Its Adjustment." Later, B. B. Crowninshield, John Hyslop, and Clinton H. Crane will talk on yacht designing and construction, and John F. Byno will speak on "Rigging and Knots." There will be a class on navigation, with Capt. Howard Patterson as tutor.

Mess dinners will also be a feature of the winter Wednesday evenings, Vice-Commodore R. P. Doremus, and E. B. Havens of the Atlantic Yacht Club, B. B. Crowninshield of the Eastern Yacht Club, W. Roosevelt-Schuyler, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, and J. G. Fraser, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, have been proposed for membership of the Yachtsmen's Club.

No manager has yet been secured for the Columbia for the trial races with the new defender. The Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club is still hopeful that C. Oliver Iselin will yield to their desire and that of all his yachting friends, and accept the position. W. Butler Duncan, jr., who is to manage the new boat, is anxious for Mr. Iselin to take charge of the victor over the Shamrock. No man, it is generally admitted, can get more out of the Columbia than her former manager, and consequently no test can be so satisfactory in regard to the new boats as one with Mr. Iselin in charge of last year's successful cup defender. Mr. Duncan and all yachtsmen, agree that the Columbia, which next season will be a better boat than ever, would, with Mr. Iselin on board, knowing all her peculiarities to a nicety, will be hard to beat. It is being urged on Mr. Iselin that patriotism demands his presence on the Columbia.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR DAVIS.

To Take Place To-morrow—The Body Lying in State To-day.

ST. PAUL, November 30.—The body of Senator Davis was on public view at the State Capitol to-day. A company of the National Guard, of which the late Senator was an honorary member, acted as escort from the residence to the State building. From ten till three o'clock a steady stream of visitors passed through the building, after which the body was taken back to the family residence, where the funeral will take place to-morrow morning. The pall-bearers will be James J. Hill, Judge Walter H. Sanborne, Judge Charles E. Flandreau, ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, ex-Senator W. D. Washburn, Samuel R. Thayer, Minneapolis; E. W. Peel and United States District Attorney Robert G. Evans. Congress will be represented by the Senate Committee, consisting of Senators Nelson, Cullom, Clark of Wyoming, Bacon, Hansbrough, Spooner, Pettigrew, Carter, and Foster. The committee of the House will include besides the entire Minnesota delegation, Messrs. Cannon, Illinois; Grosvenor, Ohio; Moody, Massachusetts; Jenkins, Wisconsin; W. A. Smith, Michigan; Richardson, Tennessee; Bailey, Texas; Clark, Missouri; Underwood, Alabama; Burke, Tex. The religious services at the house will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. C. D. Andrews of Christ Church and the Rev. Theo. Sedgwick of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The interment will take place at Oakland Cemetery.

—Eleven Indian languages are still spoken in Mexico.

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COMMENTS OF THE PRESS:

"The auctioneers call the collection one of 'marvellously carved furniture,' and the phrase cannot be termed an exaggeration. There is hardly an important piece that does not illustrate the wondrously delicate touch of the Oriental artist, his extraordinary patience and quaint conceits." —The Sun.

"There are articles here that must have taken years to complete, and, as the men chosen were the first craftsmen of their time, an idea of the importance of their handiwork may be easily had. Frankly, it may be doubted if any museum in the Occident is so marvellously rich in work of this sort; certainly nowhere could be found more elaborate carvings in wood, ivory, mother of pearl, and many more different substances, for the limit seems to have been reached in this collection of the skill and ingenuity of the human hand and brain."—Commercial Advertiser.

The Sprague Collection, Now on View at the American Art Galleries, Contains Many Marvels.

"An exhibition of Oriental carved furniture, curios, and relics of more than usual importance was placed on view at the American Art Galleries yesterday, where it may be seen until the first day of sale, next Tuesday. It comprises the rare art objects gathered together by the late Joseph W. Sprague of Louisville, Ky., during a residence in Japan and the East of more than eight years."—Herald.

"An exhibition which it is well within the limits of moderation to describe as of exceptional interest, is on free view at the galleries of the American Art Association, in Madison Square. It is difficult to speak in words that will not seem extravagant to those who have not seen the work, so noble is the constructive design of many of these pieces, so exuberant the play of fancy, so patient the elaboration, and so exquisitely dainty the smallest detail.

"This notice, which has only touched upon a fraction of the modern work, and paid no attention to the older pieces, the cabinets, shrines, daimio trunks, armor, or the little examples of lacquer, bronze, and ivory carving, the larger bronzes, and specimens gleaned in other lands than Japan, will only whet the appetite of the art-lover."—Evening Post.

"The Sprague collection of carved furniture and other objects, to be sold next week by the American Art Association, and now on view in the galleries at Madison Square South, is certainly a remarkable one.

"The most unusual things shown at the American Art Galleries are undoubtedly the examples of carving from Japan and India, but there are besides scores of other objects of interest—keramics, bronzes, and articles in silver."—Evening Sun.

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