## JOHN MERCER LANGSTON.

THE GREATEST AFRO-AMERICAN EXCEPT FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Best Educated Men in the Country, Whose Success as Lawyer, Educator, and Politican Was Truly Phenomenal.

Twenty-two years ago I reached the city of Vashington in search of an education, as raw a specimen of a Florida backwoodsman as one could wish to see, and entered Howard Univer-sity, which at that time was the greatest Afro-American institution in the country, with a princely endowment in land, given by its founder, Gen. Oliver O. Howard. Among the first men I met on the college grounds was John Mercer Langston, acting President and dean of the law department of the school. I had never m a man of my race who approached Mr. Langston in polish and graces of manner, in ess of dress, and in consciousness of superiority to all things around him, and, I may add, I have never seen one since. In these resects, and especially in his consciousness of superiority under all circumstances, the Afro-American race has produced but one Langston, and will hardly duplicate the pattern, because # would be hard to duplicate the environments m which he developed.



r. Langston never allowed himself to foret that he was John Mercer Langston, and he never allowed anybody else who came in contact with him to forget it. No white Virginian of the bluest blood and the highest achievents in State or nation was ever prouder of his State, of his ancestry, and of his achieve ments than John Mercer Langston. He felt that he belonged to the elect of the land. The ed black blood mingled with the white blood in his veins never gave him a moment's worry in all of his life, and instead of allowing it to stand in the way of his success he made it serve him at every stage, and I do not believe that any white Virginian possessing Mr. Lang-ston's abilities and opportunities would have schieved more reputation, accomplished more good in various directions, and reached higher tations in the public service than John Mer

sive, he would have failed utterly in the pecullar conditions of the times in which he lived. His life is valuable as another evidence of the truth, so many evidences of which we have produced in this country, that men of brains and push will always find a way to succeed, ther they be black, yellow or white.

Mr. Langston died at his home, Hillside Cottage, Washington, Nov. 15. He was born a slave, the slave of his father, in Louise Va., Dec. 14, 1829. That Mr. Langston's father was a man of unusual and pecullar character, is shown by the interest he took in the children he had by his slave woman and the ample provision he made for their education and support. In his autobiography, published in 1894, Mr. Langston drew the following picture of his master and father, a type of man we shall never aga n have in this republic:

"The owner of this plantation was Capt. Ralph Quaries, a man of large wealth, having in his own right great landed possessions, with many slaves. His social relations were of excellent character, as his name imports, among those acquainted with his family. He was a person of broad and varied education, with a love of learning and culture remarkable for his day; while his habite of leisure, natural inclination and circumstances offered abundant opportunity, with such influences as contributed to the enlargement and perfection of his general infor-

nity, with such influences as contributed to the enlargement and perfection of his general information. His views with regard to slavery and the management of slaves upon a plantation by overseers were peculiar and unusual. He believed that slavery ought to be abolished, but he maintained that the mode of its abolition should be by the voluntary individual action of the owner. He held that slaves should be dealt with in such manner, as to their superintendence and management, as to prevent cruelty always, and to inspire in them, so far as practicable, feelings of confidence in their masters. Hence he would employ no overseer, but dividing the slaves into groups, convenient for direction and employment, make one of their own number the chief director of the force.

"With such views, put in practice upon his plantation, it is not difficult to perceive that his course would attract attention, with comment not always approving; often, in fact, severe and condemnatory. Besides, such course, finally, as was natural and inevitable, under the circumstances, wrought social ostracism, compelling one holding such views and adopting such practices to pursue exclusive life among his own slaves, with such limited society otherwise as might be brought by business interests, or merely personal regard, within his reach. Thus situated, it was not unnatural for such a person to find a woman, a companion for life, among his siaves, to whom he gave his affections; and, if forbidden by law to sanctify in holy wedlock their relations, to take and make her, heaven approving their conduct, the mother of his children."

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of his children.

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And what manner of weman was it that, in defiance of law and of the social customs of his neighbors, Capt. Quarles made the mother of his children! Mr. Langston describes her as follows:

"The woman for whom he discovered special attachment and who finally became really the mistress of the great house of the plantation, reciprocating the affection of her owner, winning his respect and confidence, was the one whom he had taken and held, at first, in pledge for money borrowed of him by her former owner, but whom at last he made the mother of his four children, one daughter and three sons. Her name was Lucy Langston. Her surname was of Indian origin and borne by her mother, as she came out of a tribe of Indians of close relationship in blood to the famous Pocahontas.

"Of Indian extraction, she was possessed of a alight proportion of negro blood; and yet she and her mother, a full-blooded Indian woman, who was brought upon the plantation and remained there up to her death, were loved and honored by their feliow slaves of every class. Lucy was a woman of small stature, substantial build, fair looks, easy and natural bearing, even and quiet temper, intelligent and thoughtful, who accepted her lot with becoming resignation, while she always exhibited the deepest affection and carneat solicitude for her children. As early as 1806, as her emancipation papers show. Capit. Quarles set Lucy and her daughter Maria, then her only child, at liberty. Subsequently three other children, sons, were born to them; and though it may be indirectly, they were certainly and positively recognized by Capit. Quarles as his children in his last will and (estament."

And very generous and ample provision he made for them in lands, live stock, cash, "and United States Bank stock," it must be admitted. He could not have made better provision for them if they had all been white and legal children. And the exceeding inhumanity and degracability of the prevented him from making Lucy Langston his lawful wife in 1804, ninety years ago, would prev

which grew upon him, and at last came to control him absolutely and offensively. He had no intention of entering the uninistry; he ambition was to be a lawyer, although there appeared nywhere any opportunity for men of his race in the legal profession. He studied theology to strengthen his knowledge and to serve him in the Dractice of the law.

There was no law school in the country in 1802 that would accept men of Langston's race as students, so that young Langston was under the necessity of entering a law office. Mr. Philomon Blus of Elyria gave him an opportunity to to this.

There was no law school in the country in 1802 that would accept men of Langston married Miss. Caroline in 1804, Mr. Langston married Miss. Caroline in 1804, Mr. Langston was fortunate and three the servent of the servent of the servent who bore him two arreducts of Oberlin College, who bore him two arreducts of the servent servent of the servent o

Langston's case at least, a costy instance for the university. During this time, and covering a period of seven years, he was a member and attorney of the Hoard of Health of the District of Columbia and a trustee of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

In 1877 Mr. Langston was appointed Minister Resident and Consul-General to Hayti, and served until 1885, when he resigned. In the same year he was made President of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, at Petersburg, Va., and served for three years, when he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress, but did not get his seat until the end of the session. He stood for re-election, but was defeated. The Mahone Republican machine was against him, and he could get no assistance from the National Republican Committee on that account. It is very generally understood that Mr. Langston's excursion into Virginia pointies cost him something like \$40,000, a pretty steep price to pay for the honer of being "the first and only negre Representative ginia politics cost him something like \$40,000, a pretty steep price to pay for the honor of being "the first and only negro Representative in Congress from the Old Dominion." Mr. Langston and Gen. Mahone could not agree. They were too much alike in the imperiousness of their temper, and then, Gen. Mahone did not take much stock in Afro-Americans except as voters and hewers of wood and drawers of water.

cept as voters and hewers of wood and drawors of water.

Since 1891 Mr. Langston has practiced law
in Washington, and although he took a prominent part in Republican politics, being much
in demand as a campaign speaker, his seat in
Congress was the last and the greatest public
honor that he ever held. He considered that
he had reached the highest public honor ne
could aspire to, and having an ample fortune,
he would accept no position inferior to those he
had held.

had held.

The one great mistake of Mr. Langston's life was the publication, in 1894, of his autobiography, the grandiloquence of the title, "From the Virginia Plantation to the National Capital," being moderate as compared with the text. All his mannerisms as a lawyer and orator are preserved in his composition, while his disposition to magnify all things Langstonian, great or small, or any thing or person in any way related to his life and work, destroys entirely any critical or historical value the work might otherwise possess. Autobiographies are haz-

related to his life and work, destroys entirely any critical or historical value the work might otherwise possess. Autobiographies are haz ardous things to write, and few men have done more than make themselves ridiculous for all time by indulging in the weakness. Mr. Langston succeeded in doing this more completely than any other man I recall, dead or living. The publication of the work did permanent damage to his reputation.

For a great many years Mr. Langston and Mr. Frederick Douglass were close and helpful friends, laboring side by side for the abolition of slavery, then for the preservation of the Union, and, after the war, for the betterment of the condition of their race, of whom they were the acknowledged leaders, but their paths diverged about twenty years ago. The fiction grew upon Mr. Langston that he was a greater man than Mr. Douglass, and introduced a great deal of bitternees and unhappiness into his life. Mr. Douglass did not allow the matter to bother him at all. He was as modest and retiring in all matters relating to himself as Mr. Langston was unbushing and insistent in forcing attention to himself and to his work in private conversation and public address. But he was never in Mr. Douglass's class for a moment. He belonged in the middle-weight class, while Mr. Douglass belonged in the heavy-weight class, ranking as orator and philosopher with the best the country has produced of either race. He had the academic training, but he was no match in logic or analysis or charm of spoken or written word with the self-made giant, who paved his way from the slave pen of the Eastern Shore of Maryland to the pinnacle of fame. Douglass was born with the elements of greatness in him; Langston made himself great by using to the fullest the spiendid opportunities that he enjoyed from his youth, and without which he never would have cut any figure in the world. In length of service, in native ability, in accomplished work, John Mercer Langston, after the death of Frederick Douglass, casily became the greate

HE RODE WITH SHERIDAN. Sergeant Ream's Story of the Famous Ride

from Winchester in 1864. READING, Nov. 20 .- Of the five United States cavalrymen who finished the famous ride with Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, two are living in Reading. Barton Ream is one and Samuel Lewis is the other. Ream was a sergeant when the special escort was formed. He is now a telephone lineman. Lewis is employed at Bard's spoke works. Both are in excelient health.

Sergeant Ream says that 200 cavalrymen of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Regiment es corted Sheridan from Martinsburg to Winches corted Sheridan from Martinsburg to Winchester on Oct. 18, 1864. The next day twenty troopers were selected as a special eccort to ride with Sheridan from Winchester to the front, where Longstreet's army had put to rout the Northern army in the Shenandoah Valley.

"We were picked out to ride with Sheridan because we had good horses," said Ream in felling of the ride. "The trip was long, We had to jump fences, ditches, and barricades, owing to the crowded condition of the public road, filled as it was by the retreating army, By the time we got to the front, I don't think more than five of the escort had held out. On the way we met United States soldiers in full retreat who were clad only in their undershirts and drawers. Mind you, it was a sharp, cool, October day. Sheridan wore a cap that day, and kept waving it and cheering to the retreating soldiers to face about. History has recorded it properly that it was Sheridan's great personality that re-rallied that broken army. I believe the private soldiers in that memorable ride all agree with the version given to the world by the officers who wrote the historical accounts. When Sheridan arrived at Cedar Creek I rode allong the battle lines with him when our army was ready to charge on the Confederates about 4 o'Clock. I was not in the thick of the fight, being too tired. We were excused, and saw the fisht from high ground near where Sheridan and his staff stood. After that battle I was with Gen. Kilbatrick's raid toward Hichmond and did other service." ter on Oct. 18, 1864. The next day twenty

The Man of Moderate Means.

"I can't afford," said the man of moderate means, "to go to many places of amusement, but I am admitted free to the play with the longest run on record, 'The Struggle of Life.'"

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## The Thanksgiving Festival

will be complete with a GRAM-O-PHONE to entertain your guests. It is the only talking machine whose reproductions are so realistic as to make one believe he is actually in the presence of the artist. With it you command the Trombone as played by the great Pryor, the Cornet of the invincible Higgins, the Banjo with the only Ossman, the voice of Del Campo, each in its original volume, purity of tone, and masterly execution.

> If you have never heard the GRAM-O-PHONE, you can have no idea of its reproductions. By actual test it completely filled the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

> > SUGGESTION FOR A PROGRAMME:

By ARTHUR WILLARD PRYOR, the trombone 11. HUMOROUS RECITATION .... By George Granas. A Negro Peneral Sermon By the GRAUS Duo of the famous Graus Mountain Choir. By Sto. G. JARDELLA. By the famous artist, VESS. L. OSSMAR. (The grand song from "Martha.")

By the renowned Italian tenor,
Sig. A. DEL CANTO. 14. BOURA'S BAND SELECTION, "Lily Bells"..... By the greatest of all singers of comic songs, Mn. Dan W. Quinn. BAND BRIEGTION .. One of the old favorites that appeals to every one, sung by Mr. E. M. Favor. By the negro delineator, Billy Golden.

Turkey in the Strate

Mannes Day MESSES, PRYOR, LYONS, HIGGINS, and PRYOR of Sousa's Band. NATIONAL CRAMOPHONE CO., 874 Broadway, Cor. 18th St., N. Y. BOSTON, 186 Boylston St. CHICAGO, 58 Washington St. ......

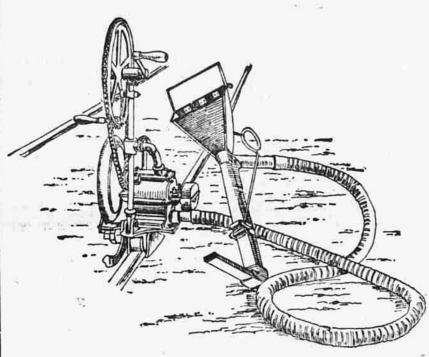
TAMPING DONE WITH AIR. ed Air Used to Keep the Readbods of

An army of 200,000 men is kept constantly at work upon the roadbeds of the railroads of the United States. The importance of this work may be judged from the fact that these men have about 580,000,000 ties to look after and their labor alone costs the railroads nearly \$70,-000,000 a year. These are the section men. Approximately, there is one section man emoyed for each mile of track. A generation ago, when the heaviest locomo

ive did not weigh more than fifty tone and a freight car load was ten tons, a good dirt road-

or broken stone under the ties with tamping from This method is crude, and there are many objections to it. One of them is that it involves the breaking up of the bed of each tie disturbed. Now an inventor comes forward who proposes to do thework with compressed air. He says he can do the work so much more expeditiously that a saving of more than \$10,000,000 worth of time can be effected every year.

The machine consists of a Root blower driven at the rate of perhaps \$00 revolutions a minute. It is set on top of one rail, and has two small wheels on which it can be trundled along the rail like a wheelbarrow. When it is to be used a lever clips it fast to the rail. Attached to it is a hose about twelve feet long, ending in a metal feeder for the broken stone, which has a hopper at the top, where the stone or other suitable ballasting material is shovelled in, and a ses to do thework with compressed air. He



PNEUMATIC TRACK SURFACING MACHINE.

bed sufficed. To-day, with 110-ton locomotives | bent end at the bottom, which is put under hour, with trains of Pullman cars or hauling freight cars with loads of from 60,000 to 80,000 pounds each, the strain on the track and roaded is something which an old railroader never thought of. One-hundred pound steel rails have beds have replaced those of dirt, and ties are put used to be. With all these improvements section men are constantly at work keeping the track in proper shape. Where the depressions are found the rails are raised by forcing earth

bent end at the bottom, which is put under the ties to direct the stream of filling. In using it none of the ballast between the ties need be r moved. A shovelful is removed at one end of the raised tie until the bent end of the hopper tube can be poked under, and then the filling material is blown in and packed tight by the mschine. Experimental machines were kept at work nearly all summer, sometimes on the Hudson River Railroad tracks and sometimes on those of the New York, New Haven and Hartford line. As a practical result, the reports say that a progress of about 8½ feet an hour can be made for each man employed, while the railroad text books say that by the ordinary methods from 2½ to 4 feet an hour is the best that can be done. In placing new ties it is claimed that its work is equally ahead of the older method.

NEW HOME FOR ATHLETES. Comfortable Quarters in the National A. C.'s

The new clubhouse of the National A. C. of rooklyn at 11 Cedar street is a most complete affair and affords no end of enjoyment for the embers. The building is beautifully finished nside. In the basement are the bowling alleys

reception room. These are arranged around a gallery which overlooks the gymnasium.

A series of entertainments both of an athletic and social nature are being arranged by the officers of the club, who are as follows: President, Charles D. Cooper: Vice-President, Frederick H. Plate: Secretary, Oscar Hauck: Treas-urer, R. H. Pforr; Financial Secretary, E. L. Vezina; Captain, James J. Hunter: Lieutenants, John J. Kolb and Louis Eswein; Athletic Committee—Dr. Charles Pfug, Chalrman; A. H. Smith, Carl Berger, Charles B. Madigan, and Charles Eldridge, Board



NATIONAL A. C.'S NEW HOME.

and the locker room, also the bathroom, with four showers and a plunge. On the first floor are the offices of the Board of Governors. The gymnasium is well equipped with the latest apparatus and is one of the largest in the city. On the third floor are the buffet, billiard, and pool rooms. There is also a reading room and a J. Hunter, Charles H. Francisco, and William F. Sedler,

Sholesale Brug Trade Association Came B

There was an exciting wind-up between the teams presenting Seabury & Johnson and Bruen, Ritchey & Co. in the second game of yesterday's Wholesa illeys, which the first named five won by one pin The Max Zeller team, which succeeded the William J. Matheson & Co. players, broke even. The soores:

FIRST GAME. Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Norrie, 148; Cloater, 114; Ritchey, 100; Hartt, 135; Hoffman, 116. Total, 611, Max Zeller-Waltjen, 146; Frune, 134; Hayden, 117; Flque, 140; Van Buren, 146. Total, 658.

Buren, 146. Total, 688.

SECOND GAME.

Bruen, Ritchey & Co.—Norria, 149; Closter, 142; mith, 138; Hartt, 132; Hoffman, 197. Total, 689.

Seaburg & Johnson-Benjamin, 166; De Zeller, 141; Scrimshaw, 119; Caughey, 134; Judge, 129. Total, 689.

Max Zeller-Waltjen, 104; Prune, 123; Hayden, 103; Fique, 127; Van Euren, 167. Total, 628. S-aburg & Johnson-Benjamin, 117; De Zeller, 184; Scrimshaw, 183; Caughey, 147; Judge, 143. Total, 674. FOURTH GAME.

Dodge & Olcott-Marten, 192; Olin, 141; Robertson, 183; Rudd, 212; Howe, 181; Total, 799.
Rocasler & Hasslacher-Maisch, 192; Ernst, 182; Schapper, 155; Furgang, 140; Hamann, 150. Total, 772. FIFTH GAME. Boessler & Hasslacher-Malsch, 150; Ernst, 100; Schapper, 126 Furgang, 137; Hamann, 147, Total, 559, Colgate & Co.-Faulkner, 154; Ward, 157; Colgate, 149; Chrystal, 109; Barnes, 211. Total, 780.

SIXTH GAME. Dodge & Olcott-Marten, 155; Olin, 187; Robertson, 171; Rudd, 165; Howe, 180. Total, 761. Colgate & Co.—Faulkner, 158; Ward, 180: Colgate, 167; Chrystal, 115; Barnes, 158. Total, 728.

The teams of the Institute Young Men's Catholic recum of Newark and Rivencake of East Orange piled the closing games for last week in the series of the Northern New Jersey Bowling League at the former's alleys on Friday night. The scores:

First GAME.

Institute T. M. C. L.—Clifford, 108; Kern, 158; Waish, 124; Schwerfuchrer, 150; Thomas Reilly, 179, Total, 709.

Rivenosks—Condit, 140; Scull, 188; Johnson, 166; Bury, 128; Chase, 185. Total, 707.

BECOND GAME.

Institute Y. M. C. L.—Clifford, 174; Kern, 125; Walso, 186; Schwertfuehrer, 132; Thomas Reilly, 157. Total, 726.

Rivenoaks—Condit, 126; Scull, 110; Johnson, 190; Bury, 143; Chase, 113. Total, 682. THIRD GAME.

Institute Y. M. C. L.—Ciliford, 150; Kern, 164; Walsh, 188; Schwertfuchrer, 127; Thomas Reilly, 167, Total, 736.

Rivenoaks-Condit, 156; Scull, 166; Johnson, 189; Bury, 160, Chase, 100, Total, 721. The closing games for last week in the North Hud-son County Bowling Association tournament were contested between the All Bees, North Hudson Coping Cyclers, and Lexingtons at Groth's alleys in Union Hill on Friday night. The teams divided the honors by each winning a game. The scores:

FIRST GAME. All Becs.—J. Hanley, 142; S. Brown, 165; J. Fuessel, 165; S. Chesterfield, 137; S. Coffmann, 142; Total, 762; North Hudson County Cyclers.—A. Fuller, 200; F. Scheyer, 120; C. Frosser, 136; Erhardt, 117; J. Von der Hach, 172; Total, 754.

SECOND GAME.

All Bees—J. Hanley, 168; S. Brown, 184; J. Fuessel
198; S. Chesterfield, 185; S. Coffmann, 145. Total,
820. Lexington—J. Lees, 184; F. McGill, 128; S. Kinn, 113; J. Grassdorf, 188; C. Parmental, 182. Total, THIRD GAME.

North Hudson County Cyclers—A. Fuller, 148; F. Scheyer, 108; J. Lauterbach, 178; J. Von der Bach, 170. Total, 676. Lexingtons—J. Lees, 144; F. McGill, 121; S. Rinn, 119; J. Grassdorf, 180; C. Parmental, 198. Total, 152.

The teams of the Atalania Wheelmen and Northern Republican Club, both of Newark, rolled three sched-uled games in the Morris and Essen Bowling League at the former's alleys on Friday night. The scores: FIRST GAME.

Atalanta Wheelmen — "Count" Olozaga. 162; Schmidt, 125; Halsey, 14v; Utter, 192; Taylor, 167. Total, 795. Northern Republican Club—Block, 166; Roberts, 17v; Scherer, 185; Baker, 171; Huylor, 159, Total, 550. Atalanta Wheelmen-"Count" Oloraga, 180; Behmidt, 140; Halsey, 171; Utter, 186; Taylor, 149. Norther Bending Processing States (1888) Northern Republican Club-Block, 149; Roberts, 167; Scherer, 159; Baker, 159; Huyler, 189. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME. THIRD GAME.

Atalanta Wheelmen—"Count" Oloraga, 178;
Schmidt, 145; Halsey, 168; Utter, 161; Taylor, 165.
Total, 795.
Northern Republican Club—Block, 149; Roberta, 160; Scherer, 212; Baker, 144; Huyler, 168. Total, 854.

The Court Elizabeth bowlers won by ninety pins from the Court Washington twirlers in a schedule game in the champlonship series of the New Jersey Foresters Bowling League that was rolled on Friday night at the former's alleys. The scores: Court Elizabeth—Whittam, 147: McConnell, 188; Horning, 128; Stutzlen, 184: Mulford, 150: Bryan, 135; Nolan, 106; Stoil, 167; Husband, 140; Buchenk-vich, 142. Total, 1,430.

Court Washington—Merrill, 148; Gathman, 140; Hansen, 134; Iye, 100; Waick, 123; Wacker, 148; Teuber, 184; Wencke, 124; Gaedeke, 152; Martin, 142. Total, 1,540. \_\_\_

The Fire Insurance League games at the Ganaevoor alleys on Thursday night resulted as follows: FIRST GAME.

Caledonian Insurance Company-Stoney, 168; Franck, 168; Prior, 137; Carleton, 137; O'Connell, 157. Total, 754. Greenwich Insurance Company-Patkland, 157; Peterson, 159; Lefferts, 174; Farrington, 185; Van Saun, 114. Total, 729. SECOND GAME.

Caledonian Insurance Company—Stoney, 188; Franck, 141; Prior, 177; Carleton, 190; O'Conneil, 166; Total, 812. Gr enwich Insurance Company—Falkiand, 204; Peterson, 118; Lefferts, 160; Farrington, 162; Van Saun, 160. Total, 804. THIRD GAME.

Caledonian Insurance Company — Stoney, 105; Franck, 110; Prior, 147; Carleton, 195; O'Connell, 103; Total, 760. Greenwich Insurance Company—Falkland, 161; Peterson, 127, Lefferts, 140; Farrington, 184; Van Saun, 129, Total, 68i.

The second installment of games in the Casino tour-ament were rolled on Thursday night. The scores: FIRST GAME. Columbia—Johansen, 154; Landman, 158; Rolf, 188; Fisher, 143; Plump, 158. Total, 741. The Club—Rooney, 168; Mulligan, 149; Sloans, 168; Sharkey, 147; F. Brill, 185. Total, 806.

SECOND GAME. Haysced—Schmidt, 119; Hannel, 143; Partenfelder, 124; Krumme, 112; Belschiy, 56; Total, 594; Columbia—Johansen, 157; Landman, 189; Rolf, 100; Pisher, 139; Piump, 141. Total, 856. THIRD GAME. Hayseed—Schmidt, 158; Hansel, 182; Partenfelder, 117; Krumme, 177; Delachly, 161. Total, 745. The Club—Houney, 161; Mulifran, 122; Sloane, 183; ibarkey, 182; F. Brill, 177. Total, 775.

The Jersey City Club alleys never contained a larger or more enthusiastic gathering of clubmen than last night when the home team encountered the crack bowlers of the Columbia Club of Hoboken in

Bewark Advertisements.

Bewark Savertigements.



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Recently viewed our superb display of Furniture in every grade from the ordinary to the extraordinary; he said: "It surpasses in beauty anything I have ever seen." Thousands of other people have said the same, and yet we sell our furniture at lower prices than the New York stores. See how well we will do this week with fine furniture at small prices:



We show elegant lines of Gold Furniture. This Gold Reception Chair, upholstered in high-grade Satin Damask, assorted colors; a \$3.75 chair for

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(or Oak) Tea Table, French

shed, 22 x 22



This Gold Corner Chair is a beauty. It is upholstered in Satin Damask, various colors, sold usually at \$6; you may have for



we will sell a \$2.48. Ladies Solid Oak Reclining ampl holes,



We do exemplary, firstregular \$25 \$16.98.

class work in hanging lace curtains and draperies. We have expert artists whose

taste and judgment along this line are above the average. Our prices are very moderate. Let us show you a specimen of this work.



Floor Coverings. PRICES FOR SUCH FINE GOODS ARE ASTONISHINGLY LOW. MAT AND RUG CLEARANCE:

1,000 Moquette Mats, 18 x 36 inches, at 8 9 c. each.

500 Moquette Rugs, 27 x 63 inches, at \$ 1.89 each.

500 Moquette Rugs, 36 x 72 inches, at \$ 3.25 each.

100 Axminster Rugs, 9 x 12 feet, at \$ 1 8.95 each.

We are holding a CLEARANCE SALE of

All Broad St. Trolley Cars Pass Our Doors. Free Deliveries at New Jersey Railroad Stations. No Extra Charge for Packing.

HAHNE & CO., NEWARK.

three games in the series of the Athletic Bowling League. The scores: Jersey City Club—J. F. Newkirk, 167; J. J. Cordner, 166; George Holmes, 192; A. H. Brown, 146; C. T. Meyer, Jr., 148. Total 784.
Columbia Club—George Storm, 188; Charles Starr, 193; S. D. Kimball, 147; Ai Kellar, 169; J. Leuly, 159. Total, 759.

109. Total, 759.

SECOND GAME.

Jersey City Club...-W. C. Glass, 186: J. J. Cordner, 188: George Holmes, 145: A. H. Brown, 106; C. T. Meyer, Jr., 159. Total, 764.

Columba Club...-George Storm, 178; Charles Starr, 162; B. D. Kimball, 170; Al Kellar, 149; J. Leuly, 188. Total, 837. THIRD GAME.

THIRD GAME.

Jersey City Cub-W. C. Glass, 148; J. J. Cordner, 184; George Holmes, 182; A. H. Brown, 125; C. T. Meyer, Jr., 156. Total, 789.

Columbia Club-George, Storm, 161; Charles Starr, 173; S. D. Kimball, 169; Al Kellar, 177; J. Leuly, 182. Total, 862.

Bowling Notes.

W. T. B .- Ho. W. T. B.—WO.

To-morrow evening the life insurance clubs will
meet for the purpose of organizing a league.

Officers elected by the Schlue therner Bowling Club
are: F. Denhard, Fresident; J. Ruhl, Vice-President;
Charles Schuld, Secretary; P. Lotz, Treasurer; W.
Guthbert, Captain.

Guthbert, Captain.

The annual election of officers of the Hudson Bowling Club resulted as follows: H. Von Hincken, President; A. Luderman, Secretary; H. Limpson, Treasurer; F. Foltermann, Captain.

The following officers have been elected by the Equal Bowling Club: O. H. Mott, President; E. Janke, Vice-President; C. Christman, Secretary; P. H. Swedowsky, Treasurer; V. Resch, Captain.

dowsky, Treasurer: V. Resch, Captain.

The Hancock Bowling Club has been reorganized with the following officers: Paul R. Newmann, President; S. Schweitzer, Vice-President: J. Burnett, Secretary: W. Coburger, Treasurer; A. Buok, Captain.

The Jolly Bowling Club will practice at Suesser's alleys. The officers follow: Jacob Strittmatter, President: George Schwegier, Vice-President; Charles Schaler, Secretary; Julius Burde, Treasurer; John Wanhoff, Captain.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A bill for the reorganization of the National Guard s said to be in preparation by the Adjutant-General. The matter is being kept quiet, as it is not desired to have the plans made public at present.

Tickets for the guard mount and reception of the Twenty-second Regiment, to be held in the armory next Saturday night, are in great demand. The detail of officers for the ceremony is: Capt. Borland, officer of the day, and Lieuts. Hart and Harrison, officers of the guard. The members of Company B have presented Capt. William J. Maidhof, who formerly commanded the company, with a set of handsomely

First Sergeant William Longson of Company H. Seventy-first Regiment, has been elected Second

In the First Naval Battalion Junior Boatswain's Mate Stewart Griffith will be elected Junior Ensign next Tuesday. First Petty Officer T. H. Froelich has been appointed Master at Arms of the battalion, and First Class Signalman A. Duane has been nominated for the position of Battalion Signal Officer. Gunner's Mate R. Meade will be appointed First Petty Officer and Boatswain's Mate. Scaman Flagg of the Third division has been promoted Fourth Grade Petty Of-ficer, and Seaman Hoffman has been promoted First Class Signalman. Lieut. Farnard will accompany the Government Causi Commission to Nicaragua.

In the Eighth Regiment, Lieut. George L. Baker has en appointed Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice. An exhibition drill and reception will be held by Company A. Ninth Regiment, in the armory next Wednesday night.

The Seventh Regiment has qualified at Creedmoo the past season Se experts, S5 sharpshooters, and 988 marksmen out of a total of 1,070 members practicing. The following are the figures in detail



1,070 Major Ros, Squadron A, at the request of Lieut. R. H. Sayre, Inspector of Rifle Practice, has issued very complete instructions for the conduct of armory rifle coting. The several troops have been assigned to



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practice as follows: First Troop Monday nights, Sec and Troop Thursday nights, and Third Troop Wednes

The Twenty-third Regiment will hold athletic games at the armory next Saturday evening. An en-tertainment and reception will be held by the choral ociety of Company C at the armory Saturday even

Brig.-Gen. James McLeer will review the Forty eventh Regiment next Wednesday night.

Troop C mourn the loss of Trooper Charles W Thomas, who died last Wednesday. The interment took place yesterday, the third platoon acting as

Lieux, Develin of the Sixty ninth Regiment is organ zing a class to take up the physical drill. Committees have been appointed in the Fourteenth

Regiment to select candidates for the vacancies of

A fair for the benefit of St. Ignatius's Roman Catholic Church will be held for two weeks, beginning to-morrow evening, in the church build ing at Eighty-fourth street and Park avenue. St. Ignatius is the new parish recently estab-lished by the Jesuits of this city. The itev. Father N. N. McKinnon is the paster.