

THE HEBREW STANDARD

LEADING JEWISH FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THAT OF ALL THE JEWISH CITY PAPERS COMBINED.

VOL. XXIX. No. 3.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893.—TISHRI 26, 5654.

TEN CENTS PER COPY.

RUSSIAN JEWRY.

SCENES OF HOME LIFE IN POLAND AND THE PALE.

HALL CAINT in *The Pall Mall Magazine*.

Continued.

The amazement of that Jewish boy in a Galician cemetery is the straw that tells how the wind blows. For the Polish Jew, the accidental things of kaftan and peies are wrapped up with the fundamental things of custom and religion. He knows they cut him off from his Christian neighbors, but they are a part of all that is sacred to him, and therefore he clings to them. Little and foolish as the whole matter may be, the costume and the curl of the Russian Jew have played their part in the Russo-Jewish question. Let me tell their story:

STORY OF THE KAFTAN AND PEIES.

The costume was not Jewish in its origin and, so far as I am aware, it has nothing to do with Jewish faith. I understand that it was originally the Polish peasant costume, and was imitated from the Poles. But toward the end of the last century it had become the distinctive costume of the Jewish people. When in 1792 Catherine annexed Poland her first intention was to leave the laws and customs of the Jews as she found them. The Jews under Catherine were allowed to live wherever they liked, and to dress as they pleased. Then came Alexander I., and he left things as they were, except that he limited the Jews to the towns. The Church was tolerant in his day—it would be nearer the truth to say indifferent, for Russia, like France, was under the influence of Voltaire and Diderot, and at a time when popular preachers in both countries had dropped the name of Christ in their sermons and spoke only of the "legislator of the Christians," it was not worth while to trouble about the fashions of an insignificant people who merely wore their hair and their coats a few inches longer than their neighbors.

But in 1825 came Nicholas, and his first thought was to make his people one. No longer were they to be merely Jews and Christians. They were first of all to be Russians and good subjects of the Czar. There were to be no outward distinctions. So the Jews were ordered to abandon their national costume.

It was a good idea (good from the point of an absolute monarch), but it was cruelly carried out. Nicholas was a fiery and impetuous soul, whose intentions were nearly always good and whose methods were nearly always brutal. He wished to do everything in a hurry, and in this matter of the costume of the Jews he was true to his infirmity of overhaste. Nevertheless he punished some of his own officials who carried out his wishes too brutally. The kaftan was sometimes stripped off the backs of the Jews in the open streets, and their curls were often cut in public. The Jews were terrified at such meddling with their national costume, and thought it the forerunner of religious attacks.

Then came Alexander II., and he introduced measures of toleration. His aim

also was to make of the Jews good Russian subjects, who should be distinguished from the Christians by their beliefs alone. But his methods were humane. He once said to a member of his Privy Council that the Jewish question in Russia was to be solved by the same means as in England and France. There were two periods in his dealings with the Jews. The first period, a liberal period, began with his accession in 1856, and ended in 1872; the second period, a reactionary period, began in 1872 and ended with his death. He was perhaps the warmest friend and at the same time, (though unwittingly) the deadliest foe of the Jew that ever sat on the Russian throne. He began by permitting the Jewish people to wear the kaftan and peies, though the law against these things was allowed to remain. Then the external distinction of Jew from Christian became again more marked. But year by year the difference disappeared by voluntary action of the Jews. At present the old law of Nicholas is practically inoperative, yet in South Russia the peies is no more to be seen, and the kaftan is becoming rare. Indeed, you may recognize the Polish Jew in the southern provinces by those marks alone. The later part of the Jews in Russia are now reconciled to the shortening of their coats and the cutting of their hair. They see that the kaftan does not constitute the Jew, and that the absence of peies does not make the Christian. But the Polish Jew has not yet advanced so far.

We who live in an entirely free country can think of no proper limitations of costume except the limitations of decency—that a man shall not wear the garments of a woman, or a woman the garments of a man. But where from political reasons, as in Russia, or from religious reasons, as in Morocco, a distinctive manner of dress makes a man an alien, who parades and proclaims his foreign nationality as loudly as the town crier in the streets, it constitutes an offense, and almost an outrage, and ought to be put away. I say this reluctantly, for as an observer of life I should be sorry to miss the variety which the Jewish costume gives. The average "Pollack," the uncultured Polish Jew, can badly spare the one thing that makes him worth a second glance. Poverty and oppression have already crushed out of his poor, featureless body nearly all sense of the picturesque.

THE JEW AND HIS COUNTRY.

As to the deeper matter of the alien spirit that is said by the Russians to lie beneath the foreign dress, I would say emphatically that I have never seen it, and I do not believe that it exists. The Russian Christian will tell you that while in Germany, in England, in France, and in America the Jew is sometimes truly outraged when you speak of him as a foreigner, in Russia such indignation is never felt. I believe in my heart that this is a mistake. The Russian Jew loves Russia and is sorry to leave it. In the way of a grown-up child he is proud of it—proud of it as an Empire, that it is big and great, and a terror throughout Europe. There is nothing more curious, perplexing, amusing, and even pathetic, than this

love of Russia in the poor miserable creature who has been kicked out of it. You hear his story of official corruption and tyranny, of expulsion and privation on the way, and your teeth gnash together, and you say, "If this is true of Russia, if it is not a wicked subterfuge and a lie, how does God suffer such a country to exist?" But the Jew does not share your anger. It is not Russia that he hates, because it has wronged him, or the Czar because he is the enemy of the Jewish people; least of all is it his Christian neighbors because they have badgered him; it is only the Inspector General whom he could not conciliate, the "Antonoviches" whom he could not bribe, the "Tchitchikoffs" who could buy him up, bag and baggage, body and soul.

On the frontier of Russia, within a mile of a frontier station, in clear sight of its yellow and black posts and its soldiers on guard, an old Jewish woman who had just crossed by help of a borrowed passport was brought up to me that I might hear her story. The poor creature mistook me for a Russian officer sent to arrest her. She trembled and wept, hastened to excuse herself, then tried to steal away, and when escape seemed hopeless, she flung herself at my feet and prayed of me not to send her back to Russia. It was a terrible scene while it lasted, and it lasted too long, for I knew little or nothing of her language and could not reassure her instantly. This was my first experience of Russia, and I was appalled. What a country it must be from which poor helpless women had to fly in terror such as this! All the world says that the Czar himself is a good and noble man. Does he hear the cry of his people? If he does not, then why has he created a thing that stifles that cry, a thing that buries it as in a sepulchre and rolls over it the stone? Let evil men and tyrants shut themselves up from the voice of their subjects, but for the good father of his people there should be no sound more sweet.

Such were my feelings while that poor subject of the great Czar grovelled before me, but I had imperfectly understood both her and her country. She was in fear of being sent back home, but that was not because she hated Russia. She had been born in it, and her people lay buried there. But she was going to rejoin her two sons, one of them a discharged Russian soldier who had been expelled. Thus her emotion was only a struggle between love of country and love of kin, wherein blood was thicker than water. And this is the case with half the Jewish women who leave Russia for the Argentine.

THE HOPE OF ISRAEL.

There is a sense in which the poorer Jew is not at home in Russia, but that is only the sense in which he is not at home in Europe. Always before him there is the dream of a day and a land to come, the day and the land of his restoration to the place and power of his fathers. Prosperity may help him to put by the thought of it, culture may tempt him to deride the chance of it, but poverty and persecution keep it fresh in his memory.

Drink B. Fisher & Co.'s Black Package Russian Caravan Tea.

If there is any difference between the patriotism of the English Jew and the patriotism of the Russian Jew, that is the only ground of it. The English Jew is rich and happy, or, at least, free and he may be content to put by the haunting thought of the glories that his race has known; but the Russian Jew is poor and oppressed, and he cannot help but dream his dreams of a time foretold when he shall be poor and oppressed no more. He may see no light before him, but his hope lives on. His fathers have lived as he is living, but still he waits and trusts; his comrades are melting like wax under persecution, but nevertheless he will not despair. He is like the convict doomed to imprisonment for life, yet looking for his release after twenty, thirty, even forty years. He is sure that his time will come. He may be an old man then, fifty, sixty, even seventy, but he will be still young. "I shall live to see it yet," he thinks. Palestine is before him; after all, he is a stranger in Russia. This is the only sense in which the Russian Jew is an alien.

THE LAND OF THE RUSSIAN JEW.

To know the personal character of the Russian Jew it is necessary to see him at home. This is a course attended by difficulty, and even some danger. The next best thing is to see him in the frontier towns and villages of Austrian Galicia, where he is exactly the same man under a more liberal Government, and therefore betrays more freely his racial qualities. It was there (though I saw the Jew in Russia also) that I made my own acquaintance with his character and ways of life.

The region to which the Russian Jew is confined, the Pale of Jewish settlement, wherein alone, since the time of Catherine, he has had a legal right of residence, is a district of about 800 miles long by 400 miles broad, stretching from the shores of the Baltic on the north to the shores of the Black Sea, on the south, and from the eastern margin of Poltava to the western line of Podolia. But this large tract is not all free to the Jew. There is a Pale within the Pale. The Jew may not live within fifty versts (about thirty-five miles) of the Russian frontier of Austria. He may not live in a village, meaning by that a locality of indefinite size, ranging downward from a thousand or five hundred inhabitants. Also, he may not live in the holy city of Kief. Thus there are left to him about three towns with an ordinary population of upwards of 100,000 people; about four of upward of 50,000; about fifteen of upward of 20,000; about fifty of 10,000; about a hundred of 5,000; and a vast number of 2,000 or less.

If these towns were occupied by the Russian Jews exclusively there would be shelter and perhaps livelihood for about three and a half millions of their number. But there are nearly six millions of Russian Jews, and if the law were strictly enforced (which it is not, never has been, never will be, and never can be) there would be neither bed nor board for at least a million and a half of the Jewish subjects of the Czar, who might as properly be shot down and pitched into the sea as subjected to the full rigor of enactments which were intended to fit the

conditions, not of to-day, but of nearly a hundred years ago.

GALICIA AND THE PALE.

The Pale is not a region enriched by nature. Having seen something of the world, I should say, without much fear, that there is hardly in all the earth a land less favored of God. From the point of the picturesque it is flat and featureless. Swampy and ague-stricken plain, stretching for miles on miles, unbroken by trees or hedges. Roads like canals dissect it; black in the south (where black loam lies), light in the north. Rivers without banks fray off into ponds and broads and marshes. Fields in formal stripes, like the patches of a patchwork quilt. At long distances, villages of log-houses, each with the cemetery within stone walls a little apart, and the wooden cross, like a gibbet (generally leaning to the wind), at a space beyond. In Summer, green with the grass, and yellow with the crops, and red and crimson with the poppy, the geranium, and the hollyhock; but always drowsy with hot haze and a palpitating vapor that rises up before the sun. In Winter, white with snow and gray with frozen water, which goes on and on like the surface of an unbroken sea.

Such is the steppe, the country of Galicia, Volhynia and Podolia—a weary waste, not so dead as the beds of lava in Iceland, for at least the birds sing and the bees hum in it; but more disheartening, more sickening, and almost more tempting to the blasphemy that this is a place where God is not. The true child of the open air can see beauty where soever the sun shines and the green blade grows; he can find joy in all seasons, for every day has its own delight. But, oh, the oppression of these marshy plains!—unlike the desert, for they touch your imagination with no visions and no sense of awe; unlike the sea, for they fill your inner eye with no pictures of a giant asleep; but like both when known too long, at a time, and your heart huggers for the sight of a mountain, and your blood rushes to it at the first glimpse of something that has come at last between you and the dominating and everlasting sky.

THE TOWNS OF THE PALE.

If it is little that God has done to cheer the spirits and brighten the minds of His poor people in the Pale, that which man has done is nothing, or worse than nothing. It must be partly the fault of the Jew himself that an entirely Jewish town is often a disgustingly ugly, foul and filthy place. If I had found the habitations of the Jew only thus in the Ghettos of Russia, I should be tempted to lay the blame to the account of his masters. But in the Ghettos of Galicia, where the Jews are not always poor, and in the mellahs of Morocco, where they are frequently rich, I saw uncleanness greater than anything of the kind round about. Let us not blink the manifest fact—the poor and ignorant Jew is not a cleanly person, whether he lives in the streets of Berdechief or in the slums of Whitechapel. His quarter is often the most squalid and abject in the town—squalid with a squalor and abject with an abjectness which have little or nothing to do with his poverty. In many

districts of Russia, however, he does not suffer by comparison with his neighbors. Neither in his home nor his person can any soapless son of Adam be dirtier than the average Russian moujik.

Putting Odessa out of the question, and not considering Kiev—for the Jew who is rich enough (always a powerful consideration in Russia) may live in the Krasht-shatik, the Christian district, as well as the Podol, the Jewish quarter—the larger Jewish towns of the Pale, are, as far as I know, neither picturesque nor comfortable. They give the effect of an interminable line of streets resembling the streets of old Clare Market. The prevailing color is yellow, the dominant odor is noxious, the ways are narrow and often unpaved. In the busier quarters the shops are sometimes spacious, but more frequently only chambers like passages, with no opening but the doorways. The doors are generally colossal structures two inches thick, and clamped with iron. When closed, as on Saturday, they give the street the appearance of a line of prison cells. When open, they always display some rude pictorial sign on the inner face. These are frescoes in red, and yellow and blue, of corsets, trousers and caps, wigs and crinolines in skeleton. Such typology is necessary to a people that have not, as a whole, been taught to read. The shops are of many kinds, for the Jew at home cannot always be a broker or a butcher. But the word *kosher*, in Hebrew characters, seems to shine out on the doorpost of every tenth tradesman in every street. The food displayed within does not always tempt one by its cleanliness, but the Jew has faith in it.

THE JEWISH SATURDAY NIGHT.

There can be no scene more full of life than an ordinary business thoroughfare in one of the poorer Jewish towns in Russia on Saturday night. The eating-houses are full and the pathways are choked. There is a face at every open window up to three stories high; the air is full of the smell of fried fish, and of the nasal cries of the butchers as they call on their customers to "Buy! buy! buy!" There are screaming, and shrieking, and bellowing, and every note of vociferation as Jew threatens to fight Jew, or to bring down on him the "curse of the Rabbi," and then, like a true son of Israel, repents of his purpose and weeps over his adversary and kisses him. And there are laughter and much playful banter, and some public love-making that does not dream of being ashamed. One observes by the flare of the street lamps that nearly every face has the Hebrew stamp on it, and that many of them are pitted with smallpox.

THE DRINKING CELLARS.

There is no outward sign of drunkenness, but here and there, not usually in Jewish quarters, one comes across a Jewish drinking cellar. You go down some half-dozen steps to it from the street, and find it like an inverted honeycomb, built of brick, and lighted both day and night by lamps or candles. It is like the comb of the beehive, too, in the low hum and drone that pervades it. In each of the alcoves there is a table and around it sit people drinking. Usually they are little friendly groups of Russians, often car drivers or porters, sometimes tradesmen, sometimes students, and all cordial in their cups, for liquor makes the Russ convivial. There are few Jews among them, for the Jew wastes no time as a drinker; but occasionally in a corner there is a keen-eyed Israelite of the baser sort sipping his half-glass of corn brandy, and listening in silence to the unwise disclosures that are being made about him. And always the Jewish tavern-keeper behind his counter lifts his tiny glass of vodka as you pass in or out, and drinks his fraction of a thimbleful "To Peace!" or "To Life!"

To be Concluded.

FOR THE HOME.

Homes for the Newly Married.

It must be admitted that the first homes of newly married people are not always what they should be. Many of the infelicities that too often follow happy "honeymoons" have their origin in false ideas concerning the requisites for domestic comfort.

It is good for the newly married, as a rule, to begin by themselves, together, without the officious directions of others, however well-meaning; and it is good, if possible, to be at home, not at a boarding house or a hotel. It may be "love in a cottage," and the cottage may be humble; but it is commonly better adapted to the growth of a true, pure, simple life than "rooms" in one of those non-military barracks which the needs of our great cities are supposed to demand. A "mess-table" is doubtless proper for the officers of a regiment or a group of monks. The passengers of a train or an ocean steamer, of course, can properly dine together; but for young married people it is best that they should live together, their doors closing out the world; that they should be all in all, under God, to each other; that the young wife should not be pursued by calculations as to how she looks to a hundred spectators; that he and she should plan together, wisely adapt their modes and habits of life to means and prospects, always remembering that it is comparatively easy to go up, but exceedingly difficult to descend gracefully. We do not overrate the poetry of the "lowly cottage." We are distinctly sensible of the difficulty of reading the "register" or the "stove" into versification of "the fire-side," or of the heroic watchword *pro aris et focis*, for altars and hearths. We have read, of course, of

Homemade pop that will not foam.

And homemade dishes that drive one from home.

But we adhere to the conviction that a modest, self-contained dwelling is morally healthy, more conducive to permanent happiness, more likely to have its "grace before meat," its family altar and its practical prudence in management, than the "nicest apartment" in the most attractive hotel. How hard it has been, in many cases, to make the transition from the dishes of a French cook, at a salary of five thousand a year, to the more modest table of a wife's own arranging!

To do one's duty to his times aright there must be no feeling of disquiet and dread. There must be a perfect acquiescence in the divine will. It is when we revolt against this will and want everything our own way, and wish to shape our own destiny, that God keeps scepters from our hands and bids others walk up the stepway to thrones possible for us. To perform our work with manly fearlessness, just where God places us, whether on the cold north side of a great granite boulder or in the broad open prairie, is the only path to the highest and best service. Away with all complaints against successful competitors. In God's great plan there is no competition. Each has his ministry, if only he will perform it. Wise indeed is he who learns early that the path to the highest usefulness is by the way of the most complete trustfulness in the leading Hand.—Christian Advocate.

A University in the Home.

A college education has ceased to be a luxury. It is now an absolute necessity to every young man who would enter upon life with an unclouded prospect. Talk as one may about the superfluity of higher education, it cannot be gainsayed that its absence makes a successful man's progress less pleasant, even if it does not impede it very seriously. There is no wise young man who would refuse the opportunity of university study if he could get it. But, of course, it costs money.

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Albani's Ballads and Muffins For One.

Mme. Albani has for many years spent her holidays at the Old Mar Lodge, which is placed at her disposal by the Duke of Fife. Albani was there as usual this summer, and as it is near Balmoral the great singer is not seldom favored with a call by the queen herself. Albani always makes it a point to send word to the cook to prepare muffins for these occasions. Muffins are quite to the queen's taste, and she will dispose of several while Albani sings to her. Victoria prefers ballads to any other songs. "The Lass o' Gowrie" and "Come Ye by Blair Athole" are decidedly her favorites, though she likes "Robin Adair" and "Bluebells of Scotland" pretty well. When Albani sings, it is almost always the Princess Beatrice who plays. Albani has sung at Balmoral for other royal persons, notably the Empress Eugenie and Emperor Frederick.—Exchange.

White Stockings.

White stockings for regular wear are an abomination. When they used to be worn, it was because the process of dyeing was as yet unperfected, and they were the only thing to wear. Besides, high shoes or very low slippers were then the rule. With a high shoe the stocking was not supposed to show, and when it did show the effect was an unpleasant one. It would be the same now. As to a white stocking with the now ruling Oxford, or what is commonly called "low shoe," it would be ugly in the extreme. What ankle could look trim under such circumstances? The only use for a white stocking is with a white costume and a white low shoe.—New York Telegram.

An Energetic Woman.

Miss Minnie Rush of Lakeville, Ind., has discovered for herself and perhaps for her sisters a new field of employment. For the past three years she has had charge of the passenger, freight and telegraph offices of the Vandalia line in her town, the receipts for which are fully \$10,000 a month. Miss Rush is only 21 years old, but she has organized railroad excursions which have netted handsome profits to her employers the past year, besides conducting the ordinary affairs of the office with skill and success.—New York Ledger.

Woman in the Pulpit.

Mrs. Winnifred Davis Schnacke of Paola, Kan., recently occupied the pulpit of the First Congregational church of that place during the absence of her husband, Rev. L. C. Schnacke, who is the regular pastor, to the great satisfaction and acknowledged benefit of her hearers. Mrs. Schnacke is the daughter of Hon. John Davis, member of congress from Kansas, and is loved and respected as a wife, mother, neighbor, citizen and worker in various literary, religious and charitable organizations.

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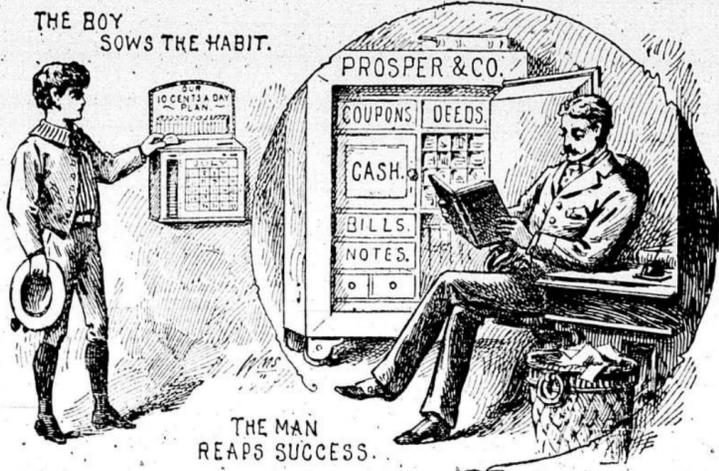
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WOMAN'S WORLD.

THE STORY OF A WOMAN AND A WHEEL AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"The Little Brown Milliner"—Higher Education For Women—Women on the Cherokee Strip—Vocations of English Working Women—In a Chicago Shoe Store.

Let me tell you what one old woman has done at Chicago while attending the World's fair—the greatest fair ever held on this planet.

An old lady who last April was fired with the enthusiasm of this progressive age, which she entered 72 years ago, determined to go to the World's fair. She had never been beyond the limits of Otsego county, N. Y. She had not the money to pay her fair to Chicago and did not know what she would do if she succeeded in getting there. First she tried to borrow the money of those she called friends, but all discouraged her and thought her almost insane to go. But she was determined, and after many rebuffs she succeeded in borrowing and wrote to a friend in Chicago to find her a place where she could work and have the privilege of a day or two each week to attend the fair.

A place was found for her by this friend, and Mrs. Preston, the old lady, came from her home in Otsego county to the big city of Chicago. Her friend met her on arrival and took her to where she was to help in the house. But the fortunes of Mrs. Preston were in the ascendant. One day, as she was looking about the fair, she went into the "Old Time Home and Kitchen." There she espied a large wool wheel, with the soft white wool rolls lying on the bench. The sight was too much for Mrs. Preston. It took her back to her girlish associations. She forgot where she was. The surroundings seemed like her old home. Stepping up to the wheel, she tenderly picked up one of the soft white rolls and began to spin yarn from it, as she had done in the olden time. That act was the passport to the hearts of the ladies who had charge of the building, and after getting a release from her employer Mrs. Preston was at once installed as queen of the spinning wheel. She exhibits to the daily through the way the wool was converted into yarn long years ago.

She had been photographed with the wheel, and her photos are for sale at the olden home. From these she receives a revenue, and the lady manager pays her well for being there to show the working of the wheel. She has been honored with calls from high dignitaries from all parts of the world. One wealthy old gentleman wanted to take her home with him to Denver. But she prefers to return to her childhood's home, happy that she has accomplished what she undertook, and is honored for her perseverance. She has won hosts of friends and has made more than enough money to pay back what she borrowed. She will return to her home with an experience that few younger women have had, but which every young woman might well imitate in order to obtain what ever she most desires. Mrs. Preston's experience shows what a woman can do, although she may be past 70 years of age.—Chicago Cor. of Boston Woman's Journal.

"The Little Brown Milliner."

Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., one of New York's Four Hundred, who has just started in the millinery business to make a fortune out of the sale of bonnets and hats, is not any larger than she was at the age of 14. She is below the average height and weighs less than 100 pounds. Her daughter, who is 12 years old, is possibly 17 years her junior. The two are always taken for sisters when they are traveling.

Mrs. Field has crossed the ocean 20 times, and like all cosmopolitans she is very modest about airing her observations.

She has light brown hair, hazel eyes, a pale, olive complexion and a weakness for brown costumes. Last Monday, on her first appearance in trade, she wore a brown Bedford cord suit, with collar, Spanish jacket, cuffs and girdle of brown dressed kid. This unique trimming was edged with iridescent beads. A brown chip hat, trimmed with pheasant quills and brown velvet, a brown veil, brown gauntlet gloves, brown shoes and a brown pocketbook, which she laughingly declared was quite empty, completed her idea of a business woman's dress. She didn't wear a particle of jewelry or a drop of scent.

"The Little Brown Milliner," as she is already called, has a chance that thousands of trades women would be glad to

have, and if she plays her cards right she ought to make an exceptional success of the venture.—New York World.

Higher Education For Women.

A great amount of feeling has been aroused over the establishment of the Vienna gymnasium for girls and the proposal to establish a similar institution in Berlin. Many of the older German ladies are opposed to these departures, and one of their number, representing a solid body of opinion on the subject, asks, "What can possibly be the use of Latin, Greek, philosophy and algebra to a 'hausfrau'?" She can carve a goose equally well without such knowledge. If her husband refuses to buy her a new dress or hat, can she not soon be equal with him without going in for a course of philology?

The ladies scoff at the idea of women lawyers, declaring that as a woman would never admit that her case was lost lawsuits would drag on forever. At present the education of a middle class German girl includes a thorough and systematic instruction in general history, the special history and literature of her own country and one accomplishment—as a rule, music. She can also write a good hand, knows sufficient arithmetic for practical purposes, and in the arts of cutting garments, embroidering, darning and cooking she is a highly competent housewife. Add to this fact that one of the most striking features of German domestic life is the quiet happiness of the women, and it is little wonder that the elderly hausfraus of the old school object to her innovations.—Vienna Tageblatt.

Woman on the Cherokee Strip

We must hope that in the great Cherokee rush Miss Daisy was able to get hold of a block of land for her "lady home" of 34 members, all unmarried, either spinsters or widows, who had agreed to live together in a community to which no man should ever be admitted. The dashing Miss Daisy and her companions were well mounted when that tremendous race of a Saturday began, but we have lost sight of them in the dust raised by the rampant hordes. The leader knew the ground well. She had seen the four quarter sections needed for the lady home; she had enjoyed experiences as an Oklahoma boomer years ago, and she did not fear any living man. Did her troop get there first and stand upon each of the quarter sections? We shall find out after the uproar is all over.

Both the spinsters and the widows of the lady home must stick to the resolution that no man's foot shall ever press the soil of the 640 acres which belong to them. Thus they will set an example, and thus they will give men to understand what woman can do when let alone. In the interest of a great experiment every woman of them must steadfastly resist the blandishments of all the suitors who may hover along the fence until further resistance is impossible. Yet if all of them, even the widows, are married before the winter is over we shall not be amazed.—New York Sun.

Vocations of English Working Women.

Some interesting facts may be gleaned by the English census returns concerning the struggle of the sexes for professional supremacy. The present showing demonstrates that it is in the lower ranks of professional life that women are numerous. Excluded from the clergy they are found considerably in excess of the men in the subordinate fields of religious work.

In the medical profession there are 100 practitioners, 345 dentists and 2 veterinary surgeons. In the legal profession women figure only as clerks, while as teachers their number is more than double that of men; 660 women journalists, with 127 reporters, figure in the lists, with 69 merchants, 3 bankers, 765 brokers and agents, 16 bill discounters, 985 wholesale buyers, 165 commercial travelers and more than 17,000 clerks. More than 1,000,000 women are registered in domestic and not far from 2,000,000 more in industrial pursuits, but in the higher skilled industries they cut rather a poor showing, nor is their deftness shown to advantage in the making of watches and philosophical instruments, furniture decoration or jewelry, though some 4,000 miners and 45,000 agricultural laborers are in the list.—Exchange.

In a Chicago Shoe Store.

There is one society woman in Washington who came home from the World's fair wiser in some things as to the ways of the Windy City than when she left the primitive capital of the nation, where the shoe store clerks still kneel down to

try on their customers' shoes. The lady in question tells the story on herself, so there can be no harm in repeating it.

It appears that, having worn out her footgear in tramping around the exposition grounds, she went into one of the fashionable shoe stores. After having a number of pairs of shoes brought out for inspection she requested to have a pair tried on. The clerk seated himself on the sofa on her right side, and reaching down with a dexterous movement brought the customer's left foot up across his knee and commenced unbuttoning the shoe.

"Of course I wasn't going to let on that I was green to the ways of Chicago," said the victim of the incident in relating it afterward, "so I just sat there as though I had been used to having shoes tried on that way all my life, but I must say that the Chicago method is a little startling when applied without warning."—Washington Post.

The Annoying Freckle.

Freckles are apt to be the torment of young people, and especially of very fair blonds with red or reddish hair. Applications of all manner of blistering remedies are constantly recommended and used, such active poisons as corrosive sublimate and acetate of lead figuring largely in them, and the object to be obtained is nothing less than the removal of the outer skin, freckles and all. Half an ounce each of cologne water, brandy, lemon juice and alum, boiled together, produces the same result, more slowly and less painfully, but when the skin forms again and is exposed to the same influences the freckles reappear. Tan is even worse than freckles, as this is a dark layer over the entire surface, whereas the former do leave glimpses of a fair skin. Where it is permanently established a covering of linen or cham- ois, cut to fit the face and neck, wet with cold water, if used nightly, will gradually wear away the tan.—Ladies' Home Journal.

She Has Diamonds In Her Teeth.

I called at a dental establishment of this city last Saturday afternoon, and instead of finding the proprietor extracting teeth "perfectly painless" he was engaged in looking for a diamond which he had dropped on the floor. It was soon found, and to our astonishment employed as a filling in the front tooth of a society belle. When completed, the diamond represented a brilliant star. The crescent formed gold filling at the periphery of the diamond made the star and crescent beautiful in design and finish. We have heard of the fad of diamonds in teeth, but do not think there is another person in Norfolk with diamonds in her teeth.—Norfolk Landmark.



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I. O. B. B.

The fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the Order of Bnai Berith will be celebrated during the coming week.

There will be a reception and concert by Meid's Orchestra at the Grand Central Palace, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. It is expected that the Governor will open the same with an address, to be followed by other speakers. On Saturday evening there will be a banquet at the Grand Central Palace, at which representatives of the nation, State and municipality will be present as well as men of prominence in civil life. Mayor Gilroy, Jesse Sengman, Jacob Schiff, Senator Cantor, Attorney-General Roseblade and many others have already accepted invitations to be present. On Sunday exercises will be held at Temple Beth-El, and a reception will take place at the home, at Yonkers.

The Executive Committee of the order will meet in this city on the 11th inst. A committee consisting of the Hon. Aaron Wolf, Washington; Judge H. M. Goldogle of New York, Morris Goodman and William A. Gans, called upon President Cleveland at the White House to extend an invitation of the Order of Bnai Berith for the golden jubilee to him.

The Hon. H. M. Goldogle, the Hon. J. Bumger, William A. Gans and Joshua Antrowitz waited upon Mayor Gilroy with an invitation to the golden jubilee of the order, which was accepted, and the Mayor promised to be present.

The order has expended \$25,000,000 for benevolent purposes up to date. The Memorial Monthly will publish vignettes of all the executive bodies of the order, the plates having about one hundred of the officers of the various districts.

Open Meeting.

A grand open meeting will be held by the Addison Literary Society at its meeting rooms, 32 East Fourth street, Sunday, Oct. 8, at 7.30 o'clock. Some very interesting and instructive exercises will be rendered, and those attending will no doubt spend an enjoyable evening. An address will be delivered by Benjamin F. Wellman, president of the society; declarations by Oscar Aronson and Davis Brown, essay by M. Molowsky, discussion reading by Simon Miller and S. Miller, A. H. Levy, Louis Diamant and Joseph Levenson have been chosen as debaters, and will select a subject for discussion. Judge Henry M. Goldogle has accepted the invitation of the society to act as referee of the debate and an entertaining speech is expected from the popular judge. The society is now in a prosperous condition, with an active membership of fifty, and affords great advantages to its members in intellectual culture.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.
The Auxiliary Society to the above institution will hold their first meeting of the season on Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, at the institution building, seventh avenue, from 150th to 151st streets. Business of importance. The members are cordially invited to attend.

Hebrew Institute Literary Society.
There has been established the Hebrew Institute Literary Society, which meets every Sunday night at 8 o'clock at the Hebrew Institute for lectures and discussions. Membership is entirely free, Dr. Spector'sky having given the use of the meeting room and light free.

There has long been a need for such a society on the east side, there being many young men, students and others,

desirous of advancing their knowledge of English literature, who can be benefited by an interchange of ideas and acquire a fluency of speech otherwise unobtainable. A hearty welcome is extended all young men to participate in all discussions. The programme for the coming Winter embraces a wide range of subjects calculated to prove interesting to the members.

Young Men's Society.

At the last regular meeting of the Young Men's Society of the Congregation Chaari Zedek, 38 and 40 Henry street, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term: Herman M. Solomon, president; Moe Tannenholz, vice-president; Samuel Solomon, recording secretary; A. Morgan Frumberg, financial secretary; Max Cassner, treasurer; Morris Victor, marshal; Nathan Frankel, editor. It was decided to hold a monster entertainment in aid of the east side sufferers at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson street, next month, details of which will hereafter appear.

For Charity.

Mrs. B. Lion is giving a grand entertainment in aid of a poor widow. The entertainment will be held at Prof. Fischer's Academy, corner 107th street and Third avenue. A good entertainment is promised, and as the cause is a very worthy one we hope a handsome sum will be realized. Tickets may be had at the residence of Mrs. B. Lion, 207 East 106th street.

Rodef Sholom's Election.

On Sunday last the Congregation Rodef Sholom held an election of officers for the ensuing term. The result was the selection of Judge Joseph E. Newburger as president, School Inspector Ben Blumenthal as vice-president, Jacob Freund, member of Board of Trustees; S. Straus, sexton, and Aaron Weinstein, secretary. The elevation of Judge Newburger and Inspector Blumenthal was received by the Hebrews of this city.

Hebrew Sheltering House.

At the annual meeting of the above institution, Sept. 30, the following officers were unanimously elected for the next year: K. H. Sarasohn, president; Moses Butkowsky, first vice-president; E. Shreiber, second vice-president; Max Solomon, treasurer.

Half Rate Excursions to the World's Fair via Washington and the B. & O. R. R.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run a series of special excursions from New York to the World's Fair at rate of \$17.00 for the round trip. The trains will consist of first-class Day Coaches, equipped with lavatories and toilet conveniences. The trains will start from station foot of Liberty street, at 8.30 A. M., Sept. 20 and 30 and Oct. 9 and 18, and will reach Chicago at 4.30 P. M. the following day. Tickets will be valid for outward journey only on the special trains, but will be good returning from Chicago in Day Coaches on any regular train within ten days, including day of sale. Stops will be made for meals at the dining stations on the line. A Tourist Agent and a Train Porter will accompany each train to look after the comfort of passengers. For more detailed information as to rates, etc., apply to C. P. Craig, Gen'l Eastern Pass. Agent, 415 Broadway, New York.

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WEDDING BELLS.

LOEB-BOEHM.

Miss Belle Boehm, a daughter of Mr. S. C. Boehm, was married to Mr. Julian R. Loeb last Tuesday evening at the home of her parents, 5 East 80th street. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler of Temple Beth-El officiated. The bride wore a gown of white moire, trimmed with duchess lace, and a veil of tulle. Miss Lucille Strauss, the maid of honor, was also dressed in white.

There was no best man. The ushers were Messrs. Jerome Franck, Max Boehm, a brother of the bride; Sydney New and Lawrence Ahrens.

The ceremony was followed by a dinner. Among the guests were Mrs. Julius Lceb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conried, the Misses Ahrens, Mr. Joseph Harris, Miss Lora Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Boehm, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Einstein, the Misses Popper and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hecht.

Lorelle Social Society.

Grand preparations are now in progress for the third anniversary reception of the Lorelle Social Society, which will take place the latter part of November. It is safe to say that the committee in charge are doing all in their power to make the coming affair a grand success.

We are pleased to announce the return of Counselor Maurice B. Blumenthal from Chicago, where he spent two weeks in visiting the Fair. While in Chicago Mr. Blumenthal was entertained by many prominent Jewish families of that city.

In a few well-chosen words Mrs. Moses Goldberg, in behalf of the Achias Zion Benevolent Society, presented a set of resolutions, prettily engraved, to the family of Mr. Hyman, deceased, who was president of the above organization for a number of years. Mr. Hyman, Jr., responded accordingly.

"Gentlemen's Night" of the Argyle Bowling Circle takes place Sunday evening, Oct. 8, at Schuetzen Hall, St. Mark's place. The presiding officer will be Miss Birdie Goldberg.

Paducah, Ky.

The young Jewish Society gave a german on Sept. 28 at Elk's Hall in honor of the Misses Dreyfuss of Frieburg, Germany, and Miss Minnie Harris, formerly of Louisville, but now of this place. Those present were Misses Bettie and Frances Dreyfuss of Frieburg, Germany; Miss Minnie Harris, Mr. Louis Levi and wife and Misses Bertie Livingston, Sadie Baer, Blanche Bloom, Stella Ullman, Bertha and Carrie Foltz, Stella and Mattie Cohn, Irma Hecht, Lillie Bodenheimer, Emma Nelson and Helen Feltz, and Messrs. Charlie Wiele, James Wiele, James Greenbaum, Irvin Baer, Fred Heilbron, Abe Livingston, Marcus Solomon, Sam Livingston, Ike Friedman, Harry Livingston, Joe Levinson, Ed Weil, Jessie Ullman and Lee Livingston.

Mr. Sam Dreyfuss and daughters, Miss Bettie and Miss Frances Dreyfuss of Frieburg, Germany, are visiting their relatives in Paducah, Ky. They expect to leave for the World's Fair next Monday, and will leave for home on or about Dec. 25, 1893.

Miss Emma Levi of New Orleans is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. Loeb. We hope to see Miss Levi make this place her future home.

Miss Minnie Harris, formerly of Louisville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Max Hecht. Miss Harris will make Paducah her future home.

The german given last evening was a great success and everybody enjoyed themselves hugely.

Mr. Ike Dellenburg of St. Louis is in the city.

BLACKBALLED THE JEWS.

Company H of the Seventy-first Voted Against Marks and Yaeger.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

Edward Jacoby, a young Jew, who lives at 320 East 86th street, has been a member of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, for eight months. Several weeks ago he asked two of his friends, Emanuel Marks, 23 years old, and Samuel Yaeger, 23 years old, both of 444 East 86th street, to join the regiment. The young men declined at first, but Jacoby kept urging them until they finally agreed to let him propose them in Company H. There was a meeting of Company H in the armory on Tuesday evening, and, in accordance with instructions from Jacoby, the two young men went there to see whether or not they had been accepted. This is the way Yaeger told the story yesterday:

"Marks and I went to the armory to see how we would come out. We never supposed for a moment that there would be any objection to us on account of our religion. There are already so many Hebrews in the regiment that I cannot quite understand why we should have been insulted as we were. Well, when we reached the armory the meeting had not begun, and the members of Company H were sitting around smoking and talking. Jacoby met us and told us we would have to sit outside in the hall during the meeting. He then secured us seats and we sat just outside of the door, which was open, giving us a clear view of everything and enabling us to hear what went on inside as well as if we had been in the room.

"There was some ordinary business at first and then Jacoby got up and said he had two members to propose. He then read off our names. Immediately there was a burst of laughter from a group of young men who sat near the door, and one of them shouted clear across the room:

"Oh, they're Sheenies. Blackball them!"

"And then some one else shouted 'Yes,' and then almost every one inside began to laugh.

"Jacoby stuck up for us and protested vehemently against the insult which had been offered us. The officer in command finally restored order and then a vote was taken. It is needless to say that we were overwhelmed with blackballs. Now, as far as blackballing is concerned, I have nothing to say. It is the right of any member of any organization to blackball an applicant for admission when he does not consider that applicant a desirable acquisition. But why discrimination should be shown, and, worse yet, why we should be grossly insulted on account of our nationality, is more than I can understand. It was a disgraceful and cowardly thing to do, and something should be done at once. When what had occurred became known around the regiment we had many sympathizers, and a cordial invitation was extended to us at once to join Company F. Under the circumstances, however, I think we are better off out of the regiment."

Col. Green of the Seventy-first was in Buffalo yesterday. Capt. Tilden of Company H could not be found, and neither could Lieuts. Fisher or Lichenstein. At the armory it was said that there had been some trouble in Company H's rooms on Tuesday evening about the blackballing of two Jews, but nothing further was known.

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BETROTHALS.

GEISMAN-LEVY.—Oct. 1, Helen Geisman to Joseph Levy. At home Sunday, Oct. 8, 252 Ave. A. No cards.

JACOB-MICHAEL.—Mr. Moe Jacob to Miss Lillie Michael. At home Sunday, Oct. 8, 1893, 156 Henry street. No cards.

JOSEPH-JACOBSON.—Miss Bella Joseph to Mr. Benjamin W. Jacobson. At home Sunday, Oct. 1, 222 Avenue B. No cards.

KORN-ARNSTEIN.—Delia Korn to Max Arnstein. At home Sunday, Oct. 8, 1893, 924 Madison avenue.

KUNSTLER-RAPAPORT.—Adele Rapaport to Adie Kunstler. At home Oct. 15, at 88 East Fourth street.

LAZARUS-LOUNEBERG.—Joel S. Lazarus to Sara Lounberg.

MANNES-SARNER.—Miss Becky Sarnar to Mr. Aaron H. Mannes. At home Oct. 1, 60 East 83d street. No cards.

MOSES-POLACK. Rosa Moses to Aaron Polack. Receive Sunday, Oct. 8, at 324 West 58th street. No cards.

VAN PRAAG-MYERS.—E. W. Van Praag to Miss Minnie H. Myers. At home Sunday, Oct. 1, 1893, at 255 East 72d street. No cards.

The Albany Dental Association, under the management of F. L. Morhard, D.D.S., has become one of the largest establishments in the city, through its genuine good work it is doing all along. Our new method of extracting teeth and inserting new ones the same day is a feature of the establishment, as well as the manufacture of sets at a lower rate than anywhere else in the city. By looking at our prices the reader, in case of an emergency, will call at our place to have it out with us.

Extracting one tooth, 25 cents; with gas, 50 cents. Sets of gum teeth, \$6.50. Full upper and lower sets, \$12. Partial plates from \$1.50 to \$6.50. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Gold crowns \$6.50. Porcelain crown or pivot teeth, \$4. Open evenings until 9 p. m. Sundays, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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The Grand Tour and the World's Fair.

Those making the journey to Chicago to visit the World's Fair who, at the same time, wish to see as much as possible of interest on the way, should travel via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at least in one direction. The most attractive combination of routes offered is that via the B. & O., through Washington and over the Allegheny Mountains, returning via Niagara Falls, or vice versa. The B. & O. sells excursion tickets going out via its own line and returning via Niagara Falls, and all the roads leading to Chicago via Niagara Falls sell excursion tickets going out via their respective lines and returning via the B. & O. and Washington. The price of tickets via this combination of routes is the same as of tickets which carry the passenger over the same route in both directions. The principal ticket offices of the B. & O. are at 211 Washington street, Boston; 415 Broadway, New York, and 833 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where full information will be given upon call.

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Any one wishing to get the Standard above the Harlem Bridge can be served regularly by Mr. D. Davis, at W. Decker's, 2426 Third ave., 134th street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

It pains us to chronicle the sad bereavement that befell one of our esteemed ministers of Brooklyn. Rev. M. J. Luebke lost his wife, who was called to her heavenly abode on the 4th inst. and buried on Sept. 6 in the Washington Cemetery in the burial grounds belonging to the Sons of Benjamin, of which Rev. Luebke is a member. The deceased, Mrs. Caroline Luebke, was well known and beloved among her friends and acquaintances for her benevolence, kindness and amiable disposition. The attendance at the funeral was consequently very large. Besides so many personal friends and officers and members of the Noble street congregation, there were largely represented the Young Ladies' Literary Circle, Ladies' Montefiore Society, Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Greenpoint, members of Machabee Lodge, officers and members of the Johnson street congregation, of which Rev. Luebke was formerly the minister, and a large number of sympathizing coreligionists. Rev. G. Taubehaus of Beth Elohim, State street congregation; Rev. Feldblum of Cook street synagogue assisted the bereaved minister in conducting the funeral services. The deceased leaves one daughter and two sons. We extend our condolence to the grief-stricken husband. May God give him strength to bear his heavy loss with filial submission.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Greenpoint will give a grand ball on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at Turn Hall, 61 to 73 Meserole street. The Committee of Arrangement, comprising Mrs. Carrie Bick, chairlady; Mrs. Rachel May, treasurer, and Mrs. Rose Keit, secretary, are hard at work to make the affair a success. The society, organized since 1886, has not asked for aid or given an entertainment for the past three years. But now the funds are low and the demands for assistance are many. As the aim of the society is to aid the poor and helpless Hebrews and also to give a helping hand to the congregation, they are compelled to find some means to refill their empty coffers. We trust that their call will meet with a hearty response. The issue of a journal, so they hope, will aid them in their purpose.

At the meeting of the Congregation Beth Elohim, State street, held on Sunday, Oct. 1, the following trustees were elected; Daniel Stern, L. Aronsberg and L. Blumehau (re-elected). Mr. Henry Bloch was chosen president and Mr. Dan Stern vice-president. Rev. G. Taubehaus was re-elected minister.

The affairs of the Congregation Beth Israel, Boerum place, seem to be steadily improving. The services during the holy days were largely attended. The minister, Rev. Marcus Rosenstein, gave great satisfaction, and since the appointment of Mr. Lefferts as sexton the order and cleanliness in the synagogue have vastly improved. The attendance in the Sudeah was this year also larger and more animated, thanks to the efforts of the president, Mr. Karlisher; the vice-president, Mr. Knone, and the assistance rendered by Mr. Worth.

Brooklyn Theatricals.

The Park Theatre was crowded this week and surprised the audience by having Willie Leonard, a Texas millionaire, in the chorus of the Fay Templeton Opera Company. Next week Frederick Warde and Louis James in a repertoire of classical plays. The arrangements for the week are as follows: Monday and Tuesday nights and Wednesday matinees, "Julius Caesar." Wednesday night, "Virgilius." Thursday night, "Othello." Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinees, "The Lion's Mouth." "A Brass Monkey" stood on the table of the Grand Opera House and suggested all of its funny superstitions. George F.

Marion as Jonah was fully up to the requirements of the principal role. The next attraction, Mr. Neil Burgess' company, presenting "The County Fair," one of those plays which have not been over-rated. In fact, the half has ne'er been told of its best points, the horses rather casting in the shade the delicious homely New England fun and sentiment with which it overflows. The week of Oct. 16, will see J. K. Emmet in his new play, "Fritz in Prosperity," written by Sydney Rosenfeld.

"The White Squadron" was at the Holmes' Star Theatre and drew a demonstrative audience, which approved of the scenery, the action and various situations. Next week, "The Diamond Breaker."

A novelty was seen at the Empire Theatre, when "Under the City Lamps" had its first performance in Brooklyn. It is a melodrama of New York life, written by Leander Richardson, who has turned his knowledge of things theatrical to good account. The characters were in the hands of competent players. Next week "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company. The play will introduce Mr. Peter Jackson, champion heavy-weight pugilist of Australia and England, and "Parson" Davies, one of the most popular and best known managers of athletics in the United States. Mr. Jackson will spar three friendly scientific rounds with Joe Choynski, the young Californian. The bout will show two splendid specimens of physical manhood, which will interest every one. The company is one of the most expensive traveling, and no doubt there will be a large audience, to see such a notable "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company.

Minnie Schult returned to Huber & Gebhardt's Casino after an absence of several months, and was welcomed with fervor.

Reason? Beecham's Pills act like magic.

A Song with a Difference.

Cyclones blowin' through the west an' twistin' off the trees—
The overcastin' weather on the run;
An' Georgia Jes' a-dreamin' in the blossoms an' the breeze
An' her mockin' birds a-singin' in the sun!
Singin' in the sun,
Havin' lots o' fun—
Singin' in the blossoms
An' singin' in the sun!
Other folks a-fightin' an' a-fumin' 'bout the fish,
Jes' to keep the other folks away;
An' Georgia by the river with her tackle goin' "swish!"
An' shootin' alligators every day!
Fishin' every day,
Happy on the way—
Shootin' alligators—
An' stuffin' 'em fer pay!

Other folks a-farmin' an' a-thinkin' they are night,
Lookin' at the corn a-growin' tall;
An' Georgia Jes' a-dreamin' in her fleecy fields of white
Of six cents fer her cotton in the Fall!

Dreamin' day an' night
In her fields of white—
Six cents fer her cotton,
An' the money out o' sight!
—Atlanta Constitution.

SNAP SHOTS.

In 1861 photography was first successfully applied to the transfer of art works to wooden blocks.

Recourse has been had to photography for registering the records of volt meters at central electric stations.

An expert in European photographic circles calls special attention to the value of binoxide of nitrogen and bisulphide of carbon in photography, the power of the flame being incontestably superior to that of magnesium.

Wedgwood's investigations of the action of light on chloride of silver were begun in 1802. Daguerre's experiments began in 1824. His invention of daguerreotype plates was made public in 1839, when a pension was granted him by the French chamber of deputies.

By the emancipation proclamation 3,895,172 slaves were freed.

Roman women were admitted to tragedies, but not to comedies.

An uncut diamond looks very much like a bit of the best gum arabic.

It is said to be a geological fact that gold strata underlie Philadelphia.

Bushmen and negroes possess a more prominent and narrow chest than the white races, whose chest is broader and flatter.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

Miss Keedick—Mr. Gilley actually offered himself to Miss Darley on a postal card.
Miss Gasket—What did she do?
Miss Keedick—Refused him. She said she preferred sealed proposals.—Detroit Free Press.

Madge—Don't you have any trouble keeping the moths out of your bathing suit?
May—No.
"How do you keep it?"
"On the lamp as a shade."—Chicago Tribune.

A postman in his shirt sleeves looks out of place. A coat of mail would be better.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Now the frost is on the pumpkin
And the corn is in the shock,
And we're hustling pretty lively,
For our ulster's still in hock.
—Chicago Dispatch.

"You editors are fortunate," said the old subscriber. "You don't have to buy wood."
"No," said the editor, "come and dine with me to-morrow."
"What have you for dinner?"
"Boiled lightwood knots and turpentine chips."
—Atlanta Constitution.

Her mother named her "Mary," that good, old-fashioned name,
And all through school she wore it, contented with the same,
But when she'd graduated and left the school behind
She dropped the "r" and "May" became—'twas so much more refined.
She's married now and off the hands of her en during pa,
Still more her name has been reduced—he youngest calls her "Ma."
—Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Highfi (examining picture)—Your sister paints, don't she?
Little Rob—Yep; that's why she's so long gettin' down; she's only got one cheek done.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Wickwire—What is the longest snake you ever saw?
Lushforth—About three days.—Indianapolis Journal.

Some one says: "The devil is always after the egotistical man." The man who thinks very well of himself has evidently made a hit with his Satanic majesty.—New Orleans Picayune.

The Senate is the refuge of minorities. It is also the home of the old woman in politics.—St. Louis Republic.

Family politics should never be permitted to break up a wedding.—Galveston News.

"They say Dr. —, the eye specialist, has joined the Astronomical Society."
"Is that so? What does he study there?"
"The solar system."
"And his object?"
"To find out what kind of specs have been discovered on the orb of day."—Detroit Free Press.

The New York composer who wrote an opera under lock and key had an easy task surrounded by his bars.—Philadelphia Record.

September's sun is bright and hot;
September's shade and wind are not;
September's days may pleasant be,
September's nights are winterly.
And proper clothing, I should say,
Is fully seven suits per day.
—Detroit Tribune.

Newsboy—Yere's yer extry! All about there not bein' any train robberies yesterday!—Indianapolis Journal.

She—I wonder if we are going to have a long winter?
He—Not longer than usual, I fancy. There are only twelve months in the year.—Detroit Free Press.

Many a man who is asked for change for a \$20 bill would like to have a \$20 bill occasionally for a change.—Boston Globe.

She—I thought father would split over that story you told last night. He said he felt grateful to you for telling it. He—I am glad he was pleased. Had he never heard it before? She—Yes, he said he had almost forgotten it.—Atlanta Constitution.

Editor Barrett of the Wilkes News announces that the recent fire which destroyed his office left him with only one pair of socks and the family Bible. But he is still in the ring.—Atlanta Constitution.

Old King Cole was a merry old soul,
And had he but lived to-day
He'd never have called for his pipe and his bowl,
But gone for a jaunt or Midway.
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Dramatic Editor (to Advance Agent, who has presented him with a mass of typewritten eulogy)—What is this illegible inscription at the top of the sheet?
Advance Agent (after a moment's study)—That is "Not Duplicated."

Dramatic Editor—Thanks you. It is so faint that I couldn't make it out.
Advance Agent (indignantly)—I told that blamed typewriter that she couldn't make six good copies at once on that infernal old machine of hers!—Kansas City Star

"Some people haven't any more religion than a heathen."
"What do you mean?"
"Well, there was old Mrs. Hightone never once noticed the preacher, for I watched her the whole time of the service."—Wysong Warning.

THE WITMARK ENTERTAINMENT BUREAU.

(ISIDORE WITMARK, Director. JAY WITMARK, Sec'y and Treas.)

Is a thoroughly equipped establishment. Our director is one who has learned what he knows "by experience." He is a practical stage manager, a well-known composer of popular music, and a dramatist.
The bureau does not issue a large illustrated catalogue, as all we have to infer is embodied in this "ad."
Then we cater only to business in New York and close vicinity, and in such cases we prefer to personally interview our clients, which always results in giving better satisfaction.
While we can put a programme together at one hour's notice we always prefer to be given as much time as possible, so we can place the best available talent for the price.
Having been connected with the vaudeville and musical profession for many years through other sources, we know personally almost every good artist in these respective branches, and being on friendly terms we can secure them when others fail.
When we say "everything in the amusement line" it covers a multitude. Dramatic, Farcial, Operatic, Minstrel, Vaudeville Performances, High Class Concerts and Popular Entertainments furnished for Clubs, Societies, Stags, Dutches, Soirees, Musical Fairs, Informals, etc.
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NEWS FROM OTHER CITIES

Troy, N. Y.

On Monday last, at the Third Street Temple, occurred the bar-mitzvah of Master Louis B., only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Mount. The confirmant acquitted himself in a very creditable manner in the presence of a large congregation, including a number of out-of-town relatives of the family. Much credit is reflected upon Rev. Dr. Gluck, Master Mount's tutor.

Announcement has been made of the wedding of Miss Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen of this city to Jacob B. Harvith, Sunday, Oct. 8. The ceremony will occur at the Division Street Synagogue, after which a reception will be held at Harmony Hall.

Rev. Dr. Gluck of the Third Street Temple tendered a "Succa" to the children of the congregation at his residence on Washington street last Monday afternoon, where refreshments were served to a large number. The little ones enjoyed themselves, as little ones only can, and the Rev. Dr.'s generosity was greatly appreciated.

Miss Rachel Robinson and Isaac Cohen of New York were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Minnie Robinson of First Street, on Wednesday evening of last week. The Rev. Dr. Gluck of the Third Street Temple officiating. A wedding dinner was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Cohen departed upon an extensive wedding tour. Upon their return they will reside in New York.

The Sisterhood of the Third Street Temple gave an enjoyable "Kaffee-Klatsch" last Tuesday evening in the vestry rooms of the temple. There was a large attendance present, and literary and musical selections by well-known talent were well received.

Mr. Emanuel Gratz, one of the oldest trustees of the Third Street Temple, celebrated his seventieth birthday last Monday. Mr. Gratz received the congratulations of his many friends, and we heartily wish that he might be spared to reach the century mark and continue to assist in the shofar-blowing exercises on Yom Kipper.

Mr. and Mrs. Micklelosh of Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting Mrs. Micklelosh's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Marks of Fifth avenue.

Dr. C. P. Vineburg, the well-known optician, will establish a business on River street for the exclusive sale of optical goods. His many friends wish him success.

Mrs. Kruger of St. Louis, Mo., and Mrs. Levy of Gloversville, N. Y., are visiting relatives in this city.

The Sunday-school of the Third Street Temple will reopen next Sunday. A large attendance is anticipated.

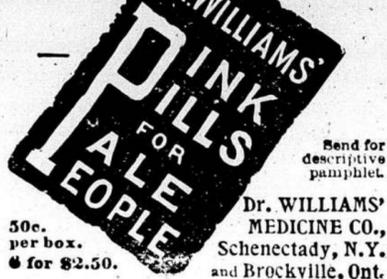
Montgomery, Ala.

As cotton is now coming in and business improving, we feel in a happier mood and wish to let your readers know that Montgomery is yet on the face of the globe. During the holidays our temple was filled to overflowing; in fact, there were many who could not procure seats. Every one is so highly pleased with our rabbi, Dr. D. Davidshon, that they look forward with much pleasure to each service, as his lectures are so edifying and instructive. The temple on Yom Kipper was unusually crowded all day, and the majority remained there the entire day.

The Israelites of this city raised \$250 for the yellow fever sufferers in Brunswick, Ga. This was the first movement to that end, and the other denominations followed, but didn't raise as much. There have been several engagements during the summer: Miss Jennie Myer to Mr. Jacques Braun; Miss Bertha Myer to

BEATTY, 27 Stops \$22. Pianos, Wash'ton, N. J.

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder



Mr. Sam Kaufman, Miss Cettye Moog to Mr. Alex. Poss.

Miss Else Weil is at home after several weeks' absence in Mobile. Miss Adela Kahn is in Chicago. L. S.

Waco, Tex.

The following marriages are announced for this month, the Rev. E. M. Myers of Waco officiating:

Oct. 4—Miss Florence Mayer of Waco to Mr. Solomon Kaufman of Dallas.

Oct. 8—Miss Minnie Mook and Mr. Ben Fox, both of Waco.

Oct. 22—Miss Sadie Blum of Ardmore, I. T., to Mr. Jake Benedick of Waco, to take place at Gainesville, Tex.

The ladies of the Hebrew Benevolent Society have arranged a Simcha Torah ball, to be held in the spacious rooms of the Y. M. H. A.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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ANNALS OF THE LAW.

1604—Only sergeants were permitted to plead in the courts of common pleas. Sir Francis Bacon was the first sergeant.

1634—Forgery, whether of deeds or notes, made punishable by death.

1637—Trials for witchcraft and heresy in Massachusetts; Anne Hutchinson and others imprisoned.

1656—Quakers and other dissenters in Massachusetts tried and condemned.

1663—Sir Francis North, afterward lord keeper, was appointed the first modern king's counsel.

1667—The first regular lord high chancellor, Hereford, appointed in England by William the Conqueror.

1695—Lord justices were appointed by William III to govern the kingdom during his absence on the continent.

1696—Counsel first allowed to persons charged with treason.

1697—The principle laid down that juries should not be fed after hearing the evidence until they had reached an agreement. Cases occurred of jurors being fined for having fruit in their pockets when they retired to consider their verdict, although they did not eat the fruit.

1722—The black act passed by parliament to punish persons who blacked their faces to prevent recognition when engaged in the commission of crime.

1735—Trials in New York for libeling the government. Accused persons found not guilty.

1758—William Vaughn, the first forger of Bank of England notes, executed. He made a number of the notes to induce his sweetheart to believe him a man of wealth.

1784—A general principle laid down by Lord Mansfield, "No fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact as to prevent the execution of justice."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WAYSIDE GLEANINGS.

Shetland is the most temperate county and Cork the most drunken town in the United Kingdom.

In the river Hoogly at Calcutta 1,000 vessels are sometimes anchored at one time. They lie in tiers parallel to the shore, each vessel moored stem and stern to buoys.

It is said to cost less to send the product of an acre of wheat from Dakota to England than it does to manure an acre of land in England so that it can grow good wheat.

A New York grocer who means well, but who doesn't know, has a flag in front of his shop that is homemade and is intended for the national ensign. It has about a dozen stars and 15 stripes, alternated, white and blue.

In India and other oriental countries the profession of serpent charming is said to be hereditary. The charmer possesses a power beyond that of other men of knowing when he is within close proximity to a concealed reptile.

The flagstaff upon which the first secession flag was hoisted in South Carolina when the state seceded in 1860 is still standing. It is fastened with iron cuffs to the gable end of an old schoolhouse at Skull Shoals postoffice.

The usual mode of punishment among the Persians is the bastinado, from which men even of the highest rank are not exempt. The victim is thrown on his face and held there immovable, while his back is lashed with switches.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

To give pain is the tyranny, to make happy the true empire of beauty.—Steele.

Vast chasms can be filled, but the heart of man can never be satisfied.—Chinese Proverb.

Choose rather to punish your appetites than to be punished by them.—Tyrus Maximus.

Woman is like the reed which bends in every breeze but breaks not in the tempest.—Whately.

Make but few explanations. The character that cannot defend itself is not worth vindicating.—F. W. Robertson.

Few persons have sufficient wisdom to prefer censure which is useful to praise which deceives them.—Rochefoucauld.

Let us hope that science, commerce and labor will flourish, for the shedding of blood is a thankless business.—Bismarck.

THE MOVING WORLD.

A wave power motor has been invented by Joseph Serp of San Francisco.

A meteorological station has been established at Siberia, Palestine, 682 feet below the level of the Mediterranean sea.

The triplograph is the name of a combined typewriter, cash register and calculator, invented by a young man at Ellensburg, Wash.

A new patent window cleaning chair, which projects from the window sill and upon which the maid can sit while she shines the glass, has found favor.

A draft indicator has been invented which is intended to be placed at either or both ends of a vessel for the purpose of showing at a glance to the officer of the deck how much water his vessel is drawing.

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India For the Indians.

A Madras native gentleman was once asked by Lord Roberts what he thought of "India for the Indians." He replied: "Go to the zoological gardens and open all the cages. You will then see what would be the end of India for the Indians. There would be a grand fight among all the animals, with the result that the tiger would walk over the dead bodies of the rest." On being asked what he meant by the tiger, he replied, "The Mohammedan from the north." The moral of this allegory of my friend, who was certainly one of the most enlightened native gentlemen I have ever met with, was that India could not be left to herself, and that a supreme power was necessary to hold together the varied and various races.—London Spectator.

Women and Politics.

"The English woman is much better informed upon the political affairs of her country than is the American one," said a man who spends much time in London. "The difference is very marked." Undoubtedly this is true. Outside of Washington, where the very air exhales politics, few American women seem to know or care much about the political issues of the day. It is a significant fact that in most women's clubs politics, like religion, is a tabooed question, and thus a great opportunity for better information on the topic is lost. It is a pity. Men live through political arguments. Why shouldn't women?

All Work and No Play.

There was once a woman who was the despair of all the other women of her acquaintance. Her house was as pretty as possible and always in perfect order. She kept it on a very small income and kept it beautifully; she made all her own clothes and those of her child; she trimmed hats for herself and her sisters; she did fancy work; she painted chairs, thereby saving sometimes as much as 75 cents; she taught a class in a mission sewing school; she took lessons in cooking; she belonged to several charitable organizations, and the end of that woman was nervous prostration and a sanitarium.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Go Housekeeping.

To the young couple who start out in married life we beg to say: "Don't board. Go to housekeeping if you have nothing but a stove, two chairs, a table and a bath tub."—Woman's Own.

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THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The government will fix no date for the grand rush to get out of the Cherokee strip. —Detroit Tribune.

The man who goes down to the strip to sell victuals instead of to raise them will make the most money. —Topeka Journal.

All this to gain possession of land for which the settlers must pay from \$2 to \$3 per acre, and on which they must reside for five years before obtaining a title. —Chicago Dispatch.

It was not because the government was a bunko steerer, but because a great many people were fools, that the Cherokee opening turned out to be a big bunko game. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A contest between dollars would be just as moral as the wild and brutal physical scramble lately witnessed. If the government has any more land to throw open, let it be sold. —Philadelphia Inquirer.

Savages alone could think that there was no better way of allotting something prized than appointing a day on which everybody desiring it was to be allowed to make a grand rush for it. —Rochester Union.

It is clear from the conditions attending the first move made toward the settlement of the Cherokee strip that many of the boomers will be worse off in a short time than they are now. —Baltimore American.

This is the way modern history is making itself on this continent, and as one glances back into the old order of evolution in the growth of commonwealths the past seems strangely inanimate. —Boston Globe.

The scramble across the frontier "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost" was barbarous, though perhaps typical of methods largely characteristic of this rushing century of ours. —Boston Herald.

THE WEDDING DAY.

Secret marriages are in every country in Europe considered illegal.

The Greek church employs two rings in the marriage ceremony—one of gold, the other of silver.

A hundred years ago, when the bride had a fortune, the newspapers stated that fact and gave also the amount.

In Samoa the bride wears a wreath of flowers, a dress of cocoa matting, and has her face colored with turmeric.

Wedding rings engraved with the device of a heart and two clasped hands have been found in Egyptian tombs dating B. C. 3000.

In most churches of England a ring is kept so that embarrassment may be spared in case of forgetfulness of the parties concerned.

The bride's veil is a relic of the "care cloth," a canopy held over the virgin bride by our Saxon forefathers to conceal her embarrassment.

The white ribbons and favors used at weddings today are emblematic of the time when the bride's garters were cut up into bits and distributed among the young men and women present for good luck.

In one country district of Germany "pay weddings" were in vogue as late as the present century, each guest paying for his entertainment as much as he would at an inn, the receipts going to set up the happy pair in their new home.

At the wedding of George III a stout, noble duchess, whose name is not given, had the dreadful misfortune to sneeze during the ceremony and thereby burst her stays. A shawl was thrown over her, and she was taken to the vestry for repairs. —San Francisco Examiner.

CROWN AND SCEPTER.

The caliph of Khartoom has 700 watches, and not one of them goes.

When Princess Anne, afterward queen of England, was married, she wore a headdress 2 yards high and 3 yards in circumference.

The Princess of Wales appears at the opera dressed in black, veiled with jet and embroidered chiffon. The other royal ladies wear either black or white.

The queen of Holland celebrated her fourteenth birthday recently, and by her special request the festivities ran largely to school treats, in which she took an active interest.

Queen Victoria has grown so lame that she has given up her habit of always standing after dinner in the gallery at Windsor and sits in an armchair. Those who are near her or may be speaking to her sit down also.

The latest report about the German emperor is to the effect that he proposes to be crowned in Berlin next year. In that event there will be a splendid ceremony, at which all the crowned heads of the fatherland and other royalties will be present.

Scanderberg, king of Albania, who lived in the fifteenth century, was reputed the strongest man of his time. He was a man of great stature, and the power of his arm was such that he thought nothing of cutting two men in halves with one single blow of his sword.

Here's a Fortunate Girl.

Gertrude Vanderbilt, whose coming out will take place this winter, will enter society under more auspicious circumstances than any American girl heretofore.

fore. She is the daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt, the head of the family. She will be the wealthiest girl in the United States. And, as if there were not enough blessings, she is a pretty young person of 18, with blue gray eyes and mobile features. She is also a well educated young woman, and has enough fondness for outdoor exercise to please those who would not find her other attractions sufficient. —New York Correspondent.

Two Belated Trades.

At the recent labor congress held in Chicago Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, read a paper on "Working Women in Two Belated Trades."

The trades referred to were those of sewing and domestic service. The tendency of the modern home was to isolate the servant girl and the seamstress, and therein she saw the great difficulty attending the securing of intelligent people in those employments. She believed that the house servant was to pass out of existence just as the family blacksmith had done, and that co-operation would succeed present methods.

Two Hundred and One Women Voted.

In New Haven on Sept. 18 201 women voted under the new law passed last winter, being the first women who ever cast a ballot in Connecticut. They not only helped elect a reformed school committee, but the interest which they aroused made the reform possible. Mrs. Alexander Troup, wife of the editor of The Union, was first at the polls. Three "old public functionaries" were ousted, and the new ticket was carried with a rush. Seven thousand five hundred and ninety-seven votes were cast, more than twice the usual number. —Boston Woman's Journal.

On the Platform.

Mrs. S. F. Grubb recently spoke to an enthusiastic audience at the opera house in Augusta, Kan. Upon the conclusion of her address the Christian minister came forward and invited her to take part in laying the cornerstone of their new church. She consented and gave one of the principal addresses. It is so unusual for a woman to be invited to participate in such an occasion as to seem remarkable. But why should it when nearly three-fourths of all the church members of the United States are women? —Lawrence Daily Journal.

Helping Out Small Incomes.

Miss Mary Smith, an English woman, has been engaged in a novel sort of social philanthropy. Instead of devoting her energies to the very poor she, has been studying to provide inexpensive but healthy and pleasant homes for women who have small incomes. In Gloucestershire she has established a number of small cottages having all the picturesqueness of the thatched cottage period and the sanitary improvements of later days. They are tenanted, and the scheme seems likely to prove successful. —London World.

To Effect a Joining.

Most women are hollow in the back. That's the reason their skirts sag and dip and hang crooked. The new skirt is very full, but it is cut to hang even all round. To bring about this pleasing effect a giant hook and eye is being used on all the street suits. The eye goes on the waist belt and the hook on the skirt braid. When they articulate, the skirt will be straight, provided it is cut right. The skirt hooks sell for a few cents and should be put in all the heavy dresses.

Working Women's Clubs.

The number of young women who are actively interested in working girls' clubs is increasing every day. At present they number something in the two hundred thousands scattered all over the country, and every one of them is anxiously looking forward to the convention of working girls' clubs which is to be held in Boston early next spring. An effort will then be made to bind the clubs still closer together in a national association. —New York Recorder.

Enjoying Himself.

He swarmed around the betting stand, With others of his kind, His collar crushed, his hat smashed in, But that he didn't mind. The hot sun beat upon his back, With heat like furnace fire, While he, beside the racing track, Perspired and perspired. He turned unto his friend and said: "Great Caesar, ain't it warm! I'm mighty glad to think that I Ain't working on a farm." —Indianapolis Journal.

Doing His Best.

Mother—Harry, Tucker is the worst boy in school, Tommy, and I want you to keep as far from him as possible. Tommy—I do, ma. He stays at the head of our classes all the time. —Truth.

Mamma's Plan.

"Mamma, I don't want to go to school alone," said little Polly. "There is a great big dog that runs out and barks at me every day."

Mamma thought a minute. She was sorry for her little girl, but she wanted Polly to be a brave little woman, who never gave up what she had undertaken. "See here, Polly," she said at last, "I will wrap up this bit of meat and lay it in your dinner pail. When Jowler rushes out, you can give it to him, and then he will be sure to stop barking."

Polly thanked mamma and started off with rather an anxious little face.

She walked more and more slowly along the pleasant country road till she reached the white house by the poplars where Jowler lived.

As soon as he saw her he jumped down from the doorstep where he was sunning himself and ran out with a terrible uproar. Polly thought he looked bigger and crosser than ever before, and his voice echoed from the barns and corncribs around the house as if at least a dozen dogs were barking at her.

With a trembling hand she drew out the meat and threw it toward him. Sure enough, he was quiet at once; smelled it, tasted it and then actually thumped his stumpy yellow tail against the ground, which, you know, is a dog's way of saying, "Thank you!" —Youth's Companion.

The Strength of a Horse.

When you hear of "horsepower," you must understand that it means the strength of one horse. "Two horsepower" is equal to the strength of 15 men or two horses, and 15 men are about as strong as 60 boys under 14 years of age. One horsepower is equal to the strength of 7½ men. And the strength of one elephant is more than the strength of four horses. In St. Louis there is a race track which is kept in order by an elephant. The elephant draws the roller, works the scraper and does all the track work. If horses were used for this, it would require two teams. So the strength of an elephant is called "four horsepower." —New York Ledger.

Novel Watch Chains.

Pretty pieces of bark, nicely cut and strung together, make good watch chains for boys' nickel watches. They are not very durable, but it is easy to make new ones when these are gone. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Biggest Doll.

The biggest doll in the world is a wax boy 5 feet tall, and weighing 40 pounds. It belongs to the baby girl of the emperor of Germany. The little girl is about a year old.

The Sick Doll.

Dollie, you're dreadful sick, love, With measles, cramps and pain, I believe you get your feet wet Every time it rains.

I'm gail to cure you, dollie, With med'cin in a spoon! If you take it like a good girl, You'll get well very soon!

So open your mouth, precious; Don't wriggle from your place! You take the med'cin, dollie, An I will make the face. —Eva Lovett in New York World.

Why Polly Liked Her Doll.

"I'm very fond of my doll," said Polly, "and I know why. It's because she don't never interrupt me when I'm speaking, and everybody else does." —Exchange.

The New Chatelaine Watch.

The latest chatelaine watch looks enough like a soft shell crab to be eaten. Its diminutive size is the only thing which saves it from such a fate. It is made of gold with a reddish tinge and is an exceedingly fat crab, so that it may hold the watch works. If one examines it closely, a diamond or two may be seen glistening beneath the shell. It fastens to the gown by means of a gold fishhook in the shape of a stickpin.

Women Sculptors.

Women sculptors appear to be coming to the fore in various countries. Recently two Swedish ladies, Fru Carolina Bruce and Froken Agnes Kjellberg, have received mention honorable at the Paris salon. Froken Kjellberg holds the scholarship of the Swedish academy.

Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, is a member of the entering freshman class of Wellesley. Miss Stevenson's younger sister is attending the Dana Hall preparatory school in Wellesley.

In writing to advertisers, you will find it greatly to your advantage to mention that you saw the advertisement in THE HEBREW STANDARD.

FEMININE DIVINITIES.

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt has pretty, white hands, and they are always laden with rings.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the New York society leader, read Dante and Tasso in the original at 9 years of age.

Mrs. John Mackay has a superb necklace of oak leaves and acorns. The former are diamonds, the latter pigeon blood rubies.

Lady Leinster, who presides over the distinguished social sets in the Irish drawing rooms, is one of the finest French scholars on the continent.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison has a very charming picture of her little daughter Madeline. The child is sitting curled up in a moynage armchair.

Mrs. Alice le Plongeon, who is at present residing in Brooklyn, is the only woman who has lived among the deserted old cities in the forests of Yucatan.

At home Mrs. Paron Stevens of New York's famous Four Hundred seldom wears any rings except her wedding ring, which is rather a narrow hoop of gold.

Major Susie Smith is an officer in the London Salvation Army. She is also a Vassar girl, with the intellectual look, the spectacles and the English which belong to Vassar.

Mrs. C. T. Yerkes, wife of the Chicago millionaire who is building a palace on upper Fifth avenue, New York, is very blond, very gracious and very picturesque as regards her dress.

New honors have been heaped upon the dowager Marchioness of Londonderry. She has been admitted by the archdeacon of Merioneth as church warden for the parish of Machynlleth.

A Wonder-working quarter is the 25 cents invested in a box of Beecham's Pills (Tasteless) —a medicine that in numberless cases, will give relief promptly.

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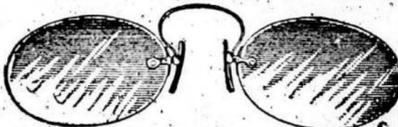
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NEW YORK, OCT. 6, 1893.

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Declare Ye Among the Nations—Publish and Set Up a Standard.

יום שבת
SABBATH EVENING.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE

How calmly sinks the parting sun!
Yet twilight lingers still;
And beautiful as dream of heaven
It slumbers on the hill;
Earth sleeps, with all her glorious things,
Beneath the Holy Spirit's wings,
And, rendering back the hues above,
Seems resting in a trance of love.

'Round yonder rocks the forest trees
In shadowy groups recline,
Like suits at evening bowed in prayer
'Round their holy shrine.
And through their leaves the night winds
blow
So calm and still, their music low
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer,
Soft echoed in the evening air.

And yonder western throng of clouds,
Retiring from the sky,
So calmly move, so softly glow,
They seem to fancy's eye
Bright creatures of a better sphere,
Come down at noon to worship here,
And from their sacrifice of love,
Returning to their home above.

The blue isles of the golden sea,
The night arch floating high,
The flowers that gaze upon the heavens,
The bright streams leaping by,
Are living with religion—deep,
On earth and sea its glorious sleep,
And mingle with the starlight rays,
Like the soft light of parted days.

The spirit of the holy eve
Comes through the silent air
To feeling's hidden spring, and wakes
A gush of music there!
And the far depths of the ether beam,
So passing fair, we almost dream
That we can rise and wander through
Their open paths of trackless blue.

Each soul is filled with glorious dreams,
Each pulse is beating wild;
And thought is soaring to the shrine
Of glory undefiled!
And holy aspirations start,
Like blessed angels, from the heart,
And bind—for earth's dark ties are riven—
Our spirits to the gates of heaven.

Let there be light!

The political cauldron will soon begin to boil.

Let there be a new beginning of our obeying the law, as well as reading it.

The most popular Rabbis are those who preach Judaism pure and simple.

Stoecker did not deliver any anti-Semitic discourses. The subject is not congenial to American soul.

The new religious editor of the *Occident* claims, that there is only one other Reform organ in Chicago, but we are left in doubt, whether that distinguished honor is claimed by Dr. Wise, or Dr. Hirsch.

READ THE BIBLE.

לל עיני ואזניה נפלאות מותרתך.
Open my eyes, that I may see
wonderous things from Thy Law.
(Ps. 119; 18.)

This Sabbath we begin again reading the Pentateuch from the beginning. It is a humiliating confession to make, that to many Israelites the reading of the Law is a tiresome task; to others it is altogether unprofitable, because they imagine they know all about it, while they actually know nothing but what they have heard from such as make it a profession to put the Bible in discredit. And yet it is absolutely necessary for every Jew to know his Bible and to read it in the original.

The Law was handed by the law-giver to Joshua with the emphatic command: והגית בו יום וילילה, "thou shalt meditate in it day and night." The kings of Israel were in duty bound to write for themselves each a copy of the Law. These provisions were undoubtedly made for the purpose, that the leaders of the people should themselves study the divine commands, and not rely upon the information which professional students might give them. There must consequently be something in the sacred volume that speaks to every reader in accents, which he alone is able to understand. One need only to contemplate the endlessly vast literature, which has developed from and is clustering around the Bible, a literature that embraces all the departments of human thought and sentiment—to see that the sacred word speaks to every thinker in the language, which is peculiarly adopted to his disposition. Surely, those thousands of sages and scholars who have built up that literature and have embalmed in it their best spiritual endowments for the last two thousand years and more—the fathers of our civilization and our philosophy were not all fools. And it is worth for every intelligent man to cast his lot with these men, tracing the tracks of wisdom they have found in the Bible before he adopts the hasty conclusion, that reading the Bible is an unprofitable task.

Like the revealed creation of God, nature, which we all admire, the revealed Word of God, the Bible, contains truths, redeeming, elevating truths, which every one may find by careful, unprejudiced study. The naturalist, who has made any branch of science his special study will tell you, that the more you penetrate into this subject, the more will you find to admire and to profit by. The inventor of the Leyden jar was surely a great electrician of his time, and fully compensated for his study and research, although he did not know a tenth of that which the electricians of our time know about their subject of study. And the best electricians of the present tell us, that their science is yet almost in its infancy. The same is the case with every department of physical science. To imagine, therefore, that the science of the human soul, which is contained in the Bible, is all known and useless or unprofitable is sheer folly.

It is the duty of every intelligent person to study the Bible, to read it with the same prayerful spirit as the Psalmist read it, whose words we cite as our motto at the head of this paper.

Why don't the Jewish Ministers Association provide for an occasional sermon in some of our down-town synagogues?

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

1843—1. O. B. E.—1893.

The coming week will witness a series of celebrations to be given in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the institution of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. The character of the celebrations is such as will certainly redound not only to the credit of the Order, but also to the cause of Judaism.

There will be a gathering of our co-religionists upon one of the evenings set apart, which will, no doubt, in numbers as well as representative American Hebrews, excel any other assemblage of Israelites, which has ever taken place in the country.

The work which the Order has done in the past is one which it can look back to with just pride. Its objects, aims and aspirations have been most ennobling in their character, and but for the error of the introduction of the endowment scheme upon a faulty basis, its influence would have been still wider spread and its work more effective, excellent as it has been. Its efforts in behalf of an intellectual direction through the instrumentality of the lodge room, imperceptible as it may have been, have had an influence upon Judaism in this country, which should not be underestimated; its expenditure of twenty-three million dollars, for benevolent purposes, is an index in itself to the nobility of its efforts in this field.

Fifty years spent in the sphere in which the Order is engaged is a period which it has a just right to be proud of, and all Israelites, whether allied to the Order or not, should glory in this achievement.

The work of the Order is not yet fulfilled, its mission is far from completed, it has much still to do, and by a continued intelligent direction it can accomplish through its great chain of lodges, embracing practically the territory of the whole world, a vast deal of work in the cause of mankind, and particularly in behalf of those downtrodden members of our race, who need to be lifted up and cared for. All hail to the Golden Jubilee of the Order; may it live and prosper.

PREACHING.

An exchange suggests: "We have a good deal of excellent preaching nowadays. But is it not sometimes too intellectual? Do not many of our preachers forget, that they are merely ambassadors with a message, and try to prove what it is their business only to proclaim?"

AN EXALTED SPECTACLE.

Lord Rothschild reading the *Haf-tarah* on Yom Kippur—in a free synagogue—before an audience of six thousand worshippers of the poorer classes is certainly a more exalted spectacle than any that could be furnished by our progressive Reform temples.

The fact that all the graduates of the Hebrew Technical Institute have secured permanent positions is an evidence of the thorough education they have received in their special branches.

The scarcity of reliable *Kosher* butcher shops up-town is becoming a matter of serious complaint among orthodox housekeepers.

HISTORICAL CREDIT.

זכות אבות.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago is out again on a Radical rampage. He probably felt, that the well-aimed and deserved blows he had of late dealt out to his fellow-workers in the vineyard of Radicalism, had caused him to reason himself on the side of conservatism. This angered him, and he sought an opportunity to make the *amende honorable* to his profession. Such an opportunity presented itself at the "religious congress" of Chicago. It seems that some Christian divines in that congress took occasion to compliment the Jews on their historical descent, on their ancient ancestors, who were the forerunners of civilization, and that the Jewish audience appreciated these compliments and applauded the speakers.

Dr. Hirsch got angry (he often does) and chastised in the last issue of the *Reform Advocate* both the Christian speakers and the Jews who applauded them. He will have nothing of the historical merits of Judaism; no world forget and ignore the fact, that the Jewish race has a history, that, unlike all other races on earth, it knows who its ancestors were, and can trace its origin from the cradle so to speak. He is indignant at the Jews who feel gratified when they hear from non-Jews the acknowledgment, that the progenitors of the Jewish race were men of great intellectual capacity and of stern virtue.

We are sorry to see the good Doctor's temper wrought up to such a degree, the more so since we know, that on calm deliberation he would himself repudiate the cause of his anger, for he is a man of good intellectual parts.

What will you do, Doctor, for the whole world believes in good descent, and even science believes in heredity? There is a *זכות אבות* even in the Darwinian theory of natural selection. Why then should we repudiate it because we are Jews? What crime do the good and well-meaning Christians commit, who remind their fellow believers and us, that we are not descendants of vagabonds, as the Roman people were, not the offspring of highway men, as the knights of the middle-ages were, but scions of men who have carried and disseminated the seeds of enlightenment in the world? Neither you nor any Radical can wipe out the fact, that our Bible was the originator of the whole fabric of modern civilization. Why, then, should we feel displeased if we are reminded, that we are descendants of the men who composed the Bible, and *who lived it and taught it to others?*

Do what you may, reason as you please, we have *זכות אבות*. There is something in the Jewish blood which since time immemorial works blessings to the Jew and his surroundings. There is something in the consciousness of the Jew which will nourish within him that respect for spiritual achievements, those ideals of virtue, love of justice, sympathy for his fellow-being and hope for the future of the human race, which are inscribed in the Bible. We have this from our ancestors and cannot do away with it. The good Christian divines who are mindful of it, should be respected as men who conceive the truth; speaking of it they bear witness to the truth. The Jews who appreciate their words show, that they possess an intuitive knowledge of the

"life eternal planted in them," notwithstanding their professions of Radicalism.

Think of this, Dr. Hirsch, and your temper will be soothed.

RETURNS TO THE FOLD.

The following letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi of England, explains itself:

TO THE RIGHT REV. HERMANN ADLER.
REV. AND DEAR SIR:—After great conflict and reflection I have resolved to withdraw myself from the apostatising Jewish Missions to which I have, I lament, fallen a victim, and in which I have, I sincerely regret, taken an active part, and for which offence I now humbly seek the forgiveness of Almighty God and my brethren, the House of Israel.

The Mission of which I have been director was in close proximity to the Jewish Board of Guardians, Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Without. The representatives of the Board know me, I believe, very well. I have had till recently the co-operation of well-known Churchmen. The Rev. Henry Wace, D.D., Principal of the King's College, of which I have been a student, the Rev. Prebendary Gordon Calthrop, to whom I recently wrote that the system of Jewish Mission Halls may well be termed a den of thieves, were amongst my counsel of referees; Joseph Peters, Esq., proprietor of the carriage manufactory, acted as my President. The leading Church papers, as *The Record*, *The English Churchman*, *The Christian*, *The News*, and the *Daily Chronicle* have given the Bishopsgate Mission, which I superintended, a prominent place in their columns. I failed, however, in spite of all efforts, to persuade myself to believe in Christ's divinity and his meritorious sacrifice, and hence my final renunciation.

To be associated with this degraded company one must be a rogue and a vagabond. A specimen of these Jewish apostates may be seen in that notorious rogue, Paulus Meyer, who has been sentenced last week in Vienna to four months hard labor. There are many more prisoners like him, who pass under the name of Hebrew Christians in the various Jewish Societies' Reports.

No one can possibly estimate the amount of evil done by these wretches to the Jewish community at large. The poor Hebrews suffer much, and the Christian Church the more, for these rogues disgrace their churches in presenting themselves repeatedly for baptism. A Wesleyan clergyman, of Eastbourne, had the fortune of baptising one of these impostors his seventh or eighth time, and who was eventually arrested and sentenced to six months' hard labor. There are quite a legion of them. Such, then, is the present lamentable state of the so-called Jewish Missions, from which I am now happy to sever my connection.

My motives in renouncing my faith in the Christian creed, and withdrawing myself from these miserable men, are:—(a) Out of pure love and loyalty to Almighty God; (b) out of pure love and respect to my noble parents and relations; (c) out of pure love and example to my Hebrew race; (d) out of pure love and gratitude to the English nation, whose substance is devoured by these rogues without any purpose whatever.

Now, Sir, I feel it is my duty to acquaint you, as the Chief Rabbi of England, with the foregoing facts. I shall feel extremely happy if you will kindly receive me back to the fold of Israel of which you are the Head.

Believe me, Reverend and dear Sir, very sincerely and loyally yours,

A. HORNSTEIN.

A man should not wade through water or traverse any dangerous place in company with an apostate, or even a wicked Jew, lest he be overtaken (in the same ruin) with him. (Comp. Eph. v. 8; Rev. xviii 4.)—*Kitzur Sh'ch*, fol 10, col. 2.

DO THE DEAD KNOW WHAT PASSES ON THE EARTH?

ISRAEL LEVI.

The tomb is a mystery which has puzzled the doctors of the Talmud. If the rabbinical writings are more sober than those of the Christians when they treat this question, the former have, nevertheless, bequeathed to us many proofs of the discussions to which this insoluble problem has given rise. There are some particularly interesting pages of the Talmud in which this point is argued. On the one hand it is asked: "Does not the Bible say that the dead know not anything" (Ecclesiastes, ix., 5)?"

To this question the answer is given: the dead of whom this verse speaks are not those who are really dead, but the wicked, who even in their lifetime are already called dead.

On the other hand, the opinion of a number of rabbis is cited, all of whom appear to admit the continuance of sensibility in the dead, at least for a time. In support of this opinion a number of anecdotes are related in the Talmud. These anecdotes shock our taste, and make us ask if grave doctors really could have used arguments of such a kind. It would be easy to believe they had not, if other theologians of the same period had not, in discussing the same question, made use of similar arguments. Who would expect to discover in Saint Augustine a repetition, and, as it were, illustration of the Talmud? Yet you can find in his works exactly such things. In his commentary on the 108th Psalm, he says:

"Are the dead pained by what happens to their family after they have passed away? Can we believe that they know of it, when we are aware that, far from this earth, their feelings are absorbed in their own happiness or wretchedness, according to their merits? I will answer, first, that it is a grave question, which there is not space to discuss at this moment, because of the long explanation it would require to make clear whether the spirits of the dead are acquainted with what passes on the earth, as well as how far and how they have such acquaintance. I can say to you, however, in a brief sentence, that if the dead take no interest in us, the Lord would not have put in the mouth of the rich man, tormented in hell, these words, expressing a wish to have Lazarus sent to his father's house: 'For I have five brethren; that he may testify into them, lest they also come into this place of torment.'" (Luke, xvi., 28.)

Subsequently Saint Augustine treated the subject at length in a little work entitled: *De cura gerenda pro mortuis*. Here he cites the cases of the dead, who have appeared during sleep, or in some other manner to living persons who were entirely ignorant of the place where the bodies of these dead persons were lying unburied, since the latter begged the living to procure the tomb of which their apparitions were deprived. He then goes on to tell in regard to such appearances, several stories, which shock our taste as much as the stories in the Talmud. In chapter xvi. of his opusculum he has this sort of argument:

"How can any one say that Abraham did not know what was passing on the earth, where he knew that men have Moses and the prophets, and that, by obeying these, they would escape punishment in the other world (Luke, xvi., 27)? Abraham knew, moreover, that the rich man in his lifetime had received his good things and likewise Lazarus evil things."

I answer that Abraham was ignorant of these matters when the persons mentioned were living in the world, but after their death, by reason of the revelations which Lazarus could have made known to him, he became acquainted with these affairs, in order not to belie the words of the prophet, "Abraham did, not know us." We must then recognize the fact that the dead do not know what passes on the earth at the time the things happen, but afterwards they become acquainted with such things by means of those whom death sends to the

other world. . . . The angels who preside over the administration of things in this world may also make revelations to the dead."

Saint Augustine closes by confessing his uncertainty. In him reason struggles with faith; that is, faith in these stories, which he believed as firmly as Holy Writ.

Is it not interesting to find in theologians, who appear to be at the antipodes of place and thought, of whom some were living in Palestine and Babylonia, far from all centre of general culture, and others in Africa, brought up on classical literature and philosophy, such striking resemblances in the questions, which occupy their thoughts, in the manner of arguing these questions, in the method of interpretation of the facts, and even in the nature of the stories which they bring forward in support of their thesis, or which they wish to reconcile with their theories? — *From Revue des Etudes Juives, in the Literary Digest.*

THINGS WELL SAID.

Politeness is benevolence in little things. — *Lord Chatham.*

— *Lord Chatham.*

Opposition always inflames the enthusiast, never converts him. — *Schiller.*

The reward of one duty done is the power to fulfill another. — *George Eliot.*

Nature has made occupation a necessity to us; society makes it a duty; habit may make it a pleasure. — *Capello.*

As one lamp lights another, nor grows less, So nobleness enkindleth nobleness. — *Lowell.*

Focus and produce! This is the modern accolade of science. — *Stanley Hall.*

Grieve not that men know not you; grieve that you know not men. — *Confucius.*

Remember that nothing is ever done beautifully that is done in rivalry; nor nobly, that is done in pride. — *John Ruskin.*

Keep up the fire, and leave the generous flames to shape themselves. — *Mrs. Browning.*

Even for the dead I will not bind, My soul to grief—death cannot long divide, For is it not as if the rose that climbed My garden wall, had bloomed the other side? — *Alice Carey.*

It is the depth at which we live, and not at all the surface extension, that imports. — *Emerson.*

Customs and incidents which are commonplace to most men are the opportunities of great men. — *H. Price Collier.*

Remember that nature makes every man love all women, and trusts the trivial matter of special choice to the commonest accident. — *Holmes.*

Tragedy is always a mistake; and the loneliness of the deepest thinker, the wildest lover, ceases to be pathetic to us as soon as the sun is high enough above the mountains. — *Margaret Fuller.*

Small service is true service while it lasts, Of humblest friends, bright creature! scorn not one.

The dewy by the shadow that it casts Protects the lingering dewdrop from the sun. — *Wordsworth.*

If we could throw ourselves away, like broken china, every time we think we have spoiled ourselves and all our story, the back-yards of creation would be full of the pitiful flinders of us. — *Mrs. Whitney.*

Nothing is small in God's sight. The tiny flower which your eye can scarcely see may be just as perfect as the most showy plants in the garden. The smallest diamond may be as brilliant as the Kohinoor, or the largest gems that flash in the crowns of kings. So at least acts may be just as beautiful, as pure, as honorable, as the greatest deeds that shine in dazzling splendor before men. — *J. R. Miller.*

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Austria-Hungary.

The public buildings of Vienna have received a handsome addition in the new synagogue for Jews of the Polish rite, in the Leopoldsgasse, which was consecrated on the 8th ult. The synagogue is in the Moorish style of architecture, and will seat 750 persons. Prior to the religious ceremony a large number of speeches were delivered by representative Jews and Christians in the synagogue, which constantly resounded with the cheers of the congregants.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has made some significant remarks, which seem to have been prompted by forthcoming legislation on civil marriages, to the Roman Catholic Clergy at Boros Sabes in Hungary. His Majesty said: "I have no doubt that the Roman Catholic clergy in accordance with their only calling will also in this locality promote among the inhabitants religious peace and friendly harmony without distinction of creed and nationality. In these efforts they may certainly rely on my unalterable protection and good-will."

At the last census of the population of Vienna in 1890, the Jews were found to number 118,495, about 10 per cent. of the entire body of inhabitants. Educational statistics for the year 1892 show, that the 28 Secondary Schools in Vienna were attended by 2,659 Jews, or 42 per cent. of the total number. In three of the principal Gymnasiums of the city Jews were in a majority.

Belgium.

Recently a new Synagogue was consecrated with great pomp at Antwerp by M. Bloch, Chief Rabbi of Belgium. Hitherto the Jews of Antwerp worshipped in a building at one time used as a Monastery Chapel, but the increase in their numbers has necessitated a larger Synagogue. The new Synagogue, which is situated near the Royal Museum, has accommodation for about 1,000, but the Jewish population exceeds 4,000. The cost has been about 260,000 francs, towards which the Municipality contributed 50,000 francs, the State 40,000 francs, and the Province 40,000 francs. A large contingent of the civil and military authorities, as well as some Christian clergymen (including the Rev. Mr. Stanley of the Anglican Church), attended the consecration.

France.

A new post has lately been created, that of Inspector General of Public Instruction (Literature) for the Colonies. It has been confided to a co-religionist, M. Wahl, Professor of History at the Lycée Condorcet, Paris.

Germany.

Dr. Edwin Bauer, Editor of the anti-Semitic *Neue Deutsche Zeitung*, has been sentenced at Leipsic to six weeks' imprisonment for insulting the Criminal Court and the Crown Prosecutor at Cleves in a series of articles impugning the verdict in the Xanten trial, which acquitted Buschhoff, the Jewish butcher, on a charge of ritual murder. The defendant appealed to the King of Savoy for a pardon, or failing this act of clemency for the substitution of imprisonment by a fine, but his appeal has been rejected.

THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS AND THE WILNA JEWS.

The Grand Duke Sergius, brother of the Czar, recently sent to the Governor-General of Wilna 1,000 roubles for the relief of the Jews, who had specially suffered from a scarcity of water. The Executive of the Jewish community having sent to the Grand Duke a telegram of thanks, his Imperial Highness replied, also by telegram from Moscow, that he and the Grand Duchess (a granddaughter of Queen Victoria) heartily rejoiced, that they could bring comfort to the sufferers.

THE HEBREW STANDARD is the Jewish family paper of both rich and poor, of the middle classes and of the highest social circles.

LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE.

To write a letter of congratulation on a happy event in the history of a friend is a comparatively easy task. Words of cheer and felicitation fall trippingly from the pen as from the tongue. The letter of condolence requires more care, more delicacy, a greater comprehension, a fuller recognition of the friend's character and environment. Many people hesitate to write their thoughts of sympathy to one who is suffering under the first surprise and bewildering shock of deep bereavement. The impulse is strong to put forth a hand in the dark and give the warm clasp which means, "I am sorry," "I grieve in your grief," "I would help you if I could"; but quick upon its heels tread the suggestion of caution. "I do not know her well enough to intrude," whispers an instinctive refinement of pity. "My rude thrusting in of myself would only tear open the wound afresh." "Should I attempt to speak words of consolation they would sound like platitudes, appear conventional or perfunctory." The arguments are often so reasonable in their appeal to common sense that the original tender impulse is resolutely crushed back: one prays for one's friend, but does not directly address her. In most cases the silence is a mistake. Occasionally it is better than speech, we grant, particularly when those of whom we think are mere acquaintances, not even in the outer circle as yet of friendship, or when the sufferers are specially shy of manner and reticent of nature. Usually, however, the letter of condolence, if short, earnest and sincere, is an olive branch of promise borne, as by a very messenger dove of peace over the wild whirling waste of snow. The simpler it is the surer its errand of mercy. The sooner it is sent the more speedily its tender balm is laid on the aching heart. On the whole, it is always very nearly safe to trust to the early friendly impulse, and to disregard the later detaining hand of caution.

IT IS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

That the Costumes worn by the Princess Kallaini, Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Helen Dauvray, Miss Adelaide Prince, Miss Estelle Clayton, Miss Isabelle Evesson, together with a large majority of New York's best society people are made by

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who are now to New York what Worth, Raudnitz and Pingat are to Paris.

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Rev. MARX COHN, OF 72D STREET SYNAGOGUE, PRACTICAL MOHEL, Residence, 182 East 72d Street, N. Y.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE,

67th Street, bet. 2d and 3d Aves.

Holy services will be held during the Holy Days, New Year and Day of Atonement, under the auspices of Chevrah Meyra B'Enojim. A noted cantor with choir and an eminent preacher will have charge of the services. Tickets for sale at 43 box seats \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50, \$1, at the main office of Central Opera House, daily from 7 to 9 a. m., and from 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays all day.

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WANTS.

WANTED - THE CONGREGATION Beth Eshdom of Brooklyn (moderate reform) desires to engage a cantor; candidates must have all qualifications to conduct musical service with choir; no traveling expenses allowed and references required. Apply by letter only, to HENRY BLACH, President, 396 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

For less than it would cost to reproduce, a small church, east side, north of 86th street. Particulars of Wm. S. Anderson & Co., 3d Ave., corner 72d St.

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Back-parlor, furnished, also large and small room, on second floor, with strict kosher board in a private family.

FOR SALE.

A family plot, Cypress Hills Cemetery. Address W. J. S., care of Hebrew Standard.

MARRIED MAN, 35, SPEAKS GERMAN only, wishes a position as porter of any kind of work. Apply OARNSTEIN, 34 Delancey Street.

POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER.

A German lady (middle-aged) would like position as housekeeper or any place of trust; best of references given. Address A. B., this office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, PARTNERS

in business, having several stores about 300 miles from New York, are matrimonially inclined and would like to form the acquaintance of some refined Jewish young ladies (sisters preferred) in good circumstances and of good families. References exchanged. For particulars address S. M. G., Hebrew Standard.

WANTED-PARTIES SENDING THEIR

children to New York to attend public schools are offered an excellent home combined with instruction in Hebrew, German and other branches, as well as preparing for Bar-Mitzvah, assistance in school lessons and a proper training. Terms moderate and references of the highest standing. S. H. KLEINFELD, 184 East 75th St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPERS BEWARE! THE

steady success of the Manhattan House Cleaning Bureau has caused many incompetent persons to start a similar cleaning establishment, imitating our mode of advertisement. Therefore, should you wish any cleaning done, be sure to send direct to the Manhattan House Cleaning Bureau, the only reliable establishment of its kind in the city. JAMES E. GARNER, Proprietor, 143 West 26th St. Please mention The Hebrew Standard.

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plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery for sale - at once - in the grounds of 44th Street Synagogue. Address A. B., care Hebrew Standard.

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a German congregation. Address M. MOSES, 23 Ave. D.

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man. I have to leave for Germany, and have to sell my good paying delicatessen and grocery store, located in good Jewish neighborhood. Very cheap. Apply 453 East Houston street.

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Libraries.

Aguilar, 58th street and Lexington avenue and 206 East Broadway. Maimonides, 57th street and 3rd avenue.

Clubs.

Felicia, 60th street and Lexington avenue, Fidelio 59th street between 4th and Lexington avenue. Freundschaft, 72nd street and Lexington avenue. Harmonie, 42nd street between 5th and 6th avenues. Metropolitan 853 5th avenue. Progress, 63rd street and 5th avenue. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 58th street and Lexington avenue.

Communal Institutions.

Ahawath Chesed Sisterhood, 71 E. 3d St. Beth-El Society of Personal Service, 1171 2nd avenue. Beth Israel Hospital, 196 East Broadway. Down-town Hebrew Ladies Relief Association, 206 East Broadway. Down-town Sabbath School Association, 206 East Broadway. Dorech Emuno Free Burial Fund, 17 East 16th street. Emma Lazarus Club for Working Girls, 58 St. Mark's Place. Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service, 159 East 74th street. Hebrew Relief Society, 7 West 19th street. Hebrew Benevolent Aid Society, 58 St. Mark's Place. Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, 58 St. Marks Place. Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society, 15 State street. Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, Secretary, 232 E. 52nd street. Home for Aged and Infirm, Yonkers, N. Y. Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 152d street and Boulevard. Hebrew Free School Association, 624 East 5th street, 206 East Broadway, 244 East 52nd street. Hebrew Sanitary Relief Society Secretary, 103 W. 55th street. Hachnosath Orchim Association, 210 Madison street. Hungarian Association of the city of New York, 255 East 3rd street. Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Assylum Society, Amsterdam avenue and 138th street. Hebrew Sanitarium, 124 East 14th street. Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant street. Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 105th street between 9th and 10th avenues. Jewish Theological Seminary, 736 Lexington Avenue. Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Congregation Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d Street. Ladies Bikur Cholim Society, 7 East Broadway. Ladies Fuel and Aid Society, 199 Henry street. Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society of Yorkville, meets every second and fourth Wednesday

day afternoons at Gates of Hope Hall, 115 E. 86th Street. Ladies Deborah Nursery and Child's Protective, 95 East Broadway and 423 East 83rd street, 83 Henry street. Ladies Hebrew Lying in Society 58 St. Mark's Place. Lebanon Hospital, Westchester Avenue and 150th Street. Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, 138th street and Boulevard. Mount Sinai Hospital, 66th street and Lexington Avenue. Rodof Scholem Sisterhood, 63d Street and Lexington Avenue. Training School for Nurses, 149 East 67th street. United Hebrew Charities, 58 St. Marks Place. Young Ladies Charitable Aid Society, 55th street and 3rd avenue. Young Ladies Charitable Sewing Society, 110 West 42nd street. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 721 Lexington avenue and 206 East Broadway. Young Womans Hebrew Association, 721 Lexington avenue and 206 East Broadway.

Benefit Organizations.

Chebra Hased Veamat, office, 19th street Synagogue. Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, Office, 85 William street. Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Office, of Grand Lodge, No. 1, 57th street and 3rd avenue. Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Office of Grand Lodge, 27 Second avenue. Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, Office of Grand Secretary, 25 Second avenue. Mutual Benefit and Burial Society, Office 44th street Synagogue. Order Keshet Shel Barzel, Office of the Grand Lodge, Pythagoras Hall, 134 Canal street.

GASTRIC JUICE.

Thinnest and clearest of "clear soups" are now very much in order. The introduction of grated pineapple into cake is voted a great success. A new name at the clubs for Welsh rabbit, or rarebit, is "Cardiff hare." Lettuce as a cure for insomnia is more and more favored by the doctors. A good appetizer for persons with healthy appetites is a banana thinly sliced and sprinkled with pepper and salt.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Pinks and carnations should have slender stakes to support them. It is said that the violet is conventional; the only flower that can be worn in mourning. A curious tree growth is noted near Ellenville, N. Y., where a hemlock and an oak have become perfectly joined at a height of about 10 feet. The water lily is largely used in some parts of India as food. The fruit of some species that grow plentifully in the lakes of Cashmere is rich in starch and has much the flavor of a chestnut. Give each pansy plant plenty of room—not less than a foot of space—and make the ground very rich. If the flowers are plucked as fast as they appear and the plants are prevented from forming seed, they will produce flowers the whole summer.

EDUCATIONAL ECHOES.

Columbia college promises soon to become the home of the free scholarship. The main building of the state university of Missouri at Columbia, which is to replace the burned edifice, will cost about \$250,000. William Royall Tyler has been appointed master of Adams academy at Quincy, Mass., to succeed Congressman Elect William Everett, resigned. Miss Edith J. Claypole, after a year's work in the laboratories of Professors Wilder, Gage and Comstock, has been recommended for the degree of master of science "with the highest distinction."

The plain living which conduces to high thinking in the schools of Paris is of this order: A cup of coffee and a roll for breakfast; a slice of ham and a cake for lunch; a bowl of bread and milk for supper.

THE JEWEL CASKET.

An oblong box of perforated silver gilt has fine chains depending from the sides. A new souvenir spoon has a portrait of Mrs. Cleveland in the bowl and the White House perched on the handle. The large round scent jars intended for rooms have large bits of carnelian and transparent quartz set in the covers. There seems to be a fancy for tame forms in jewelry. Some wide silver bracelets have pendant chains and bolts at the clasps. Loose chain bracelets made of odd shaped beads connected by a few links of gold are among the prettiest fancies of the season. Charming receptacles for face powder are graceful low vase forms expanding into perforated silver edges as delicate as lace work. The bowl is very shallow and just large enough to hold a large powder puff. Jewelers' Circular.

Advertise in The Hebrew Standard.

FIN, FEATHER AND FUR.

The mocking bird, like the bull, hates red. The reason pigs are proof against snake bite is that the poison rarely, if ever, reaches the circulatory system owing to the fat carried by the pig. The arctic whale never migrates to the southward, as most species of whales do, because of its inability to live in the heated waters of the southern seas. One species of beetle is known as the "sexton," or "gravedigger," because they bury or attempt to bury all dead animals, large or small, with which they come in contact. A horse can draw on the worst road four times as much as he can carry on his back. On a good macadamized road he can draw 10 times, on a plank road 25 times and on a street railway 58 times as much.

FIGS AND THISTLES.

A shiftless man loves to talk about his bad luck. Nobody looks for fruit on a tree that is covered with thorns. Joy that isn't shared with somebody else soon becomes moldy. Grateful content is the best sauce that was ever served with any dinner. If grumbling could be exchanged for gold, how many of us would soon be rich! Every man will die disappointed who does nothing to make the world brighter and better. When parents spoil their children by overindulgence, the devil's work in that home is made much easier.—Ram's Horn.

WHITE CITY WAIFS.

Thirty boilers operate Machinery building. The Kentucky home at the fair contains one of the rifles used by Daniel Boone and one of the hunting knives he left. A 30,000 pound block of salt, hollowed out and lit inside with incandescent lights, is one of the curiosities of the World's fair. A display in the Woman's building consists of 17 French dolls attired in costumes representing the various styles of dress in American history dating from 1563. The gown of each doll was made under the direction of two well-known New York society women.

NATURAL PHENOMENA.

In the Henry mountains in southern Utah is a mound covered with giant crystals. Perfect prisms of selenite 5 feet long are found there. Mount Kinseo, which rises precipitously 500 feet out of Mooshead lake, Maine, is wholly composed of hornstone and is the largest mass of that mineral in the known world. One of the most singular products of Hawaii is a vitreous lava known as "Pele's hair." It is a silky, filamentous substance, olive green, soft, but very brittle. It is produced by the wind catching the fiery spray thrown up from the great crater of Kilauea. The name of Gay head, applied to a famous promontory of the Massachusetts coast, means exactly what it seems to mean and is peculiarly appropriate. The headland, as seen from the sea, is gay with many colors running in strata, the result of chemical qualities in the earth of the cliff.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

A gentleman speaking through the telephone during a recent thunderstorm in London was flung violently across the room. Tesla, the electrician, thinks he has evolved the problem of transmitting electricity to a distance with little loss of power. An automatic electric music leaf turner is about to be put upon the market. It can be easily attached to any piano music rack and is operated by touching a button with the foot. A German scholar, Professor Braun, has discovered that if a spiral of wire be elongated mechanically a current will be produced in it. The creation of the current is not due to magnetic or thermoelectric effects, but is based upon the fact that the bending of a wire generates a current in it.

Sorrow.

There's grief upon the small boy's brow, The weather he's berating, It's most too cool for swimming now And quite too warm for skating. —Washington Star.

No Time to Lose.

Judge—What is your age? Female witness hesitates. Judge—Don't hesitate in answering the question. The longer you hesitate the older you'll be.—Waif.

A Setback.

Fresh Drummer (in suburban waiting room)—Fine day, miss. Beg pardon, but is my cigar offensive to you? Miss Rural—No. Not in comparison.—Truth.

The Trouble.

Poor Smith's couldn't join the club; His scutcheon had a blot, His father was a gentleman; But, oh! his ma was not.

ST LORENZ APARTMENT HOTEL,

East Seventy-Second Street.



A FEW desirable suites open in this newest of modern family hotels, where those desiring to escape the annoyance of housekeeping and servants can have all the comforts of hotel life with the privacy of home. Suites of rooms, for small or large families, unfur-

nished and rented by the year, with electric lights, steam heat all night, elevators, superior cuisine and dining rooms on the top floor. The management take pleasure in having permission to refer to any of the guests now residing in the house.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BARNARD, MARGARET M.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margaret M. Barnard, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, next. Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1893. UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, C. T. A. Administrator.

GEORGE WELWOOD MURRAY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 15 Wall st., New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Christian Koch or Cook, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 New Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of December next. Dated New York, the 25th day of May, 1893. HERMANN A. BOLTE, William Steeeken, Executor. HERMANN A. BOLTE, Counselor at Law, 120 Chambers street, cor. Park row, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL M. DEVORE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 47 Leonard street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of December next. Dated New York, the ninth day of June, 1893. CHARLES DEVORE, Executor. CLARK B. AUGUSTINE, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAPHAEL LEHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 483 East Houston street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of December next. Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1893. SAMUEL LEHMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of June, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Meyer Libman, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they file their claims to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Meyer Libman, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 177, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September, 1893. Dated New York, June 23, 1893. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Assignee. DAVID LEVENTRITT, Atty for Assignee, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.

KROKER, RACHEL.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RACHEL KROOKS, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, 1894, next. Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1893. BENJAMIN KROOKS, SAMUEL KROOKS, Executors. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executors, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

LAIMBEER, WILLIAM E. LAIMBEER, MARIA Josephine, Individually and as executrix.—IN PURSUANCE of orders of Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William E. Laimbeer, and also against Maria Josephine Laimbeer, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of said William E. Laimbeer, both late of the City, County and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Bliss & Schley, 160 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 16th day of February, 1894. Dated New York, August 3d, 1893. BENJAMIN C. HARDENBROOK, JOSEPHINE L. DE FOREST, Executors of Maria Josephine Laimbeer. Bliss & Schley, Attorneys for Executors, 160 Broadway, New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC MAYER, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry M. Powell, No. 51 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1893. MORRIS MAYER, Administrator. HENRY M. POWELL, Attorney for Administrator, No. 51 Maiden Lane, New York City.

EMMA PRETZFELD, Executrix; SIMON PRETZFELD and ISAAC N. HEIDELBERG, Executors. WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, New York City.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Ernst Frederick Roedder, plaintiff, against Johanna Dorothea Roedder, defendant—Summons. Action for divorce.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated May 20th, 1893. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Postoffice address, and office, No. 74 Broadway, New York City. New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Joseph E. Daly, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Frederick C. Puls, lately doing business, in the City of New York, under the firm name of Fred C. Puls & Co., that they are requested to present their claims with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Frederick C. Puls, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, on or before the 5th day of December, 1893. Dated New York, September 14th, 1893. HERMAN CANTOR, Assignee. BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attys for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC MAYER, late of the city of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry M. Powell, No. 51 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1893. MORRIS MAYER, Administrator. HENRY M. POWELL, Attorney for Administrator, No. 51 Maiden Lane, New York City.

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VASSALS OF VENUS.

Silas C. Herring, the safe man, began clerking in Albany at 17 in a homespun suit.

Oscar Wilde is reported to have grown very big and fat and untidy as to appearance.

William B. Hornblower says that he owes his success in life to his habit of taking advantage of every opportunity that offered.

Succi, the faster, is insane and is now in an asylum near Paris. His delusion has taken the form of a belief that he is Caesar and Napoleon in one.

Joseph Pulitzer has purchased the Cunningham estate on Bay Shore harbor, Mount Desert, containing seven acres, and will build a handsome cottage on it.

Mr. Eugene Higgins is the richest bachelor in New York. He is said to be worth \$20,000,000, and Ward McAllister says he is probably the most luxurious unmarried man in America.

Alvinza Haywood, the retired San Francisco millionaire, was in youth a farmer's "bound boy" in northern New York and received, at 21, \$100 and a "freedom suit" as his start in life.

The sole survivor of General Fremont's famous exploring battalion is General W. F. Swasey, who was a boy clerk at Sutter's Fort in 1845, and was the youngest officer on General Fremont's staff.

M. Vuillod, the "cannon man," who gained celebrity in Paris and elsewhere by catching cannon balls as they were discharged at him from a large gun, is one of the deputies elected to the new chamber.

Daniel de Foe's great-grandson has been discovered on the roll of the Chalmers union in Essex as an outdoor pauper. He is 70 years old, has fits, is partly paralyzed and has an income of 76 cents weekly.

Ex-Comptroller A. Barton Hepburn, one of the ablest financiers of the country, was a barefooted country boy in the Adirondacks, who gained a little education by privation and hardship, and began life as a teacher.

Captain Francis Martin of Detroit is the oldest commissioned officer in the United States revenue marine service. He is in his ninety-fourth year, and as there is no retired list in the service is still on the active list.

Dr. Frederick Andros of Mitchell, S. D., claims to be the first authorized practitioner of medicine not only in Dubuque, Ia., but also in the immense region west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific and north of the Missouri river.

Judge Robert S. Hefflin of Alabama, who served in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, boasts that his expenses during the 13 months of his two terms were not over \$39 a month, and that he returned to his home with \$9,600 out of his two years' salary.

The richest man in the island of St. Christopher is Joaquin Farara, who went there at barefooted Portuguese boy of 16 and began working for a shilling a day. Now he is 61 years old and owns \$1,000,000 worth of real estate on the island. It is said that he can neither read nor write.

Lord Rothschild sets an example to less fortunate financiers in business regularity. He most frequently travels to town by the train, leaving Tring at 8:43 in the morning, is at Euston at 9:35 and thus reaches his desk comfortably by 10. He is therefore breakfasting quite as early as the majority of his clerks.

THE ELECTRICIAN.

An electric cloth cutter has been put on the market which can be operated for 3 cents an hour, and do the work of eight men.

A western electrician has invented a system of supplying electricity to cars run by the overhead trolley system or by underground conduit, which he claims will do a great deal to prevent waste and insure safety.

The plans of Mr. Munro, C. E., for opening and closing the lock gates of canals by electricity have been practically tried, and proved successful. The gates were easily closed or opened by the motors in about one minute.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson of London, in his address before the World's fair electrical congress, asserted, with the calm confidence of the man of science, that "the means for attaining ocean telephony are within our grasp."

THE ADMIRAL.

The annual evolutions of the German army were this year on an unusually grand scale.

There are 43 veterans living in Prussia who took part in the expedition against Napoleon 80 years ago. The oldest of them is 107.

The new magazine rifle for our navy is to have even a smaller bore than the Kirag-Jorgensen, which is to be given the army. Secretary Herbert will adopt the smallest caliber in use by any foreign power—that is, .234 inch.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no mast or sails and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.

THE BEADLE OBJECTED.

By Pluck and Persistency the American Woman Gained Her Point.

An American woman who has made many trips abroad and studied in different European capitals was relating her experiences.

"It was in Paris," she said, "that I made the boldest experiment I ever attempted and had the most signal success. I had been spending the summer in Switzerland, studying certain branches of philosophy in which I was interested, and had come up to Paris with a view to pressing my work still further. I had, even beyond the Alps, been regarding with a jealous eye the Sorbonne and had tried to lay my plans to gain entrance to the famous lectures which were given in its old halls. There was to be one course in philosophy which dovetailed perfectly with my needs, and I made up my mind that if persistence or diplomacy, or both, could gain me admittance to those lectures nothing short of an interposition of Providence could keep me away.

Of course I knew that women were not admitted. I knew, too, that French gallantry is a trait much circumscribed in its exercise. The only thing I had to help me in the carrying out of my plan was a letter from my professor in Switzerland addressed to a certain man of letters in Paris. I lost no time after my arrival in going to present this letter, but the man of learning was out of the city, would not return soon, and in the meantime the lectures were going on. I turned the matter over in my mind that night, and as the result of my meditations took my way to the Sorbonne the following day at the hour appointed for the lecture.

"By inquiry outside I found the students' entrance, and as I was a trifle late made my way in without exciting any attention. The lecture room was amphitheaterlike, the benches (they had no backs) rising in tiers from the speaker's platform. I entered at the back of these tiers and looked about me. Not an aisle was there in the hall. The way the front seats were reached was by stepping down from one tier of benches to another. I was out of range of good hearing, so there was nothing for me to do but pick my way over those benches to a seat near the front."

The narrator paused and drew a deep breath. She was so low voiced that her listeners had drawn close to her in order to hear her, and she was as sweet and womanly and gentle in all things else as she was in voice.

"Well," she laughed a little and twisted her handkerchief as if even the recollection was a trifle embarrassing. "I sat down and took out my notebook and pencil and began taking notes, but I was conscious that several hundred pairs of curious eyes, all masculine, were fixed upon me. I didn't hear the lecturer very distinctly because there was such a ringing in my ears, but I made a good pretense of taking notes and thought the shock would wear off directly. But suddenly I became conscious of something red and brown and big beside me. I looked around, and there stood the beadle, the very angriest beadle you ever saw. His face was redder than the facings on his gorgeous coat, and the hand that held his tall stick fairly shook with repressed excitement.

"You must leave here, mademoiselle," he said in French.

"I tried to look calm and asked why I must go. The beadle got a shade redder and trembled a little more violently.

"Ladies are not allowed here," he whispered. Such a loud whisper too!

"But," I said, "I wish very much to hear these lectures. I will disturb no one."

"You cannot stay! You cannot stay!" said the beadle. "Ladies never come here, I tell you. Never!"

"Well," of course, I had to go. I climbed up the benches, with the gorgeous beadle beside me and the eyes of every man in the hall on me, and took my departure. But I was not yet defeated. That night I wrote to the minister of public instruction, stated the case and told him what I desired. The next day a letter came giving me permission to attend the lecture, and the second day from my humiliating ejection from the students' benches I was seated on the professors' platform, and there I had my place throughout the course.

The beadle? Oh, you never say so much disapproval expressed in a human countenance as appeared in the beadle's whenever he looked at me. But I gained an entrance to the Sorbonne when no other woman had, so I could afford to smile even when the beadle frowned."—New York Sun.

Subscribe for the Hebrew Standard.

MASTERS OF MARS.

Mrs. Margaret Sangster, the editor of Harper's Bazar, is entitled to write A. M. after her name.

Belva Lockwood confesses to 63 years of age. She was born in New York, taught school at 14 and was married at 18.

Georgia Cayvan, the actress, has a fad for collecting fancy pins. She has some that were made in the time of Queen Bess.

Miss Anna Gould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, goes in for physical culture. She is a member of the New York Berkeley Ladies' Athletic club.

Mrs. Frank Leslie recently responded to the query, "If not yourself, who would you rather be?" "I would rather be nothing than to be any one else."

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt never looks as well as when in full dress and sparkling with diamonds, as her features are small and she is somewhat of the brunette type.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history at Vassar, is tall and slender, with brown hair brushed abruptly back from a finely featured face of unusual strength and sweetness.

Mrs. Leland Stanford's family allowance from Senator Stanford's estate has been increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per month on her representation that \$5,000 per month was inadequate.

The oldest postmaster will please stand aside a moment to allow the presentation of the oldest postmistress—in point of service—Miss Martha E. Stone of Oxford, Mass., who received her commission April 27, 1857.

Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore, the daughter of one railroad prince, the sister of another, the possessor of about \$20,000,000 and a wide knowledge of railroads, is a middle aged woman, pale and pretty, with a gentle waist and an exquisitely feminine memory.

Atlanta was until 46 years ago known as Marthasville, and the city was incorporated under that name in honor of Miss Martha Atlanta Lumpkin, the youngest daughter of Governor Lumpkin, who is still living at the age of 86 years near Athens, Ga., being now Mrs. Martha Campton.

Mme. Gabriela de Matos, a woman of 31, with large blue eyes and blond hair, who sold her cattle at the outbreak of the revol in Rio Grande do Sul, is a conspicuous and influential figure in that revolution. She regards herself and is widely regarded as another Joan of Arc.

Mrs. Rosenberg is one of the most remarkable women in the United States treasury department. She is a pleasant faced matronly woman of 53 years and has drawn a salary from the government for over 30 years, having been appointed by President Lincoln when but 23 years old. Her work is to identify the fragments of burned money sent in for redemption.

MISTAKES OF HISTORIANS.

Blondel, the harper, did not discover the prison of King Richard. Richard paid his ransom, and the receipt for it is among the Austrian archives.

Cæsar did not cross the Rubicon. It lay on the opposite side of the Italian peninsula from the point where he left his own possessions and entered Italy.

William Rufus was not accidentally shot by an arrow from the bow of Walter Tyrrel. He was assassinated. His body, when found, bore the marks of three or four sword thrusts.

The story of the invention of malleable glass by a Roman glass worker in the time of Tiberius and of his being put to death by the emperor was a sheer fabrication. No such glass was ever invented.

Vinegar will not split rocks, so Hannibal could not thus have made his way through the Alps. Nor will it dissolve pearls, so that the story of Cleopatra drinking pearls melted in vinegar must have been a fiction.

Sappho, the poetess, was not a wanton beauty, nor did she throw herself from the Leucadian cliff to be cured of an unworthy love. The latest investigations prove her a respectable married woman with a large family, whom she raised with as much care as a Greek matron usually gave her children.

Mary Stuart of Scotland was not a beauty. She had cross eyes, and to save the trouble of having her hair dressed cut it off close to her head and wore a wig. When after her death the executioner lifted her head to show it to the people, the wig came off and showed a close cropped skull covered with gray hair.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SIMPLE SALVE.

Hairbrushes should be washed once a week to keep them in a healthful condition.

Next to sleep there is nothing more restful than a bath when the body and mind are fatigued.

Soot applied to a fresh cut or wound will stop the flow of blood and abate the pain at the same time.

Bites of gnats, fleas, mosquitoes, flies, etc., may be avoided by sponging the face and hands with elder flower water.

A French physician has obtained good results in dressing burns with milk. Compresses are soaked with milk and laid on the burn, to be renewed night and morning.

JEWISH CALENDAR FOR 1893.

New Year, 5654.....Monday, Sept. 11.
Fast of Gedalyah.....Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Day of Atonement.....Wednesday, Sept. 20.
Succoth.....Monday, Sept. 25.
Hoshannah Rabbah.....Sunday, Oct. 1.
Shemini Atzereth.....Monday, Oct. 2.
Simchath Torah.....Tuesday, Oct. 2.
New Moon, Cheshev.....Wednesday, Oct. 11.
New Moon, Kislev.....Friday, Nov. 10.
Chanuka, First Day.....Monday, Dec. 4.
New Moon, Tebeth.....Sunday, Dec. 10.
Fast of Tebeth.....Tuesday, Dec. 13.

1894.

New Moon, Shebat.....Monday, Jan. 8.
New Moon, Adar.....Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Rishon.....Wednesday, Feb. 7.
New Moon, Adar.....Wednesday, Feb. 7.
Shenes.....Friday, Mar. 9.
Fast of Esther.....Wednesday, Mar. 21.
Purim.....Thursday, Mar. 22.
New Moon, Nissan.....Saturday, April 7.
Passover, First Day.....Saturday, April 7.
Passover, Seventh Day.....Friday, April 27.
New Moon, Iyar.....Monday, May 7.
33d Day of Omer.....Thursday, May 24.
New Moon, Sivan.....Tuesday, June 5.
Feast of Weeks.....Sunday, June 10.
New Moon, Tamuz.....Thursday, July 5.
Fast of Tamuz.....Sunday, July 22.
New Moon, Ab.....Friday, Aug. 2.
Fast of Ab.....Sunday, Aug. 12.
New Moon, Ellul.....Sunday, Sept. 2.
New Year, 5655.....Monday, Oct. 1.

*The day previous is also observed as New Moon.

Are any of the new-fangled washing compounds as good as the old fashioned soap? Dobbins' Electric Soap has been sold every day since 1869, and is to-day exactly the same in quality as then. It never varies, and is always the best. Do your clothes last as they used to? If not, then you are not using Dobbins' Electric. That is sure. And, if not, wouldn't it pay you to use it, and save clothes? You are the judge. After it has been used and praised by a whole generation of women, it surely is not a new-fangled humbug, that it would be risky to try. Nor is it an

IMITATION of anything else. It stands on its own merits, unapproached and unapproachable, as to purity, quality, and economy. Be sure and get the genuine, Dobbins' Electric Soap. Our name on every wrapper. Your grocer has it or will get it.

DOBBINS SOAP MFG CO., Successors to J. L. Cragin & Co., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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B. McKEON, PLUMBER, GAS FITTER

Tin and Sheet Iron Worker, 825 SIXTH AVENUE, Bet. 46th and 47th Streets, NEW YORK

Estimates cheerfully furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to.

JOSIAH S. LINDSAY,

Plumber and Gasfitter

No. 391 4th AVENUE,

Bet. 27th & 28th Streets, NEW YORK.

Sanitary Examination of Dwellings, City or Country.

OLD PLUMBING TESTED.

Prompt, Personal attention given to all orders.

FURNACES AND RANGES.

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FURNACES, RANGES, HEATERS,

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Furnaces and Ranges Repaired, Set and Cleaned.

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Estimates of all kinds of Tin Smith work furnished. All work promptly attended to and thoroughly done.

AVOID THE KNIFE. SAFE AND SURE CURE FOR PILES, FISTULA, ITCHING, FISSURE, &c. NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS. Superbly Illustrated Book on Piles sent Free. DR. A. B. JAMISON, 37 W. 26th Street, N.Y. City.

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BERTHOLD ROUBICEK, APOTHECARY, 2343 EIGHTH AVE., Bet. 125th and 126th Streets, NEW YORK.

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IN THE THEATRES.

Mr. Marcus J. Jacobs, whose portrait adorns these columns, is the oldest son of H. R. Jacobs, the popular and enterprising theatrical manager. It is rarely that the elder Mr. Jacobs is in the city in consequence of which Mr. Marcus has the full management of all his father's interests, more especially the commodious theatre at Third street and Third-avenue. Mr. Marcus Jacobs is but 25 years of age, and therefore claims the proud distinction of being the youngest theatrical manager in the country. Although his time is much taken up with business cares he can often be seen driving up the road behind his two pet horses, which were presented to him by his father, and of which he is very fond. He also finds much enjoyment with dogs, of which he has a kennel, containing some of the finest specimens in the city. He is a member of eight organizations, and holds office in all of them, which readily shows his popularity. His clean-shaven face gives him a clerical appearance. If perchance the doings of his subordinates should make him angry you would find his next moments so pleasant and his face in smiles, as if nothing had happened to ruffle his feelings. He is always accessible and will attentively listen to friend or stranger before giving his answer. Mr. Jacobs is a lover of books and is master of four languages. That he will some day make his mark in the theatrical profession is needless to say, as that time has already come.

Rice's "1492" at Palmer's Theatre has not only continued, but increased, its popularity. The immense house is crowded at every performance, and the "standing room only" sign is displayed nightly. John Peachey, the English tenor, who is now Columbus, has a voice as luscious as his name, and acts with dignity and grace. Richard Harlow's impersonation of Queen Isabella delights the women as much as it amuses the men. You hear such whispered remarks as, "He is the handsomest woman I ever saw!" and "I can't believe that she is really a man!" Theresa Vaughn is repeatedly encored for her street songs. All the specialties are clever, but those of Walter Jones in the strongly contrasted parts of King Ferdinand and Charles Tatters lead the laughter and applause. The extravaganza is so varied in its attractions that everybody finds something amusing and interesting. It passes rapidly from grave to gay; from spectacle to burlesque, from poetry to fun, from pretty music to pretty pictures; from ballads to ballets, from Spain to New York, from ancient history to news-boy, and from the Atlantic to the Chicago Fair, and is always bright, pleasant and up to the latest date. The originator of this style of extravaganza, Mr. Rice, has surpassed himself, as he had previously surpassed all competitors, in the organization of his surprise party, which is full of enjoyable surprises.

The dramatic novelty of the past week was the first production in this country of the comedy, "Charley's Aunt," which Manager Charles Frohman presented at the Standard Theatre Monday evening with a cast of American and English actors, including W. J. Ferguson, Frank Burbuck, Percy Lyndal, Henry Woodruff, Etienne Geradot, Harry Lillford, Charles Henderson, Ellie Wilton, Hattie Harvey, Nannette Comstock, Jessie D. Busley. The hit of the evening was made by Mr. Etienne Geradot as the aunt. The rest of the company is fully up to the "Frohman" standard, and "Charley's



MARCUS J. JACOBS.

Aunt" will no doubt have a long and prosperous run.

"Liberty Hall" entered upon the third month of its artistic and financial success Monday evening, at the Empire Theatre, where large and fashionable audiences have witnessed the evening and matinee performances to such an extent that extra matinees are now given Wednesday afternoons. "Liberty Hall" will continue at the Empire until the latter part of October, when the regular stock season begins. The first play to be given by the stock company will be "The Younger Son," by David Belasco. This will be followed by plays by other American and foreign authors. Oscar Wilde, who will shortly arrive in America, will write a local play for this company during his stay here.

John Drew's second starring season in "The Masked Ball" has been so successful that it has been decided to defer the production of any new play until Mr. Drew returns to this city in February. The coming week Mr. Drew appears in "The Masked Ball" in Indianapolis and Louisville for the first time.

One star is about as many as is usually in any company. Manager Proctor departs from the usual order of things by always having half a dozen or more in the long, uninterrupted programme presented at his 23d street house. The entertainment here begins promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and there is not a dull moment, an intermission or a second's unnecessary wait from the time the curtain rises until it descends on the last act, at 10.30 in the evening.

As the different road companies that started out with such brilliant prospects fall by the wayside, one by one they are gathered in by the enterprising manager of this house and offered to the patrons much the same as a dry goods dealer offers his stock of a bankrupt Western concern. Next week the programme will be one of the strongest yet offered, and will be furnished by Mark Murphy, the smart little bit of a man, from "O'Dowd's Neighbors," the original Big Four, as the funny little folks; Joe Flynn, in peculiar originalities; Ella Wesper, the premier impersonator of eccentric swells; Billy Carter, short talks on timely topics, accompanied on the African harp; Kitty and Robert Emmet, in little bits of real life; the Edisons, instrumentalists extraordinary; De Bolein Bros. and Gillette, in classic acrobatic pictures; John and Mollie Saunders, singing character-change artists of life in our city; Morris' Pony Circus, wonderful illustrations of equine

intelligence; Louise Dempsey, vocally illustrating peculiar metropolitan types; Tambourine McCarty, juggler and spinner of tambourines; Florence Thropp, the dainty little toy soubrette; Ramza and Arno, original comic gymnasts; Annie Suits, serpentine dancer, vocal pictures of the period artistically drawn; the two Du Crows, flights through cloudland; Arman and Graefe, entertaining sketches; Blanche Sherwood, artistic songs and dances; Lizzie Lameroux, the unique entertainer, and others.

"The Idea" finishes its stay at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night, and Monday evening Joseph Arthur's new play, entitled, "The Cornercracker," steps in. Mr. Arthur is well known as the author of the "Still Alarm" and "Blue Jeans," two of the most successful of American plays, but he says "The Cornercracker" will eclipse them both.

Harriet Vernon continues to be the star at Koster & Bial's music hall. The rest of the programme contains many bright lights and is well appreciated by the many patrons of this resort. Next week the newcomers will be Evans and Luxmore.

"Comrades," the new musical comedy in which Helene Mora is starring, will evidently prove a money maker. It contains many funny songs, jokes, etc., just the sort that the Park's patrons are sure to appreciate.

"The Golden Wedding" has only one week more to remain at the Bijou, and those who have not seen it yet, had better do so. Dan Daly, George Fortesque, Elsie Adair and the Pepper Quartet are the recipients of much applause every night.

The only Tony Pastor and his company of vaudeville stars have been playing to big houses at the Columbus this week. Next week the attraction will be "The Power of the Press."

That a good attraction can fill a theatre even if it is in a poor theatrical location is being demonstrated nightly at Niblo's, where the clever Lilliputians are playing to crowded houses.

Hottum, the cannon-ball king, is retained at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum this week. In the theatre, the World's Fair Novelty Company.

Prof. Worth made a wise move when he instituted continuous performances in his cozy little theatre. The Donegan trio, Ed Rogars, Carlie Munroe, the Worrals and many other capable artists can be seen here.

W. J. S.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS:

Paquerette will return to Paris the last of August.

Frederick de Belleville has returned to New York much benefited in health by his trip to Europe.

The Kendals have engaged Cecil Morton Yorke and Annie Irish for their coming American tour.

George C. Jenks of Pittsburg is writing for James B. Mackie a new play, which is to be called "The Sideshow."

Marion Booth, the niece of Edwin Booth, will emerge from her retirement and appear in a new comedy the coming season, opening at Pittsburg Sept. 25.

Mrs. Harriet Holman, who was the first to organize a juvenile opera company in America, contemplates forming another to go on the road the coming season.

Manager T. Henry French has purchased the American rights to "A True Lover's Knot," Henry Pettitt's new melodrama recently produced at the London Adelphi.

Joseph P. Reynolds, the American representative of Mrs. Langtry, has received a cablegram from her directing him to book a tour for next season, beginning in New York city in October.

Charles Alfred Byrne, Louis Harrison and William Furst have disposed of their new comic opera, "Princess Nicotine," to John E. Henshaw and May Ten Broeck, who will produce it about Oct. 1.

"The Algerian" is the title of the new comic opera by Glen Mac Donough and Reginald DeKoven, in which J. M. Hill will star Marie Temple next season. It will be produced in Buffalo in September.

Augustus Thomas goes to Washington shortly to study the political life in the national capital, of which he will treat in the new play he is writing for production by Charles Frohman at the Empire theater, New York.

Lottie Collins' "Marguerite" is being pirated, as was her "Tara ra."

Thomas Q. Seabrooke and George W. Ledear have separated amicably.

Alice Gaillard has signed for "The Little Tycoon," in which she will play Hurricane.

E. A. Warren has completed arrangements for his starring tour in "Nobody's Claim."

Max Figman says that he is to star next season in a musical comedy that is being written for him.

Richard Carroll, William Blaisdell and W. G. Stewart will appear in support of Fay Templeton.

Mme. Herrmann, wife of Professor Herrmann, the magician, has been learning the intricacies of the serpentine dance.

The latest engagement, made by Abbey Schoeffel and Grau for the Metropolitan Opera company is Virginia Colombati.

The Lydia Yeaman-Titus company, which started out to present a farce comedy called "Ups and Downs" on tour, has collapsed.

Lucille Saunders has been engaged by Barnabee, Karl and Macdonald for the Bostonians. She is a contralto and has been singing in England.

Nellella Reed, a young Minnesota woman, who successfully played the Frenchwoman in "Hands Across the Sea" last season, is with "Milton Royle's Friends."

Sophie Albert, a young society woman of Chattanooga, made her debut on the professional stage in that city, playing Kate in "She Stoops to Conquer," with Wilfred Clarke and Beaumont Smith's company.

PEN, PENCIL AND BRUSH.

W. D. Howells was a printer in Ohio when a boy. He used to set 6,000 ems and then go fishing.

Thomas Hardy started in life as an architect, and the house in which he lives was built from his own designs.

The real name of the most distinguished Dutch novelist of his time, Maarten Maartens, is Van de Poorten Schwarz.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is now the oldest living man, conspicuously identified with literature. He was born in the same year as Tennyson, Darwin and Gladstone.

David, the artist, when not painting, amused himself by scraping an old fiddle, which he did abominably. He would insist on playing for every visitor and often exclaimed, "Oh, if I had only been born a violinist!"

Robert Louis Stevenson is said to be a most laborious writer. He rewrites his manuscript to such an extent that at the end of the day scarcely one of the original sentences remains unchanged. Occasionally he spends three weeks on a single chapter and then throws it away.

Mark Twain has returned from a long trip abroad looking far from well. His usually rosy complexion is colorless, and his face looks thin and sickly. To an interviewer who tried to get him to talk he said, "You can't interview me. I lost my voice while abroad." He has a cough and speaks with difficulty.

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THE PROPER CAPER.

Among the new winter fabrics are watered velvets.

Satin and velvet ribbons in two tones are set forth both for millinery and dress uses.

The most fashionable watered silk is the moire Francais, watered only in small lines or waves.

Bouquets of tiny roses are printed in clear or chine style on faille, taffeta and watered silks.

Tulle grecque is a new textile, plain or dotted, that appears prominently among ruches, boas and collarettes.

Short, full black ostrich plumes tipped with white, or vice versa, are seen upon many of the imported autumn hats.

Handsome visiting costumes of finest ladies' cloth in black are trimmed with bands of cream white bengaline or taffeta silk laid under elaborate arabesque passementeries of fine cut jet.

Mousquetaire glove gloves are once again shown, and new lines of Tanie gloves, saddle sewn, are being introduced in shades of green, russet and violet, which colors have never before been brought out in this class of goods.

Some of the stylish cloth jackets are finished with small Eton jacket fronts and full sleeves of velvet. A vivid shade of green cloth trimmed with black braiding and an edge of black fur forms one of the novel coats made by Pingat. The flaring cape collar is likewise adorned.

It is very fashionable to cut the back of the bodice without a single seam, the seaming being done on the glove fitting lining, but as this style tends greatly in appearance to shorten and broaden the figure only women, with long, slender waists should select this style of bodice.—New York Post.

THE MOVING WORLD.

False teeth are now made of paper and seem to be as strong as bone or ivory.

Aluminium plates are used in Germany to engrave and etch upon, and it is spoken of as a probable substitute for zinc and lithographic stones.

An ingenious instrument has been devised for rapidly obtaining the hour angles of the principal stars for the detection of compass errors and for general navigational uses.

An improvement in the manufacture of sheet iron, whereby the sheets are oxidized in the pack while red-hot by the penetration of a strong current of steam or water directed against the pack, is new.

A process of forming artificial whalebone from animal hair, consisting in subjecting the hair to a softening bath, then to a bath of acetic acid and finally placing the mass under great pressure, has been invented.

POWDER AND BALL.

The formation in European armies is the wo rank line introduced about 70 years ago.

A type of firearm has been invented in England by which compressed gas is utilized instead of powder as a propelling force.

Charles VIII of France was the father of modern artillery. He made the gun lighter and used horses instead of oxen to draw them.

The drill of the Roman soldier was exceedingly severe. It comprised not only the use of weapons, but running, jumping, limbing, wrestling, swimming, both naked and in full armor.

It is 50 years since the Prussian army adopted the present form of helmet, with a pike on top; since then it has been imitated the world over, and our national guard wears the same pattern.

WHITE CITY WAIFS.

Comparatively few children have attended the World's fair, despite the half rate admission.

The Anthropological building at the World's fair contains a composite statue showing the average physical development of 6,000 American college girls.

The Bethlehem Iron works is represented not only by enormous forgings of guns and steamships shafts, but by a model 90 lb high of the 1-0 ton hammer used in making these tremendous forgings.

Two Kentucky girls are running a booth at the Woman's building at the World's fair, where they receive votes for the most popular American flower. Corn is at present away in the lead, with the sunflower a close second.

PHILOSOPHICAL COGITATIONS.

Our faults attract more attention than our virtues.

It is hard to be a friend to a man who is enemy to himself.

A hypocrite is a man who, in trying to fool everybody else, only fools himself.

No man can do good as he has opportunity without enjoying the occupation.

The man who sits down to wait for something to turn up will need a cushion on his back.

It is the man who has to live on corn at home who finds the most fault with the pie when he travels.—Ram's Horn.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Found Wanting.

She had read the work of sages from before the middle ages
And had studied all the writings left from prehistoric times.
She would range from ancient Horace to the verse of William Morris,
While she pointed out the difference 'twixt the old and modern rhymes.

She discuss'd the moral hurt in those unhappy thoughts of Burton,
And for relaxation revel'd in the sketches of Mark Twain,
And she held that Aristotle was addicted to the bottle,
Or he never would have thought the things that fill'd his mighty brain.

Chaucer, Dante and old Gower she would pore on by the hour,
But in spite of all her learning I would not have her for my wife,
For, desiring once to serve her—this young latter-day Minerva—
I took her out to dinner, and she ate it with a knife.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

Another World's Fair Scheme.

"Of course, Mr. Oddman," said the city editor, "we will publish this obituary of yourself at the usual rates, along with the notice of your alleged death, but I can't quite see the object."

"My dear sir," interrupted the Chicagoan, "my wife has seven sisters, all with large families, and they all have passes over the railroads entering Chicago while the fair is open. I am going to send two marked copies of this notice to each one!"

—Truth.

Not a Faux Pas.

"I fear I have committed a faux pas," said the elegant young man, who had put his arm around the girl about the time her father opened the front door.

"Don't you worry about the faux pas," she exclaimed, with charming naivete. "It's the papa that you want to be looking out for," and the elegant young man did.—Detroit Free Press.

Didn't Like It.

She met twenty men at a summer resort. At a summer resort on the shore of the sea, And nineteen of these were enslaved by her charms.

And low to fair Adelaide bended the knee, But a cloud now hangs over her beautiful brow,
And pale are the cheeks that had bloomed like the rose;
Her soul is consumed with vexation—because One man of the twenty had failed to propose.

—New York Herald.

One Disadvantage.

"Johnny, would you like to be a missionary to the savages?"

"Sometimes I'd like to be a missionary, and sometimes I'd like to be a savage," replied the boy.

"Why?" was the astonished query.

"Well, you see, a missionary has to wear clothes in summer."—Washington Star.

Fully Illustrated.

Her father (coming suddenly into the room)—Eh, what is this?

Her lover—I was telling Miss Budd a story.

Her father—With your arm round her waist?

Her lover—Er—yes, sir. It was a love story.—Yankee Blade.

Epigram.

[A rhymers' apology for mashing a straw hat, the property of an unknown person.]

Oh, pray do not fret
At the sight of this mash,
For the bard feels regret
For a trespass so rash.
Strange quibbles of law
He never was pat in;
But this hat was straw,
And now it is sat in.

—Harper's Bazar.

An Acknowledgment.

Mrs. Plankington—Have you got another cook yet?

Mrs. Witherby—No. My husband is after one now.

Mrs. Plankington—This is his first attempt, is it not?

Mrs. Witherby—No. I was his first.—Detroit Free Press.

She Filled It.

"Miss Lovely," said he earnestly, "you have noticed these missing word contests, I know. Well, I have one that I want you to help me with. The sentence is, 'Will you be my ---?' Can you supply the missing word, dear one?"

"Yes," said she meaningly; "sister."—Truth.

Fortune's Reverses.

He got a tip about a mare
And thought that he would back her,
And now he wears no flannel coat,
But simply alapaca.

—Clothier and Furnisher.

Returned With Thanks.

Humorist—He cannot take a joke.

Humorist's Wife—Who?

Humorist—The editor.—Truth.

With Slight Variations.

The man who talked of summer heat indignantly, of old,
The same remarks will soon repeat concerning winter's cold.

—Washington Star.

A Ballad of the Brooklyn.

There was a tout* in our town
Who thought he** had a snap,
And backed the great Lamplighter
For to win the handicap.

He journeyed to Fort Erie
Across the river wet,
And bet and bet and bet and bet
And bet and bet and bet.

And when the race was over
He didn't weep—not him;
He simply doffed his garments
And repaired to take a swim.

All clouds have silver linings,
There's an end to the longest path;
He didn't win his money, but
He got a needed bath.

*For "tout" read "many touts."

**For "he" read "they" in each instance.

Note—This poem, while telling of plural experiences, is written in the singular number because "him" rhymes so beautifully with "swim."

—Buffalo Express.

A SMALL SERVICE.

He Tended the Baby, but She Wouldn't Leave the Bundles.

A man stood loafing idly in front of a crowded store where it was bargain day, when two women stopped before him. They were already so laden with bundles that it seemed impossible that they could carry any more. One woman was wheeling a baby carriage.

"There's that checked gingham," the man heard her say, "it's the prettiest I've seen yet for baby's Summer dresses."

"Well, let's go in."

"How can I take the carriage through that crowd? It's no use trying to get anything, if you've got to drag a baby around with you."

The man loafing at the door took his hands out of his pocket.

"Guess I might as well tend baby as do anything else," he drawled; "leave the baby with me and I'll take care of it while you shop."

The women both looked at him curiously, then the mother of the baby eyed the gingham in the window and that helped her to accept his offer.

"You can leave your bundles in the cab with the kid," said the man, as he took the tongue of the perambulator and began to wheel the baby back and forth.

But neither of the women relinquished a single bundle. Indeed, the mother of the youngster at once took every package out of the little carriage and added it to the mass in her arms.

The man smiled grimly as he heard her say to her friend:

"He won't be likely to steal the baby, but I won't take any chances with the dry goods, would you?"

"No, indeed."

They were in the store a long time when they at last came out it was with a rush, as if they feared to find their most valuable possession gone. But no, it was laughing and smiling into the face of its male nurse, who was making all kinds of comic gestures to amuse it.

"Thank you ever so much," said the mother of the baby, fumbling in her pocket-book, "it's worth a quarter."

"Never mind that," said the man; "did you get the gingham?"

While the two stared open-mouthed at his presumption a carriage drove up, some ladies called to him, and, touching his hat to the two astonished shoppers, Col. — disappeared into his own equipage, having just done one of the odd things he is famous for doing and been of service at the same time.—Detroit Free Press.

A Hooster View.

In view of all the roastings
That he now is going through,
We would ask of Mr. Aligeld,
"Is it hot enough for you?"

—Indianapolis Journal.

When the Weather Bureau says "a frost is due to-night" it should explain that all frost is simply frozen dew.—New Orleans Picayune.

Maude—Mamma, what is a stag party? Mrs. Veni-A party where a lot of men get together and stagnate for the lack of ladies, dear.—Oakland Echoes.

How robbery does masquerade these days! This time it is "a discrepancy."—Boston Herald.

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On its buffet cars last year the Pullman company served 4,500,000 meals.

The Burlington bridge across the Missouri at Bellefontaine bluffs will be completed in November.

The French government proposes to impose fines upon railway companies for trains that are run behind schedule time.

It is stated that a railway train traveling at the rate of 100 miles an hour could not be pulled up in a distance less than two miles.

There is an engineer on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad who says he can make his engine get such a move on that she jumps over the shaky bridges without touching them.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street viaduct approach to the New York Central bridge over the Harlem river has been completed as regards the iron work. The work has been under way for over two years.

EDUCATIONAL ECHOES.

The first normal school was opened in Paris in 1795.

The oldest German university is that of Heidelberg, founded in 1386.

Pupil teachers in British board schools earn at first 2 to 4 shillings a week.

A technical school is to be established at Osaka, Japan, for the training of youths in various handicrafts.

There are 185 male teachers in the public schools of Boston and 1,372 women. The average salary of the former is \$246.06 per month and of the latter \$70.69.

George C. Chase, Bates college's newly elected president, may be said to have worked his passage. He has raised about \$140,000 for the benefit of the institution.

LEGAL NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE COURT OF Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New York, held at the Chamber thereof, at the Court House in the City of New York, this 25th day of September, 1893.—Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of Morris Henry Bernard for permission for change of name.—Upon reading and filing the petition of Morris Henry Bernard, dated September 23rd, 1893, praying for leave to assume the name of Henry Morris in place of his present name, and a motion of Simon Sultan, counsel for said petitioner, and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed:

It is hereby ordered that the said Morris Henry Bernard be and she is hereby authorized to assume the name of Henry Morris in place of his present name on the 1st day of November, 1893, upon his complying with the provisions of section 2,415 of the Code of Civil Procedure, viz.: That they cause a copy of this order to be published within ten days after this order is made in the Hebrew Standard, a newspaper published in the City and County of New York, and that within twenty days after the making of this order he cause the papers upon which it was granted and an affidavit of the publication thereof, as above directed, to be filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of this Court, and that after the said requirements are complied with the said petitioner must on and after the said 1st day of November, 1893, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume, and by no other name. ROGER A. PRYOR, SIMON SULTAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 83 Nassau street.

BOHEMIAN & LAGER BEER,

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FIN, FEATHER AND FUR.

Instead of jaws, the butterfly has a curled proboscis like that of an elephant.

The mink is the most cunning of animals and will steal fish and game from hunters for his own use.

When irritated, the sea cucumber, a species of holothuria, can eject all its teeth, its stomach and digestive apparatus and reduce itself to a simple membranous sac.

The strength of the lion in the fore limbs is only 69.9 per cent of that of the tiger, and the strength of the hind limbs 65.9 per cent. Five men can easily hold down a lion, but nine are required to hold a tiger.

The snake worm is the name of a small creature which, when alone, has almost no power of locomotion. Large numbers of them, by forming a close, ropelike procession, move with ease from place to place.

An American white crane and a West Indian pelican had a fierce battle in the Central park menagerie, New York, over a fish. While the two birds were fighting an Egyptian ibis swallowed the cause of all the quarrel.

A fish was caught in the lake at Heilbronn, Swabia, in the year 1478, which had a brass ring attached bearing record of the fact that the same fish had been caught in the year 1230 and released after having the queer label affixed to his body.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

A law of Mexico forbids the president from leaving his country.

The average duration of the reigns of English sovereigns has been 23 1/2 years.

In 1761 a Glasgow paper announced the marriage of David Lincoln to Catherine Crow, his fifth wife, and continued, "He is 71. His first wife was a Dutch woman, whose name he has forgot. The rest were Scotch."

Here is a recipe for a wash for promoting the growth of hair of the mother of King Chata, who reigned somewhere about 6,000 years ago: "Pad of a dog's foot, 1; fruit of a date palm, 1; ass' hoof, 1. Boil together in oil in saucapan. Rub thoroughly in."

In Holland a woman is a secondary consideration—and a poor consideration at that. No Dutch gentleman when walking on the sidewalk will move out of his way for a lady. The latter turns out invariably, however muddy or dangerous the street.

SIMPLE SALVE.

One pint of buttermilk in which a well beaten egg is stirred will break up any fever in half an hour if not of too long standing.

A poultice made of Indian meal, covered with Young Hyson tea, moistened with hot water and laid on a burn will relieve the pain in five minutes.

There is nothing like hot water and the rubber bandage for a sprain. The hot water soothes lacerated ligaments; the bandage prevents swelling. Liniments are worse than useless.

For a bad cough boil a tablespoonful of flaxseed 10 or 15 minutes in a pint of water. Strain, add the juice of a lemon, sweeten to taste and drink a few spoonfuls at a time every few minutes.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

It is intended to hold an exposition at Lyons next year. Electricity will play a prominent part in the exhibits.

Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary of the British commission to the World's fair, says that American electricians outrank the British.

Lightning is zigzag because as it condenses the air in the immediate advance of its path it flies from side to side in order to pass where there is the least resistance to its progress.

Professor Bell of the Thomson-Houston Electric company in an address the other day said that electricity can be made to carry its energy 25 miles and then be used as a motive power more cheaply than coal.

Decorated by the Sultan.

Mrs. Cookesley, late of San Francisco, has been traveling in the east with her husband, Captain E. A. Cookesley. While visiting Constantinople Mrs. Cookesley received a command from the sultan to paint a portrait of his son, a little fellow of 7 years. The American artist executed the commission so much to the sultan's satisfaction that he conferred the order of Chefakat upon her and presented her with the appropriate emblem, a large star studded with diamonds. Mrs. Cookesley had to decline an order to paint the portraits of several of the sultan's wives and daughters.—Constantinople Letter.

Politics and Housekeeping.

At Fredonia, N. Y., 42 women voted at the recent school election and carried it. Mrs. O. W. Johnson was re-elected trustee for three years, and Mrs. Ella Barnore was elected clerk. There were 74 votes cast. The Political Equality club took an active part in the election, and on the following Saturday held its regular meeting and discussed co-operative housekeeping.—Exchange.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Her Last Word.

"I hope you'll listen, please," he sighed; "There's something on my mind; I—" "Pray excuse," the maiden cried; "Your necktie's up behind."

"Oh, thanks," said he. "Well, now, as I was just about to say"— "That pin of yours," she made reply, "Will surely get away."

"Why, so it will," he smiled. "Let's see. Oh, yes. I've thought it best to—" "Look!" the maiden cried in glee; "There's something on your vest."

"Then let it stay," he fiercely cried, "The moon and stars may fall But I must speak"—this time she sighed—"I love you—that is all."

"If you should dare to tell me no, My life would be a wreck!"—"Excuse me, dear," she whispered low, "There's something round your neck."

—Tom Masson in Detroit Free Press.

Too Perfect.

Maud—So you would be my husband, Harold. Let me ask you first, do you dissipate?

Harold—No, dearest.

Maud—Ever drink?

Harold—No.

Maud—Smoke?

Harold—No.

Maud—Stay out late?

Harold—Never.

Maud—Flirt?

Harold—Never in my life.

Maud—Then, Harold, it can never be. I wish to marry a mere man when I do marry.—Chicago Record.

She's Still Single.

The summer fun is over; All lonely is the shore; The maiden is a rover About the sands no more.

The hops and dissipations Among companions gay, Her various small flirtations, Forgotten are today.

The young men she enraptured, But didn't seem to care, Though one she might have captured, She never set a snare.

The unsophisticated Perhaps the knowledge shocks, But none who on her waited, Had half enough of rocks.

—New York Press.

A Clever Landlady.

The two landladies were comparing notes.

"I find it pays to serve the breakfast piping hot," said one, "except on Sundays. Then I serve it cold."

"Why do you do that?" asked the other. "Well, on week days my boarders have to eat breakfast in a hurry, and if it is hot they don't have time to wait for it to cool off. So they eat very little. Sundays they eat less because it is cold. I assure you, Mrs. Jones, but for this discovery I should have lost money this season."—Harper's Bazar.

The Bachelor.

Returning home at the close of day, Who gently chides my long delay And by my side delights to stay?

Who sets for me my easy chair, Prepares the room with neatest care And lays my slippers ready there?

Who regulates the evening fire And piles the blazing fuel higher And bids me draw my chair still nigher?

When sickness comes to rack my frame, And grief disturbs my troubled brain, Who sympathizes with my pain?

Nobody. —American Queen.

A Pleasing Discovery.

An Irish girl who was servant to a lady was complimented by her before company on the elaborate ornamentation of a large pie at dinner.

"Why, Bridget, you are quite an artist. How did you manage to do this so beautifully?" she inquired, thinking to rally her for the company's amusement.

"Indeed it was meself that did it, mum," said Biddy, with a malicious grin. "Isn't it purty, mum? I did it with your false tayth, mum!"—Tit-Bits.

All Gone.

The nights are cold, The skies are gray, The frost king now Is on his way.

We miss the birds; We miss the bees; We miss the flowers And leafy trees.

We also miss, 'Tis joy to state, The spoons who sag The old front gate.

—Washington Star.

Her Real Rights.

Mamie—I believe in woman's rights. Gertie—Then you think every woman should have a vote.

Mamie—No. But I think every woman should have a voter.—Harper's Bazar.

Everything In Season.

Auntie—That is a very nice letter you have written to your mamma, but the spelling is dreadful.

Little Nephew—Oh, she knows this is vacation.—Good News.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When corks are too large to go into a bottle, throw them into hot water a few minutes, and they will soften.

Never scrub oilcloth, but wash it with a soft rag. Use neither hot nor very cold, but lukewarm water, and no soap.

Oyster juice is said to be as great a clarifier of skins and remover of freckles as it is a cleanser of linen from fruit and wine stains.

When the meat of walnuts has become too dry, let the kernels stand in milk and water over night. They will then be as fresh as when new.

Insects may be destroyed with hot alum. Put in hot water and let it boil until the alum is dissolved. Apply hot with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed without danger to human life or injury to property.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Experiments have shown that the common sunflower exhales 12 ounces of water in 24 hours.

It takes a leaf just three weeks to unfold itself from the time it first appears in the leaf bud. Maple leaves are more rapid than others and are perfect in two weeks.

The Mexican primrose is a continuous bloomer. It should be included in every collection of winter blooming plants and is equally desirable for the lawn or flower garden during the summer.

The "devil's plant," which clings close to the earth and bears beautiful red blossoms, is so poisonous that bees, tasting of a liquid drop always found in the calyx of the flower, drop dead almost instantly.

SIMPLE SALVE.

Butter is an excellent thing for a bruise on a child's face if the skin is not broken.

Hemorrhages of the lungs or stomach are promptly checked by small doses of salt.

A salve made by melting beeswax in sweet oil is good for sore lips. Apply it often.

If the foot is bruised, take off the shoe and stocking and immerse it in hot water from 15 to 30 minutes, adding hot water often.

Scars may be removed or made less conspicuous by a daily application of hot olive oil, rubbing the oil into the skin with the tips of the fingers.

Economy.

"You don't dot your i's or cross your t's," said Mr. Dimity to his new bookkeeper. "No, sir," was the reply. "In these hard times—or I thought it advisable not to use any more ink than I could help, sir."—Harper's Bazar.

A Great Spread.

Sister Susan's layer cape, Penwiper like in style and shape, The one she wore when winter's blast Blew keenly in the year that's past, May now be seen in bold array On Susan's little sister May; Likewise on Maude and Clara, too, Sadie and Kate and sister Prue, And if more girls should turn up there She's several layers more to share.

—Cloak Review.

A Perfect Saint.

He—It makes me a better man every time I kiss you, darling. She—Oh, my, Charlie! How good you must be now!—Brooklyn Life.

The Modern Gladiator.

A way of taking water, Mighty little sand, Make up the kind of pugilist That now afflicts the land.

—Life.

No Murder In His Heart.

Judge—Why did you strike the darky on the head? Prisoner—O! didn't want to kill him, yer honor.—Exchange.

She Learned.

She knew not how to cook, she said In accents far from gay, But afterward, when they were wed, She roasted him each day.

—New York Herald.

Advertise in The Hebrew Standard.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Amendment Number One.

Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, August 1, 1893.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter six hundred and eighty-two of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to section twelve of article six of the Constitution, providing for the election of Circuit Judges in the First Judicial District.

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section twelve of article six of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 12. There shall be in the first judicial district twelve circuit judges, who shall be the six judges of the superior court in the city of New York and the six judges of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, in office at the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, who shall hold office for the period for which they were respectively elected, and their successors who shall be elected as such circuit judges by the electors of the city

and county of New York, and who shall receive the same salary now paid to said judges of the superior court and the court of common pleas. The said circuit judges may hold circuit courts in the city and county of New York. The general term of the first judicial department shall have power by an order entered on its minutes to designate from time to time one or more of the said circuit judges to hold special terms of the supreme court and courts of oyer and terminer in the first judicial district, for such terms of the said courts as the public interest may require. During the continuance of a term for which any circuit judge is so designated he shall have all the power, authority and jurisdiction of a justice of the supreme court in the first judicial district in or out of court. All actions or special proceedings pending in the said superior court and court of common pleas shall be transferred to the supreme court, and all powers and jurisdiction now vested in the said superior court and court of common pleas shall be conferred by law. The superior court of Buffalo and the city court of Brooklyn are continued, with the powers and jurisdiction they now severally have and such further civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The superior court of Buffalo shall be composed of the judges now in office and their successors; and the city court of Brooklyn shall be composed of the judges now in office and their successors; and judges not exceeding three, as may be provided by law. The judges of said courts in office at the adoption of this article are continued until the expiration of their terms. A chief judge shall be appointed by the judges of each of said courts, from their own number, who shall act as such during his official term. In the office of the judges named in this section, occurring otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the supreme court. The Legislature may provide for detailing judges of the city court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the supreme court in Kings county and the city court of Brooklyn in Kings county and special terms of the supreme court in Kings county and the city court of Brooklyn in Kings county shall go into effect on the first day of October next succeeding its adoption by the people.

State of New York, In Senate, April 14, 1893. The foregoing resolution was concurred in, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate, CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk. State of New York, In Assembly, March 21, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly, C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section twelve article six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State. The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

Amendment Number Two.

Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, August 1, 1893. Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter six hundred and eighty-two of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article six of the Constitution, relating to the election of additional justices of the supreme court.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

Sec. 30. The Legislature, at the first session thereof after the adoption of this amendment shall provide for the election of the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, by the electors of the first judicial district, of not more than two justices of the supreme court in addition to the justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; by the electors of the second judicial district, of not more than two justices of the supreme court in addition to the justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The justices so elected in the first and second judicial districts respectively shall be invested with their offices on the first Monday of January next after their election.

State of New York, In Senate, January 30, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate, CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk. In Assembly, February 28, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly, C. R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State. The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

Amendment Number Three.

Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, August 1, 1893. Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter six hundred and eighty-two of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, notice is hereby given

that the following proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article six of the Constitution of this State in relation to county judges and court of sessions in the county of Kings.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That article six of the Constitution of this State be amended by adding thereto the following section:

Sec. 32. There shall be in the county of Kings two county judges, each of whose term of office shall be six years. The county judge in office at the adoption of this amendment shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which he was elected. The additional county judge shall be elected at the general election held next after the adoption of this amendment, and his term of office shall expire on the first day of January thereafter. When the official term of any county judge of said county will expire by the effluxion of time or the disability of age, the successor of such judge shall be chosen at the preceding general election. Vacancies otherwise occurring in said offices shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the supreme court. The salary of said county judge shall be as now established by law for county judge in said county. Their powers and jurisdiction shall be co-ordinate and co-equal. One or more parts of the county court may be held in said county. The court of sessions in the county of Kings is continued with the powers and jurisdiction it now possesses, and with such additional powers and jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature; it must be held by a county judge of the county and may hold one or more parts.

Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, February 28, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate, CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk. State of New York, In Assembly, March 22, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly, CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State. The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

Amendment Number Four.

Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, August 1, 1893. Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article thirteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter six hundred and eighty-two of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION Proposing an amendment to article six of the Constitution.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section:

Sec. 33. On the thirty-first day of December, succeeding the adoption of this amendment, the city court of Brooklyn shall cease to exist, and the judges thereof, then in office, shall be respectively elected, and their successors shall be justices of the supreme court. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the second judicial district as provided in section thirteen of this article, and if a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, the same shall be filled in the same manner as provided in section thirteen of this article. The composition of said justices and their successors shall be fixed by the board of supervisors of Kings county and shall be paid by said county. Upon the extinction of said court, the seal, records, papers and documents of or belonging to the same shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the county, and all actions and proceedings then pending in the same shall be transferred to the supreme court.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that, in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, March 23, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Senate, CHARLES T. DUNNING, Clerk. State of New York, In Assembly, March 24, 1893. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof.

By order of the Assembly, CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Clerk.

Office of the Secretary of State, ss.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article six of the Constitution with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State. The foregoing concurrent resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.

FRANK RICE, Secretary of State.

REMEMBER IN SPEAKING—

To speak in chest tones.
 To pronounce vowel sounds correctly.
 To say, "It is I" and "He went with me."
 To speak distinctly, but softly and slowly.
 To give each syllable its proper value or length.
 To say "waistcoat" and trousers" and not "vest" and "pants."
 For an inferior to say "sir" or "madam" in speaking to a superior.
 To say "memorandum" in the singular and "memoranda" in the plural.
 To pronounce the letter r in words where it occurs as in "arm," "girl," "rubber."
 To avoid coarseness and rudeness of speech and language and harsh laughter.
 To lower the voice and speak slowly when one wishes to enforce one's authority.
 To train children carefully to read aloud, both for the sake of the voice and the pronunciation.
 To avoid the overdelicacy of language and affectation of precision which belong to persons of narrow culture.
 To pronounce in English fashion the names of foreign places and persons which have become Anglicized, as Paris, Vienna, Napoleon.
 To say "sir" or "madam" if one have occasion to address a stranger, using the word "madam" for a single as well as for a married lady.
 To pronounce correctly, studying not only the dictionary, but the language of living speakers who are entitled to speak with authority.
 To teach children to say "Yes, mother" (or father), and "No, mother," and to say "Yes, sir" (or madam), to old people or to those who adhere to the old ways of speech.
 To remember that slang is unmeaning as well as inelegant and that words like "jolly," "beastly," etc., used in season and out of season soon lose all their meaning.
 To use words of Saxon rather than of Latin origin whenever it is possible to do so, thus gaining terseness and vigor rather than a large number of syllables with diminished force.
 To use the words "man" and "woman" in many instances where formerly one would have said "lady" and "gentleman," the latter words having largely lost their significance from excessive use—or abuse. The phrase "Mrs. Ames is a charming woman" would now be preferred to "Mrs. Ames is a charming lady."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

CROWN AND SCEPTER.

The queen of the Belgians is reputed to be one of the best living performers on the harp.
 Queen Margherita of Italy on the occasion of her silver wedding day received among other things over 22,000 begging letters.
 The empress of Austria is said to spend nearly half the day in having her hair cared for. During this time she is read to and smokes consumedly.
 Alexander the Great is the only celebrated man of history of whom it may be truthfully said, "He was born in Europe, died in Asia and is buried in Africa."
 As a rule the Gaekwar of Baroda bestows precious stones as presents, but he always throws in a tiger or hyena to a monarch to whom he desires to be especially polite.
 By order of the German emperor there has just been placed in one of the cabins of his yacht a plate recording the fact that "Marshal von Moltke lived here from the 8d to the 10th of September, 1890."
 Queen Victoria is superstitious about precious stones. She invariably wears a chrysoprase in one form or another, this stone being thought to bring nothing but good luck. She considers it beautiful too.
 Princess Marie of Edinburgh, now the Crown Princess of Roumania, has made considerable progress in mastering the language of her new country, and her maids of honor are much astonished at her facility in conversation.

THE PROPER CAPER.

Cream white silk gloves, delicately stitched with black, are very fashionable on dressy occasions.
 Pale russet and tan ties and shoes are preferred to black with day costumes on the beach or in the mountains.
 Silk, net, batiste, flowered silk muslin and organdie form some of the most charming toilets of the summer season. Hats and parasols to match are often en suite.
 Some of the beautiful summer toilets of flowered muslin, sprigged or dotted organdie or shot crepon are made with folded empire girdle and Queen Anne sleeve puffs of pale tinted French surah.
 The majority of the most fashionable corsages are either seamless and drawn over glove fitting linings or merely fitted with side forms, with the immediate front and back portions slightly gathered.
 For wear over the white cloth gown, so well liked at the seaside, is a reefer jacket of white cloth, lined throughout with primrose yellow silk, the deep collar and revers faced with the same pale golden color.

PEN, CHISEL AND BRUSH.

Celia Thaxter, the poet, helped her sons through college with her earnings from china painting.
 Samuel Minturn Peck, the Alabama poet, is just now engaged in the unpoetical vocation of running a turkey farm at Tuscaloosa.
 Andrew Lang disclaims responsibility for the remark credited to him that Swinburne had been writing very bad poetry lately and that the inference was that Swinburne had been keeping sober.
 In the Vatican at Rome there is a marble statue with natural eyelashes, the only one with this peculiarity in the world. It represents Ariadne sleeping on the island of Naxos at the moment when she was deserted by Theseus.
 Rudyard Kipling has been relegated to a back seat in contemporary literature by Richard Henry Stoddard, one of his first admirers, who says that Kipling's "Song of the English" is the merest rubbish and unworthy of serious criticism.
 Robert Buchanan appears to be turning pessimist. He says of literature that it is one of the least ennobling of the professions and that he has "not met one individual who has not deteriorated morally by the pursuit of literary fame."
 George du Maurier, the well known Punch artist, is by birth a Frenchman. He entered as a student of chemistry at the University college, but afterward returned to Paris to study painting. He made his debut as an artist with contributions of sketches to Once a Week.

INTERESTING FACTS.

Big bells are now being made from steel, not from bell metal.
 The ancient ell, a measure, was the length of the arm of Henry I.
 Some Chinese coins are of but one-twentieth of the value of an American cent.
 Eight counties in Missouri are named in honor of presidents of the United States.
 The first white child born in the colonies was Virginia Dare at Roanoke island Aug. 18, 1587.
 Twelve years ago 1 sailor in every 106 who went to sea lost his life. Now only 1 in 256 is lost.
 A Roman camp, a Saxon temple and three cathedrals have in turn occupied the site of St. Paul's, London.

GASTRIC JUICE.

Always broil beefsteak over a charcoal fire.
 Turnips are delicious when chopped fine and cooked in milk the same as cabbage.
 The most appetizing of salted almonds, the most delicate of fried eggs, are cooked in a little pure olive oil.
 A brew of punch that will satisfy the eye and gratify the taste of the most exacting is made by adding a little maraschino and red curacao to an ice of red raspberries.

A Novel Fire Screen.

A novel and beautiful fire screen is of brass set with big jewels of white and amber glass. With this is a hood which corresponds. When the fire is lighted, an outfit of this sort, with a white mantle, becomes a thing of ornate and constantly varying beauty.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Dry flour applied with printed paper to articles a trifle damp gives a good polish to them if they are of tin or britannia.
 Mildewed clothes may be renewed by soaking the spots in buttermilk and spreading the garments on the grass in the sun.
 Before beginning to seed raisins cover them with hot water and let them stand 15 minutes. The seeds can then be removed easily.
 To make boots waterproof, boil a quart of linseed oil with half a pound of Venice turpentine. While the mixture is still warm, but not hot, paint the leather until it will absorb no more.
 Save all the paper bags. They are most convenient to draw over cans of fruit to shut out the light. The hand can also be slipped into one when cleaning the stove, as well as in doing much other household work which is hard on the hands.

POWDER AND BALL.

Fully 80 per cent of Russian and Servian soldiers are unable to either read or write.
 The oldest type of magazine gun in the world, it is said, is the John Cukson, which was made in London during the last part of the sixteenth century.
 A new French torpedo boat, the Langnet, attained a speed of 26 knots, nearly 30 miles, an hour on her official trial. The boat is the fastest craft in the French navy.
 The officers of the German army are to have a new cloak, the novelty of which lies in the fact that by an ingenious device the cloak may be made thick or thin. It is adapted for winter or summer use.
 The recent trial of the British gun vessel Alarm showed a horsepower development for that vessel of 3,584 horses, or 384 more horses than required by contract. The main speed attained was 19.2 knots.

MASCULINE CELEBRITIES.

Hon. C. C. Beaman, ex-Secretary Evarts' law partner, is the largest landholder and taxpayer in Cornish, N. H.
 General Nelson A. Miles was a clerk in a Boston store and familiar with the yardstick before he took hold of a sword.
 Colonel John Davis of Denison, Tex., wears an overcoat that was made by Andrew Johnson when Johnson was a tailor.
 William A. Deharity, the mayor of Elwood, Ind., is only 22 years old and probably the youngest city executive in the country, as he claims to be.
 Prince Bismarck has a great dislike to lamp shades, or indeed to any kind of drapery used as a means of ornamentation, so his rooms have a very bare look.
 "Brick" Pomeroy is 60 years of age. Twenty-five years ago his writings were read all over the country. He is now interested in railroad schemes in Colorado.
 Ex-Treasurer F. E. Spinner, who had more autographs in other people's hands than any man of his time, is to have an eight foot monument, costing \$10,000, erected to his memory in Washington.
 Harvey Albee has been constable of one township in Illinois for 50 years. He has never had any opposition at any election, all parties voting for him. When first chosen, he was not quite 21 years of age.
 Mr. Goschen, the English chancellor of the exchequer, is of German parentage. His father started in business in England in a very small way and made a success of it. Mr. Goschen is not ashamed of his plebeian origin.
 Mgr. Satolli, who knew no English whatever when he arrived in this country, has put in all his spare time studying the language and is now so far proficient that he replied to an address of welcome at Helena, Mont., in a speech of considerable length.
 Baron Alphonse Rothschild of Paris has now only one eye. In a hunt which he gave on his estate in France last fall one of his guests accidentally shot him in the eye. Although the best specialists in Europe tried to save the organ, it was found impossible.
 Van Leer Polk, the new consul general at Calcutta, was for some time associate editor of the Nashville American. He was a member of the Tennessee senate, was educated in England and France and speaks several languages. He is 35 years old and unmarried.
 Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado has made a fortune by smelting gold and silver by a secret process of his own, by which his big refinery in Denver is able to do some of the best refining in the world. He is said to be one of the best judges of metals in the United States.
 Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary of state, is one of the youngest members of the sacred college, not being yet 50 years of age. He is a tall, handsome man, but already begins to be bent, not with the weight of years, but with the weight of work which the pope imposes on him.
 Joseph H. Choate of New York, the silver tongued orator and defender of the heathen Chinee, is an epicure and delights in choice viands as much as he does in choice language. He has made no record as a big eater, however, and may be called a dilettante gourmet with a refined appetite.

CURIOUS CULLINGS.

The Mohawk Indians will not allow so much as a blade of grass to grow upon the graves of their companions.
 A map of Ireland made of hairs taken from the heads of the different members of the McLean family is in the possession of Mrs. A. McLean of Pelham, Ga.
 There has not been a total eclipse of the sun at London since 1140, except that of 1715, and Professor Holden says there will not be another until after the opening of the twenty-first century.
 Among the Siamese the curious custom obtains of reversing the elbow joint of the left arm as a sign of superiority. The children of both sexes are trained to reverse their elbow in this painful position at an early age, if their parents are persons of high grades.
 On his deathbed a Greek beggar of Karacal made his poor wife promise that she would bury him in the tattered coat he wore. A friend came, and the widow spoke of the beggar's request. They examined the coat and found in the lining 35,000 francs in bank notes.
The Effort Abandoned.
 Grinnen—And young Fridley went to the dogs, did he? The last time I heard of him Miss Miggles was trying to reform him.
 Barrett—Yes, but she gave that up. She married him.—Chicago Tribune.
Hard Luck.
 Wilson—I have had the worst luck lately. My wife lost her dog and—
 Bilson—Why didn't you advertise for it?
 Wilson—I did, at her solicitation, and found it.—Yankee Blade.
A Creditor's Philosophy.
 I'm glad Sinythe never paid me back. The fever lent in days of yore; Because had he done so, perchance, I might have lent him many more.
 —Harper's Bazar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Finance Department,
 Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
 No. 57 Chambers street (Stewart Building),
 New York, Oct. 2, 1893.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in the City and County of New York, for the year 1893, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at this office.
 In case of payment on or before the first day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 412 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1892, viz., a reduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the first day of December next.
 DAVID E. AUSTEN,
 Receiver of Taxes.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. McWilliam, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John McWilliam, No. 257 Avenue C, in the City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of April next.
 Dated New York, the second day of October, 1893.
 JOHN McWILLIAM,
 MARY W. McWILLIAM,
 Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Marks Rinaldo, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 233 East 33d street, in the City of New York, the 24 day of January next.
 Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1893.
 NEWMAN COWEN,
 ISAAC RINALDO,
 SIMON M. ROEDER,
 Executors.

WILLIAM BERNARD, Attorney for executors, 25 Chambers street, New York city.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clara Bernhard, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sampier & Fleischman, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fourth day of November, 1893, next.
 Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1893.
 MOSES SULZBERGER,
 SIMON ELLINGER,
 Executors.

Sampier & Fleischman, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER A. CRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 197 East Fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1893, next.
 Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1893.
 PHILIPP CRAMER,
 Administrator.

NAUGHTON, THOMAS, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS NAUGHTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 335 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.
 Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1893.
 MARY NAUGHTON,
 Administratrix.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administratrix, 335 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT STEWART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next. Dated New York, the 1st day of June, 1893.
 FRANKLIN B. LORD, Executor.
 LORD, DAY & LORIN, 120 Broadway, New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline Lichtenberg, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz & Hershfield, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1894 next.
 Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1893.
 SIMEON NEWTON LEO,
 BENJAMIN G. W. LICHTENBERG,
 MOSES J. LICHTENBERG,
 Executors.

Horwitz & Hershfield, Attorneys for Executors, 277 Broadway, New York City.

To read the Jewish public advertise in the HEBREW STANDARD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moritz Kaufmann, also called Moritz Fauk, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 306, No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of December next.
 Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1893.
 MINNA KAUFMANN,
 Administratrix.
 RICHARD M. BRUNO, Attorney for administratrix, 146 Broadway, New York.

KITCHEN, ZIBA H.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ziba H. Kitchen, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.
 Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1893.
 MARCUS L. W. KITCHEN,
 JOSEPH M. W. KITCHEN,
 S. VICTOR CONSTANT,
 Executors.
 Charles W. Cass, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM F.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William F. Thompson, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 804, Bennett Building, No. 43 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.
 Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1893.
 ADA MARY THOMPSON,
 COLERIDGE A. HART,
 Administratrix.
 Attorney for Administratrix, 93 Nassau street, New York City.

VON HESSE, CHRISTIAN.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Christian von Hesse, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of February, 1894, next.
 Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1893.
 WALSTON H. BROWN,
 ROBERT H. GRIFFIN,
 Executors.
 Attorney for Executor, 20 Nassau street.

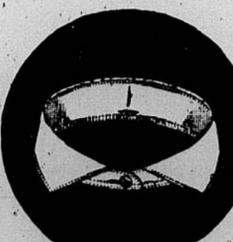
RAUCH, PETER.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Peter Rauch, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 53 Avenue A, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of March, 1893, next.
 Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1893.
 LOUIS RAUCH,
 Administrator of the Estate of Peter Rauch deceased.
 LOUIS HANNEMAN,
 Attorney for Administrator, 49 Beekman Street, New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis H. Morris, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1893, next.
 Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1893.
 DORA MORRIS,
 Executrix.
 CHAS. E. LANSING, Attorney for Executrix, 169 Broadway, New York City.

DEILE, WILLIAM C.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Deile, or William C. Deile, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Cohen, No. 176 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.
 Dated New York, the 21st day of April, 1893.
 JULIA DEILE,
 ALBERT DEILE,
 ERNST DEILE,
 Executors.
 Louis Cohen,
 Attorney for executors, 176 Broadway, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS MARCUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 52, No. 140 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next. Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1893.
 FANNY MARCUS, Executrix.
 EMANUEL BERNHARD DECKER, Executor.
 EMANUEL ARNSTEIN, Atty for Executors, 140 Nassau street, New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Myers & Anable, No. 45 Wall street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.
 Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1893.
 MYERS & ANABLE, JOHN SMITH,
 Attorneys for Executor, 45 Wall street New York. Executor.



Turn down collars are the right kind for warm weather. The perfect fitting and comfortable ones, are the "LYNDON" AND "LA SENSIBLE" the same shapes but different qualities. Ask your furnisher for them, or, if you will send to us we will tell you wher to get them.



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- All wool Jersey—fancy trim—worth \$2.50 98c.
- All wool Cheviot—best styles—worth 5.00 2.98
- All wool Jersey and Cheviot—worth 6.00 3.98
- All wool Cheviot—Checks and Mixtures 3.98
- All wool Zouave Kilt Suits—worth 2.50 98c.
- Long Pant Suits—all wool chevots, single and double breasted—14 to 19 yrs. \$6.98
- Another lot—fancy—14 to 19 yrs. 7.98

BOYS' REEFERS AND OVERCOATS.

- Kilt Overcoats—2 1/2 to 6 yrs.—worth 4.00 3.98
- Kilt Overcoats—2 1/2 to 6 yrs.—worth 5.00 2.98
- Kilt Overcoats—2 1/2 to 6 yrs.—worth 6.00 3.98
- All wool Reefers—3 to 8 yrs.—worth 7.00 3.98
- Chinchilla Reefers—heavy braid trim—fancy plaid lining—9 to 14 yrs. 2.98
- Shetland Ulsters—5 to 14 yrs. 3.98
- Cape Overcoats—9 to 14 yrs. 4.98

BOYS' PANTS AND WAISTS.

- Cheviot Knives—Pants 4 to 14 yrs. worth 50 98c.
- Extra quality—gray, brown and blue, worth \$9 50c.
- Long Pants—all wool—14 to 19 yrs. \$1.98
- Fine dark Worsted—14 to 19 yrs. 2.98
- Fine Imported Worsted—14 to 19 yrs. 3.98
- Fancy Cheviot Waists worth 35 19c.
- Full pleated Cheviot—dark colors worth 60 39c.
- Flannel Waists—Grey, Brown and Blue, usually 79 49c.
- Cloth Caps—best shapes, usually 39 19c.
- Fine Cloth Yachts—best shapes—satin lined 49c.

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For Fall and Winter all our stock is in—and all is new.... Examination will disclose as fine assortments as we have ever shown.... Those fine qualities and elegant styles at those moderate prices for which we, far and wide, are justly known.

- Jackets,** \$4.00 to \$80.00
- Capes,** 4.00 to 100.00
- Dresses,** 10.00 to 75.00

Millinery.

There's just one difference between our Hats and Bonnets and those shown by exclusive milliners—the price.... Quality and style are fully equal—assortments five times as great—**PRICES HALVED.**

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This week's special offerings include

All-Wool Diagonals, Serges and Striped Cheviots, AT TWENTY-NINE CENTS a yard.

In plain and mixtures—twenty-five colorings. Impossible to duplicate, **cost far more to make.**

AT THIRTY-NINE CENTS,

Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Weaves, and Broad Wale Diagonals—all wool—best styles and colors.

AT FORTY-NINE CENTS,

Fine French Plaids and all-wool Tailor Cloths—50 inches wide—in every new Fall shade.

AT SIXTY-FOUR CENTS,

All-wool Chevrons—52 inches wide—worth over a dollar—also Tailor Cloths of extra fine quality, of which we invite comparison with those elsewhere offered at a dollar.

Especially Adapted

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If you can not visit our store, let us show you how well we can serve you by mail.

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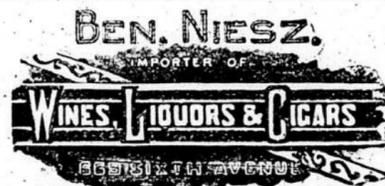
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Natural Wool, Merino and Silk and Wool Underwear.

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Ladies' and Children's Fall and Winter Weights.

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Plain Colors and Heather Mixed.

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