

THE HEBREW STANDARD

AMERICA'S LEADING JEWISH FAMILY PAPER.

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

VOL. XLII No. 43

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The Union League Club Blackballed Theodore Seligman, A Son of Jesse Seligman, BECAUSE HE WAS A JEW.

James Seligman asked: "What has Religion to do with a Club? We do not live in a free country."

A Statement of Facts Gleaned from the New York Herald and Other Daily Papers.

Theodore Seligman, a son of Jesse Seligman, head of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, was blackballed for membership of the Union League Club on April 13, 1893.

Five hundred and ten members voted and 187 were cast against young Seligman, who is a lawyer with offices in the Mills Building.

It was the first time for many years that a candidate for membership who had been favorably reported on by the Committee on Admissions was blackballed.

No reason was given by the members of the club for the blackballing of young Seligman, BUT IT WAS GENERALLY ATTRIBUTED TO THE FACT THAT HE WAS A JEW. The only two Jews members of the Union League Club at the time were Jesse Seligman and a Mr. Einstein.

Jesse Seligman, as soon as the result of the ballot was announced, resigned his membership of the club.

The Committee on Admissions was censured by several of the members for having favorably reported his name, as the feeling against him was known to be very strong.

General Horace Porter, the President of the club; Le Grand B. Cannon, Cornelius Bliss, Thomas C. Acton, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, George Bliss, Joel B. Erhardt, Emerson Foot, ex-Mayor Strong, Thomas L. James, Judge Rufus B. Cowing, James Otis and a few others were among the friends of Seligman who made a determined personal canvass on his behalf, and asked that "the young man be given a chance." They also pleaded the services rendered



by his father to the Republican party.

"Mr. Seligman was defeated," a clubman said, "by a combination of 'mug-wumps,' who were opposed to the admission of Jews upon principle.

General Porter declined to discuss the subject, but another well known member of the club declared that "it was a grave misfortune for the Union League Club that a gentleman of the character of Mr. Theodore Seligman should have been rejected on the ground, pure and simple, of religion and race."

Jesse Seligman refused to express any opinion on his son's treatment, except to say: "I can imagine no other reason for the action of the club than my race. I do not think it was on personal grounds, for, so far as I know, I have no special enemies among the members of the club."

James Seligman, Theodore's uncle, was not so reticent.

"What has religion to do with a club?" he inquired. "You may say this won't do the Republican party any good. One would think we do not live in a free country. In fact I don't believe this is a free country when such prejudice can prevail, and especially against the son of a man who has done the party such services as Mr. Seligman has. You will find this will hurt the Republican party."

At the meeting at which Seligman was rejected, Albert C. Pond, Stephen S. Palmer, William H. Browning, C. P. H. Gilbert, Charles Inslee Pardee, Arthur L. Lesber, Warren R. Houghtaling, Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Albert M. Palmer, Homer N. Lockwood, William G. Brokaw, Jeremiah Richards, Samuel E. Kelner and Spencer Aldrich were elected.

A little over seven years ago the episode of BLACKBALLING AN HONORABLE GENTLEMAN, simply BECAUSE HE WAS A JEW, ruthlessly tore away the thin veneer of tolerance which had covered the Union League Club.

The membership of the Union League Club is strictly confined to Republicans, and represents the wealthy and aristocratic element of the party.

They are all supposed to be high-toned, cultivated gentlemen, and one would be led to believe that it were impossible that religious prejudice should exist among those upon whose political banner "equality" had been so flauntingly emblazoned.

The services of Jesse Seligman to the Republican party was a matter of public notoriety.

He had given freely and unstintingly of his wealth to

the cause, and was universally recognized as a Republican *sans peur et sans reproche*.

His son naturally followed in the political footsteps of his father, whose earnest desire was to have him associate with the leading men of the party, that he might gain political wisdom by sitting at the feet of the Republican Gamaliels.

It was but natural to suppose that there would be no bar to the admission of a son of Jesse Seligman, especially when he was a young man of unblemished reputation, of excellent literary attainments, and moved in the best society.

But Jesse Seligman, wise as he was in his own generation, forgot the modern application of the old adage, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Tartar." Scratch a Republican and you will find RISHUS.

We make this assertion from experience and without

fear of contradiction, and we ask the readers of the HEBREW STANDARD to read the partial list of Jewish office holders (published on another page), under the City Government of New York, which is DEMOCRATIC, and compare it with the few paltry offices held by Jews under the City Government of Philadelphia, which is REPUBLICAN.

It may be asked: Did not the Republicans nominate Hess for Register, and Isaacs for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Einstein for Mayor?

Certainly! But does any one with half a grain of sense imagine that they would have received a Republican nomination if there had been the slightest chance of success?

Jesse Seligman could not imagine that in a club composed of gentlemen and Republicans, that there would be any racial prejudice against a member of his family—it was

impossible that such a thing could exist—and in the pride of his heart he was prepared to be the first to welcome his son as he crossed the portals of the aristocratic Republican Club.

But he received a mortal blow in the house of his friends, and he learned the sad lesson that prejudice permits neither friendship nor politics, neither gratitude nor respect to stand in its way.

And that lesson is oftentimes brought home to every Jew, in every age, in every clime.

THE MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB BLACKBALLED HIS SON.

- Not because he was not honest.
- Not because he was not a gentleman.
- Not because he had no social standing.
- Not because he was not educated.

BUT SOLELY AND SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS A JEW.

The Union League Club is to-day the centre of aristocratic Republicanism in this city.

No Republican, however devoted he may be to his party,

however active in its interests, however liberal in his contributions to the cause, however self-sacrificing in its support, can become a member—IF HE BE A JEW.

THE CANDIDATE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FOR CONGRESS IN THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT IS A MEMBER OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. YOU CAN COUNT THE JEWISH MEMBERS OF THAT CLUB UPON THE FINGERS OF ONE HAND.

Whatever the personal merits or character of Mr. Wilcox may be, we cannot see how any self-respecting Israelite can give "aid and comfort" to a member of a club WHOSE DOORS ARE CLOSED TO HIS RACE.

There are times when self protection and self-respect should rise superior to partisan politics.

There are times when those who permit their prejudices to gain the ascendancy over their better judgment—in a word, those who cast their blackball against a cultured gentleman BECAUSE HE IS A JEW—should be taught a salutary lesson.

YOU HAVE IT IN YOUR POWER TO TEACH THAT LESSON BY CASTING YOUR VOTE AGAINST MR. WILCOX, AND YOU ARE RECREANT TO THE DUTY YOU OWE YOURSELF AND YOUR CO-RELIGIONISTS IF YOU FAIL TO DO IT.

The adage, "Show me the company you keep, and I will tell who you are," applies to Mr. Wilcox.

THERE IS NOT A JEWISH VOTER IN THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT WHO CAN BECOME A MEMBER OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, TO WHICH MR. WILCOX BELONGS.

The HEBREW STANDARD has always deprecated the introduction of religion into politics, but it is our paramount duty to root out race prejudice wherever it exists.

Let Mr. Wilcox and the members of the Union League remove the ban against the admission of Jews, and then every Israelite can vote according to his party predilection.

UNTIL THEN, VOTE AGAINST EVERY CANDIDATE WHO IS A MEMBER OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

APARTMENT DWELLERS.

The increase of apartment hotels, and the apparent prosperity attending these ventures, seems to point to the fact that many people prefer to adopt the mode of life common to these improved boarding houses to that of "keeping house." Whether it is the vexed "servant-girl question" or the proneness of many housewives toward relieving themselves of what they frequently term the "drudgery" of housekeeping, or both, which makes these apartment hotels successful, we will not venture to say. Whether the life which is led in these new-fashioned homes is more conducive to the happiness of their inmates, or whether the comforts of a home, a real home—such a sweet home as every one longs for—are obtainable in these dwelling places, it is not within our province of knowledge to answer. It does seem to us, however, that the small demand which these homes make upon the housewife leaves her with more spare time than, as a rule, the average woman can usefully employ. Idleness is the devil's workshop, and the lack of something to do creates mischief quite often. It is hard to kill time profitably when there is a superabundance of this commodity, and every kind of notion is generated in the minds and thoughts of those who have an affluence of it.

The direction and care of a household, be it even so small, is a healthy employment of one's time. The direction of the servants, and the overseeing of their work, quickens the flow of the blood and, particularly so, if the servants are obstreperous. Household duties consume time, and woman, as well as man, is all the better for it if she follows the now well accepted rule of the division of the day: eight hours to work, eight hours to refreshment and enjoyment and eight hours to sleep.

The apartment hotels give but small opportunity for work, and the question arises whether this does not result in many real as well as imaginary maladies, which would be unknown to a life of even moderate activity. The life in these apartments is, no doubt, tempting, but whether it is conducive to health and happiness in such a degree as would be obtained in one's own "castle" is a question well worth considering and discussing. Of course, unless one has a large suite of rooms, which is in the major instances, not the case, the being cooped up in small bins of rooms drives the occupants to the larger assembly

room if there is one, or the seeking of diversion beyond the pale of the house. Privacy is often out of the question, and the constant dress for dinner is one of the strongest drawbacks which attend these "dwellings." Then the gossip of the dining-room is frequently intolerable, and the consideration which your neighbor shows for your personal comfort but too often tempts one to be late for dinner, so as not to meet her. Besides these, there are other drawbacks, which must be overlooked, all because of the easy life which this mode of living offers.

If you are an anti-monopolist, vote for Belmont.

INTERMARRIAGES.

The question of the intermarriage of the Jew and Gentile has been a subject which has often drawn forth much discussion, and the conclusion arrived at was in most every instance that it is not advisable that these marriages be consummated. The mode of life, the widely divergent ideas upon religion, and the peculiar home life of the Hebrew are all good grounds for abstaining from a connection which, save in rare instances, result disastrously. When offspring follow these unions, added difficulties in their bringing-up ensue. No complete chemical union of oil and water has ever been effected, and no complete and harmonious conjugal union of Jew and Gentile is possible. There are so many reasons which can be brought forward to sustain this proposition that it seems scarcely necessary to argue this point with members of the Jewish faith. Experience has lent sanction to these views. Much suffering has been entailed by mesalliances of this nature. It may be true that now and then, and here and there, there has been a happy result to a marriage of this nature, but these are the rare exceptions to the rule. One of the evidences of the course which these marriages run, and which is but a sample of many which shun the public, made itself manifest in the divorce court in Spokane, about a month ago.

Mrs. Goodstein was a gentile. She married David W. Goodstein in San Francisco in 1896, and she had one child, named Gladys. Then came the allegation of the complaint, which read as follows:

"That the defendant is a Hebrew and possesses all the bigotry, unreasoning obstinacy and stubborn adherence to the

religion, customs, practices and habits characteristic of the orthodox Hebrew.

"That he is intolerant of the belief of others, especially of the plaintiff's, who is a Gentile. That the defendant has often in the presence of others humiliated the plaintiff by neglecting her and remarking that he was sorry he had married her; that she was a Gentile, and no husband could trust a Gentile wife, intimating that only Jewish women were true to their husbands.

"That for the past two or three years Goodstein has constantly treated his wife as an inferior, and has lost no opportunity, especially when his own relatives and people of his own faith were present, to assert his superiority and to humiliate the plaintiff by taunting her with being a Gentile and constantly asserting the superiority of Hebrew wives."

It was also brought out in the evidence that he, Goodstein, expressed a wish "that he might marry one of his own race." The defendant put in no defense, and the divorce was granted by Judge Richards. No doubt Mrs. Goodstein who, according to the Spokane Chronicle, "is a remarkably beautiful woman," and Goodstein himself, are today the happiest creatures on earth because the ties which have bound them together are judicially sundered. Notwithstanding the beauty of Mrs. Goodstein, the match, like others, was a failure. The allegations of the complaint speak for themselves, they embody what a Gentile thinks of the Jew after marriage, and comment upon these allegations is unnecessary. The Jew, like the shoemaker, better stick to "his" last.

Daniel Webster said: "The freest government cannot long endure where the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of few and to render the masses of the people poor and dependent."

First Synagogue in New York. In 1685 the Jewish residents of New York petitioned for leave to build a synagogue and sent the petition to the Governor and he to the Mayor and Common Council, who refused to grant it on the ground that worship was extended only to sects professing faith in Jesus of Nazareth; but Gov. Dongan in the next year of his term granted the permit, and in 1691 the Jews had a place of public worship, which stood on the south side of what is now Beaver street, between Broadway and Broad street. The attendance was twenty families, or about 100 souls.—Pensacola (Fla.) News.

THEN FOR MCKINLEY. NOW FOR BRYAN. Rabbi Sale, Who Opened the Republican Convention in '06 With Prayer a Democrat Now.

Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, was chaplain of the Republican National Convention that nominated McKinley in 1896. He prayed then for Republican success. Now he is for Bryan, and this is his explanation of his change:

Currency was the paramount issue then, and I was with the Republicans heart and soul on that issue. That question is now settled, and there is absolutely no danger of a change in the standard during the next four years.

There is but one issue in this campaign, and that is: "Shall popular government be preserved unimpaired in form as bequeathed to us by the fathers of the country?"

I deem it the greatest question ever submitted to the people of this country, and unless the tendency of the Republican party toward the establishment of an empire is arrested right now we shall see the beginning of the end of popular government in America.

Four years ago I prayed for the election of Mr. McKinley, because his party was pledged to maintain the honor and credit of the nation. At the coming election I shall vote for Mr. Bryan with just as much fervor, because he stands for the honor of the nation and the maintenance of the Republic.

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OLIVER H. P. BELMONT.

TO OUR FRIENDS:

We cordially commend the candidacy of Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont to the earnest consideration of our friends in the Thirteenth Congressional District.

He is a son of the late August Belmont, the founder of the well-known banking firm of August Belmont & Co., the American financial representatives of the Rothschilds, and a grandson of Commodore M. C. Perry, who negotiated the treaty between the United States and Japan.

He went to school in New York, studied abroad and served as a clerk in a Bremen banking house for two years.

The life of a sailor being more attractive to the young man, he was entered as a cadet at Annapolis, and graduated with high honors.

Ensign Belmont served two years in the navy after his graduation, and resigned to become a member of the firm of August Belmont & Co.

His Democracy is that of the late August Belmont, who was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee for many years, and his interest in politics is a natural inheritance.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain Mr. Belmont made a very patriotic offer to the Government of his services, without money or price, until the close of hostilities, and a vessel, which was to cost \$100,000, for employment throughout the war.

On account of politics in the Navy Department, the magnanimous offer was declined.

By his education, his talents, knowledge of the needs of the country by virtue of his training in business and finance, he is eminently fitted to represent this great community.

He is but forty-two years of age, vigorous in intellect and strong physically, and thoroughly capable to cope with the great questions which are apt to arise by reason of the late war with Spain—Expansion and militarism.

Safe on the financial question, and with a bent towards public life, and ample time to give to its needs, in a position to be beyond sordid influences, we are free to say that Mr. Belmont is the type of a man best fitted to present the interests of his fellow-citizens in the greatest legislature on earth, and he ought to be elected.

Joseph H. Stetson
Warley Plafek
Julius Harby
Samuel Lepp
J. M. Weil
Zadok Strauss

And 250 others.

LITERARY.

Meditations of the Heart.—A book of private devotion for old and young. Collected, adapted and composed by Annie Josephine Levi, with an Introduction by Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell. New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This little book is a real treasure trove. As Miss Levi says, it is rather a supplement to the ritual in synagogue or church, than a substitute. It presents meditations which stir the heart and move the soul. It is a real help to the soul that thirsts for communion with our Maker, and the selection made is so choice that no one will miss the meditation his soul longs for, God's presence is only felt by those who can lift up their soul to him. No philosophy, and in reality, no theology, can replace the emotion with which the devout brings himself into accord with his Maker, and when that emotion finds expression in the living word then union of the mortal and immortal may be attained. In this book we attain a glimpse of the lifting up of eternal souls to God by such men as Beecher, Martineau, Parker, Voysey and numerous Jewish soul-stirring divines, and we realize the close kinship between the truly religious, whatever their professed creed may be. The little book should find a place in every home and a look into its pages will make it a coveted treasure, appreciated and valued.

"Echoes of Wisdom."

Part I.—G. Taubenhaus.

Unlike those compilers who merely collect fragmentary verses and give their translation, the author here attempts to furnish the reader with a parallelism between Talmudic sayings and classic more especially Latin quotations.

Another feature is the explanation offered by the writer of all the passages quoted. One may at times differ with him in the interpretation of a saying, but he makes an honest effort to arrive at the proper understanding of rabbinic remarks.

We would especially commend the short homilies to the attention of the general reader. We call these explanations homilies advisedly. For they contain the essence of many a noble and aspiring thought.

The rabbi delivered themselves of their wisdom in such terse, and sometimes obscure, sentences, that the reader is pleased to follow the author, as he would a guide, through some intricate maze.

Ancient wisdom literature is a thing to marvel at. It seems to contain the essence of the experience of generations of reflective minds.

The Talmud is as full of sage observations as an egg is of meat. In view of the condensation of thought contained in its profound utterances a sure direction is needed. With confidence and a feeling of security one can, and may, travel with Dr. Taubenhaus through the labyrinth of Oriental poetry and imagery.

The value of the book for the general reader is undoubted. The liberal Jew eschews his own literature for the Omar Khayam or other and foreign books. We can therefore not have too many such monitors as "Echoes of Wisdom" undoubtedly is, to recall the straying to knowledge of their patrimony.

The book deserves a wider circulation than it will doubtless have. Inasmuch as it represents the efforts of a man engaged in the study of the Talmud and Latin classics as well as in preaching, it should be sought after by not only the laity, but even by the clergy.

The typography of the work under consideration lends it an appearance of being easily approached, and that is half the battle won for a work of this kind, treating of olden times and expressions.

Vote for Belmont for Congress.

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THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Obstacles to Their Advance.

The Imperial Conservatory of St. Petersburg, Russia, which is a government institution, has just issued a circular announcing the condition and dates of the examination for persons desiring to enter the conservatory for the coming season of 1900-1901. Among others there is a paragraph which reads as follows: "Jews will not be admitted to the conservatory unless they present from the chief of police a permit to live in St. Petersburg." It is very difficult for a Jew to obtain such a permit, when there is a law forbidding the Jews to live in St. Petersburg. The announcement is simply a bar (of course, not a musical one) to the musically inclined Jews.

Up till 1862 musical education in Russia was in a very poor condition. People desiring to study music could learn that from foreigners residing in the principal cities or go abroad, both ways being very expensive, and, of course, only available to the rich class. In 1862 the great pianist and composer, Anton Rubinstein, notwithstanding many hardships and obstacles, founded the Imperial Conservatory in St. Petersburg, worked hard, and for nine years was director and teacher of piano and composition. He came post resuming in 1888-1891, another Jew, Nicholas Rubinstein, organized, in 1885, a second conservatory in Moscow. In this way Russia is indebted to two Jews for her musical education and her leading musical institutions, which are her pride.

In the eighties we find a third Jew, Carl Davidoff, cellist and composer, at the head of the St. Petersburg Conservatory as one of the directors and teacher of the violoncello. He was an excellent musician, a tireless worker, and a good-hearted man to the pupils without regard to their religion. Leopold Auer, also a Jew, one of the best violinists of to-day, is at the head of the violin department, conductor of the symphony concerts and teacher of many of the best violinists of the day. Among the most famous Russian musicians, both vocal and instrumental are:

- Singers—Michaeloff (Silberstein), tenor; Bartakoff, baritone; Chernoff, bass, of the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg; Medvedoff, Buckoveski, Kamionski, Lubin, Massini, of the Moscow Imperial Opera.
- Pianists—Levin, Blumenfeld, Hammerburg, Gabrilowitsch.
- Violinists—Brodsky, Wienlawski, Petchnikoff.

All these are Russian-Jews, honored and esteemed in the musical world. Every one of them except Wienlawski are products of the above named conservatories, and now the same conservatories which were founded by Jews, forbid the entrance, and, as a matter of course, the study of music to the Jews. This fact speaks for itself.

CITY NEWS.

Seventy-second Street Synagogue.

Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver will preach next Sabbath on the subject, "Means of Tracing God's Existence."

Madison Avenue Synagogue.

Rabbi Samuel Greenfield will preach on "The Message and Destiny of Israel."

Temple Israel of Harlem.

On Friday, November 2, the subject of Dr. M. H. Harris' lecture will be The Jew's Responsibility as a Citizen. The service commences 8 o'clock. A sermon will be delivered at the Saturday morning service, commencing at 10 o'clock. Subject, The Father of Nations.

The State Conference of Religion will meet first in Beecher's old church, and on the second day in Rabbi Gotthel's synagogue on Forty-third street and Fifth avenue.

The Congregation Hand-in-Hand of Mott Haven has elected the rev. Dr. Mayer Kopstein as its rabbi, and has, it is said, conferred upon him the title of "Rabbi of the Bronx." This is the first Jewish congregation in the borough of the Bronx which has erected a synagogue.

The retail merchant of limited means who votes for McKinley and the trusts, votes for his own ultimate bankruptcy.

Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids.

The annual meeting of the donors, patrons and members of the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and 103rd street, will be held at the institution on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the annual reports of the president and committees and for the transaction of such business as may legally be brought before it.

An election for nine directors will be held at 11 o'clock, to serve for three years in place of Messrs. Isaac Blumenthal, Louis Clark, Jr., Raphael Ettinger, Henry S. Herrman, Samuel Sachs, Henry Solomon, Leopold Stern and Samuel Untermeyer, as also for four directors to serve for two years, in place of Messrs. B. J. Greenhut, Joseph M. Lichtenauer, Joseph Moss and M. Warley Platzek.

A special meeting of the society will be held immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting for the transaction of special business, the specific object thereof being:

To amend Article II. of the by-laws by striking out on the second line thereof, the word "permanent," appearing between the words "afford and shelter."

To amend Section I., Article IV. of the by-laws by striking out the words "twenty-four" on the second line and inserting in place thereof the word "thirty," and also to amend the same section of said article by striking out the word "eight" on the eighth line thereof and inserting in place thereof the word "ten."

The Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District is a member of the Union League Club, which excludes Jews, whether Republicans or Democrats. Can you vote for him?

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

At the annual meeting of the society, which was held Sunday, Oct. 28, 1900, at 11 o'clock, the president, Mr. Samuel D. Levy, read his annual report. It showed that the total receipts for the year, including a slight balance from last year, were \$102,164.76, and the expenditures during same period \$102,097.52, leaving a balance of \$67.24; that the number of children on Oct. 1, 1899, were 876, and the

number of children on Oct. 1, 1900, 907, an increase of 31, and not a single death during the year.

The following directors were elected for one year: Mr. Ely Bernays, Mrs. Dr. S. Teller, Mrs. L. Hess and Mrs. A. Barnett. Mr. Samuel D. Levy was re-elected president and Mr. Ely Bernays was elected treasurer. Among those present were committees from the Montefiore Home, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Educational Alliance, the Jewish Ministry, the Auxiliary and Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Circle of the institution, Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, Hon. Isidor Straus, Hon. Simon Borg, Judge Goldfogie, Mr. Henry Solomon, Mr. K. Menden, Mr. Leopold Stern, Mr. Lyman B. Bloomingdale, Mr. Jos. B. Bloomingdale, Mr. Henry S. Herrman, Mr. Uriah Herrmann, Mr. Isaac Wanack, Mr. M. Warley Platzek, Rev. Dr. Schulman, Mr. Louis Gans and many others.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. Isaac Wanack, Hon. Isidor Straus, Rev. Dr. Schulman and Mr. M. W. Platzek.

A vote of thanks was extended to the president of board of managers for the successful work done by them during the year.

A vote for Bryan and equal rights is a vote that will help bring back to old-time success and independence to the average business man.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The Bible Circle which met last week for the first time had an unusual good attendance and the following week showed an increase over the first night. Rev. Raphael Benjamin, who is the lecturer in this course of study, is desirous of securing a further addition of pupils and all young men and women are welcome to join. Those who wish to prepare themselves for Sunday school work can find an excellent opportunity here.

The checker tournament held last Sunday afternoon excited considerable interest, and the contest was very close to the end, Henry J. Pollak winning with 165 points.

Next Sunday afternoon a final contest will be held to decide the Y. M. H. A. championship for 1900.

A class, "First Aid to the Injured," will be formed to meet five successive weeks, beginning on Nov. 7, and enrollment is now going on. Dr. Wm. A. Rodgers, medical examiner of the gymnasium, will take charge of the course.

To-morrow night's lecture in the course of free lectures to the people under the auspices of the Board of Education will be given by Mr. Fritz Andrea, on the subject, "Life in the Philippines," illustrated by stereopticon views.

Friday evening religious exercises for young men will begin Nov. 9, and Mr. Rudolph I. Coffee, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, has been asked to take charge of the same.

Cong. Kehilath Jeshurun.

The orthodox congregation Kehilath Jeshurun has purchased from Rachel Young and Catherine Jaeger Nos. 119 and 121 East Eighty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, two three-story and basement dwellings, on a plot 51.1x101.2. A synagogue will be erected on the site. The congregation has been worshipping at No. 127 East Eighty-second street.

The Union League Club has only one Hebrew upon its roll of membership, and yet the Republican candidate, who is a member, seeks your vote to elect him to Congress.

The Misses Strauss, of No. 77 West 115th street, will be at home on the first and third Friday afternoons during the winter.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ARNSTEIN-SCHARFF.—Mr. Emanuel Scharff announces the engagement of his daughter Rebecca to Mr. Max Arnstein.

BEHRENS-HAAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Haas announce the engagement of their daughter Anna E. to Manfred I. Behrens. At home Nov. 4, 3 to 6, 26 West 132d street.

BLOOM-DE LEMOS.—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Selma de Lemos, of 1444 Fifth avenue, to Mr. Julius Bloom.

BROCK-ROEDER.—Mrs. Adele Brock announces the engagement of her daughter Mellie to Mr. Sol Roeder.

DOBRINER-ISRAEL.—Mrs. M. Israel announces the engagement of her daughter, Daisy Israel, to Julius Dobriner. Reception Sunday, Nov. 4, 1900, 243 West Forty-ninth street.

FREEDMAN-HERMAN.—Miss Louise Herman to Mr. Bernard Freedman. At home, 105 Avenue D, Sunday, Nov. 4.

GOLDMAN-WOLFF.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Wolff announce the engagement of their daughter Sophia to Mr. Harry Goldman.

GOODMAN-MYERS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Myers announce the engagement of their daughter Lizzie to Mr. Charles Goodman, of Newark, N. J. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 1900, from 3 to 6 p. m.

GRU-WOLFF.—Miss S. Gertrude Wolff to Mr. Edward Gru. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 326 South Second street, Brooklyn Borough.

HAAS- BLUMENTHAL. — Mr. and Mrs. M. Blumenthal announce the engagement of their daughter Edith to Mr. Arthur Haas, 1346 Fifth avenue.

HOUSE-LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob House, of Lawrence, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter Clara to Mr. Martin B. Levy, of New York city. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, from 3 until 6, at 125 East Eighty-third street.

KAHN-JACOBY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Fischer announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Röss Jacoby, to Mr. Emil W. Kahn. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 1900, at 112 West 114th street.

KERN-HIRSCHFELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hirschfeld announce the engagement of their daughter Etta to Mr. Lewis Kern. At home Sunday, Nov. 11, from 3 to 6, 147 East Eighty-second.

LEW-MEYERSON.—Rosa Meyerson to Sol Lew, Oct. 20.

MOSHEIM-RAUCH.—Renie Rauch to Louis Mosheim. At home, Sunday, Nov. 11, from 3 to 6, at 1104 Lexington avenue.

PALEY-CATLIN.—Miss Bertha Catlin, of 31 East First street, to Mr. Samuel Paley, of 141 Division street.

RHEINSTROM-RAUDNITZ.—Miss Meta Raudnitz to Mr. Allan Rheinstrom. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, from 3 to 6, 266 West 113th street, city.

SCHLEISSNER-LEDERER.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Lederer beg to announce the engagement of their niece, Minna, to Mr. Alexander Schleissner.

SCHONLANK-COHN.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Schonlank announce the engagement of their daughter Sarah to Mr. Louis Cohn. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 469 Manhattan avenue, from 3 to 6.

SCOOLER-FAGENSON.—Miss Theresa Scooler, 25 East 11th street, to Mr. D. J. Fagenson, New York.

SOLOMON-HART.—Mr. Barnett Solomon announces the engagement of his daughter Lily to Barnett Hart.

TAYLOR-SCHWAB.—Miss Carrie Schwab to Mr. Henry C. Taylor. At home Sunday, Nov. 4, 1900, 181 East 107th street.

VALECHE-LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Levy announce the engagement of their daughter Lena to Mr. Henry Valeche. At home Sunday evening, Nov. 4, after 8 o'clock, 225 Bridge street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WERNER-STRAUSS.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Strauss announce the engagement of their daughter Bella to Mr. David Werner. At home Sunday, Nov. 11, at 111 West 119th street.

The Albany Dental Association, under the management of F. L. Morhard, D. D., has become one of the largest establishments in this city, through the genuine good work it is doing all along. Their 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.

Their prices are very reasonable, as the following will show: Extraction, 25 cents, and with painless method (no gas), 50 cents. Sets of gum teeth, \$8.00. Full upper and lower sets, \$12. Partial plates, from \$1.50 to \$6.00. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Gold crowns, \$6.00. Porcelain crown on pivot teeth, \$1. Open evenings until 9. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. 291 Third avenue, between 22d and 23d streets.

Anti-Semitism and Militarism go hand in hand.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Martha Sternberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sternberg, to Mr. Aaron Levy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Levy. The wedding will take place November 4 at the Victoria, Lexington avenue and Fifty-fourth street.

England sent her officials over here to govern us and tax us to pay their salaries, and we have sent carpet-baggers to Porto Ricans to pay the salaries of our carpet-baggers who are sent there by the Republican party.—Wm. J. Bryan.

MARRIED.

Goldstein-Kruger.

On Sunday last, Oct. 28, 1900, Miss Nettie Goldstein was married to Mr. Joseph Kruger. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Joseph Segal.

Schwartz-Lazar.

On Sunday last, Oct. 28, 1900, Miss Rosie Schwartz was married to Mr. Charles Lazar. Rev. Joseph Segal performed the ceremony.

Lask-Rosenfeld.

One of the pretty weddings of last week was that of Miss Hattie Lask, daughter of Mrs. P. Lask, to Mr. M. Rosenfeld, which was solemnized on Sunday evening last at the Victoria by Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman. The bride was attired in white satin trimmed with duchesse lace. Miss Lillian Lask, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. Adolph Samuels was best man. The ushers were Messrs. David Rosenfeld and Moses Lask. A reception and dinner followed the ceremony. The young couple, on returning from their honeymoon, will reside at No. 117 East Eighty-second street.

Posener-Weiss.

Married, on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1900, by Rev. F. Light, at the bride's residence, Mr. Max Posener to Miss Henrietta Weiss.

Lasus-Jellinek.

At New Rochelle, N. Y., Mathilde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alois Lasus, to Mr. Adolph Jellinek, by the Rev. P. Blumenthal, on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1900.

Friedman-Cohn.

On Sunday, October 21st, at the bride's residence, 58 E. 105th street, by the Rev. Gabriel Hirsch of the French Temple in E. 50th street, Abraham Friedman to Essie Cohn.

Dahlman-Reiss.

The marriage ceremony of Henry Dahlman and Malchen Reiss was solemnized at Victoria Hall on Monday, October 22d, by the Rev. Gabriel Hirsch of the Cong. Shaare Brocho, E. 50th street.

Levy-Seelig.

On Sunday, October 2th, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. H. Rosenbaum, at Rahway, N. J., Mr. Abraham Levy was married to Miss Bertie Seelig by the Rev. Gabriel Hirsch.

Werdenschlag-Levy.

Mr. Isaac Werdenschlag, of San Juan Hill fame, with the 71st N. Y., began the battle of life with Miss Frederike Levy on Sunday, Oct. 28th. Rev. Gabriel Hirsch performed the ceremony at 173 W. 78th street, the groom's residence.

If you want an unprejudiced Representative in Congress who recognizes no distinction in matter of faith, vote for Belmont.

Jewish Endeavor Society.

Through the kindness of the directors of the Educational Alliance, the Jewish Endeavor Society has been enabled to obtain an elegant hall, where it shall henceforth hold its open meetings every first and third Sunday evenings of the month. At these meetings lectures will be delivered upon Jewish topics by some of the most representative Jewish thinkers of our community. The course of lectures as outlined is most comprehensive in character, including topics both of religious, literary and historical nature. These lectures are primarily intended to make their hearers better acquainted with the Jewish history and literature, to solve some of the religious problems that our young people are apt to meet with, and in general to inspire them with a genuine love for their religion and this nation. This course of lectures will at the same time afford that religious instruction which, unfortunately, cannot be obtained in the synagogues of the downtown districts.

The Jewish Endeavor Society by offering this course of lectures to the public, is working in line with its ideals, and its work will be duly appreciated by the many young people that regularly attend its meetings.

The first lecture of the course will be delivered on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes on the subject, "Agnosticism."

After the lecture a half hour will be devoted to general discussion.

The Republican candidate for Congress will shake hands with you, but he won't let you in the Union League Club because you are a Jew.

The Educational Alliance.

The Educational Alliance have undertaken a new departure in attempting a celebration of Election Day as one of the Public Holiday Course. They have selected Sunday, November 4th, as a fit occasion to impress the people of the east side, many of whom are foreigners, with their duties as American citizens. No effort will be made to set before them any particular political theories, and the speakers will confine themselves purely to the ethical duties underlying citizenship and the exercise of the franchise. The speakers will be Prof. Giddings, of Columbia University, in English, and the Rev. Mr. Masliansky, in Yiddish.

No consistent Israelite can vote for a member of the Union League Club, which excludes Jews from its membership.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Sachs Kallske, who were married in this city fifty years ago yesterday, celebrated their golden wedding last Wednesday evening at their home, No. 17 West Eighty-eighth street.

Mrs. Kallske was formerly Miss Rosalie Levy. She and her husband, who were born in Berlin, came to New York when children.

They received many handsome gifts yesterday and letters of congratulation and telegrams from friends at a distance.

There were present among the members of their family Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Jacobs, Mrs. Anna Kallske, Mr. and Mrs. Max Sachs and Mr. Isaac Kallske.

An orchestra played during the hours of the reception. Mr. Kallske retired from active business six years ago.

When the Republican party takes its position on the side of monopoly it comes to the defense of a system that has been an outlaw ever since it appeared before the public.

Reception to Hon. M. Ellinger.

The reception tendered to the Hon. Moritz Ellinger by Washington Lodge No. 19, of the Order of B'nai B'rith, upon the occasion of the seventeenth anniversary of his birth, was an ovation of which any man may well be proud. The gathering was composed of some of our best known and most prominent Israelites, as Washington Lodge has enrolled within its membership men prominent in every walk of life, and the attendance upon the above occasion of so many men whose presence at the meetings of the lodge is rare was a testimonial in itself of the high esteem in which the ex-Coroner is held by the Jewish community. Aside from the fine turnout which the lodge made, was the splendid character of the ceremonies. It was an evening devoted to an intellectual feast. The nature of the addresses of congratulation and the eloquence attending the same gave marked enjoyment to those present, and must have been most gratifying to Mr. Ellinger. His services to Judaism and the trials and tribulations attending them, were depicted in glowing terms by the Rev. Dr. Kohler, who placed Mr. Ellinger on the very top rung of the ladder of Israelites who have done yeoman work in behalf of Judaism. The Reverend Doctor spoke feelingly and earnestly of the labors of Mr. Ellinger, with whom he said he had labored side by side for many years. Other addresses were made by Brother Thalmessinger, Dr. Reinthaler and William A. Gans. In addition to the personal tribute of affection tendered were tangible testimonials from Washington Lodge and the General Committee of District Grand Lodge No. 1. Altogether it was a gratifying occasion to Mr. Ellinger, and memorable for all those present and who participated in the event. We trust that Mr. Ellinger will be spared for many years, in good health, and prosperity, and that his usefulness will never grow less.

If you are opposed to Trusts, vote for Belmont.

Young Ladies' Charitable Society.
The charity performance and reception of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society will take place in the Lexington Opera House on Thursday evening, November 15th. An excellent programme of professional talent will be presented. The arrangements have been placed in the hands of Mr. Herbert H. Levene. The entire proceeds will be used to help the poor of this city, without regard to race or religion. This society was formed in 1893, incorporated in 1895, and has more than 150 members.

A vote for Belmont is a vote against the trusts.

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Babbitt's 1776 Soap Powder
Guaranteed by 64 years of continuous Babbitt success — tested by the public and never found wanting. Absolutely all right — cannot injure anything — does its work and does it well.
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STORE NOTES.

Beautiful Parisian Gowns, Wraps and Lingerie, Wall Covering and Upholstery at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

Handwork of the daintiest description, the use of the most exquisite laces and an artistic touch of gold, are characteristics of the best Parisian models in costumes and wraps for this season, and in the collection of imported gowns and wraps shown at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and Nineteenth street, Manhattan, these distinctively French touches are particularly noticeable. This house is distinguished for the elegance and beauty of the models that are selected by its representative from the leading Parisian designers, but seldom has a more beautiful collection been on view than is now to be seen there.

Light tinted cloths are the fashion for afternoon and reception wear, and an exquisite model is in biscuit color, the skirt made with panel effect in front and trimmed with edging of sable and graduated straps of white cloth. The bodice is strikingly pretty. It has a yoke of blue panne velvet, rever of white taffeta silk, with dainty embroidery in red and gold floss, and a bretelle of red panne velvet, polka dotted with white and edged with sable.

An evening gown for a young girl, of maize-colored striped crepe de chine, with deep ruffle of same color chiffon, headed by band of cream lace and applique, is one of the daintiest frocks imaginable. A street costume of gray cloth, elaborately embroidered with narrow black silk braid and showing collar of orange velvet and deep girdle of black panne, is very stylish.

The separate waists in silk and chiffon are particularly lovely examples of dress-making art and skillful needlework. One in hand tucked white taffeta silk has an ecru lace bolero and the daintiest of Persian embroidery; another of tucked white chiffon shows medallions of lace and hand-painted mull in floral design, artistically combined with gold and iridescent spangles; while a third is made of straps of sky-blue stitched taffeta over tucked white chiffon. The sleeves of all the waists are made with a modified undersleeve that is very dainty. In the wraps there is a most complete collection both for carriage and evening wear, light tinted cloth, being used for many of the new evening capes. Some are made with sleeves, which is a variation from the styles that have heretofore been in vogue. A long carriage coat of black velvet with collar and revers of ermine, and a blouse jacket of velvet, on the style fashionable a couple of seasons ago, and trimmed with broad collar and revers of chinchilla, are particularly noticeable. An evening wrap with sleeves, and made of white cloth applied on net; a biscuit colored cloth cape, with ostrich feather trimming in same tint, and an old rose cloth wrap with yoke in deeper shade of velvet, are among the handsomest of the wraps.

Senator Hoar, a life long Republican, denounced the "Imperialist" doctrines of his party in scathing terms. He has been "whipped into line" for the good of the party, but his arguments remain unanswered.

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WITH REGULATED FLAME LAMP,
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Nurse and Massage—Refined gentleman with European hospital experience, by the week, day or night, to a sick or invalid. Terms reasonable. Address NURSE 233 First Ave.

Room and Kosher Board wanted by a young business man. Private family preferred. Address A B C, care of this office.

WANTED—The Congregation Sons of Halberstam, 6th Street above Green Street, Philadelphia, wants a good **Chazan** who could also fill the place as teacher, and lecture in the Synagogue in the English and German languages when needed. Also an Assistant Teacher wanted. Apply to Mr. B. Miller, 980 N 9th St. Phila.

WANTED—A widower comfortably situated desires the acquaintance of widow (aged 40) with a view to matrimony. Possesses best references as to character, etc. Main object being to secure a good comfortable home. Correspondence. Address "M.", care of this office.

WANTED—Congregation Shaari Zedek of Harlem wants a **Cantor** with good tenor voice. Must be a good reader, musical, and able to lead a choir. No expenses paid. Apply to H. Phillips, Chairman, 635 B'way.

Shammass Wanted.

The Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Avenue and 65th St., New York City, desires the services of one competent to discharge the duties of Sexton and Shammass. Address Congregation in own handwriting, stating age and with references.

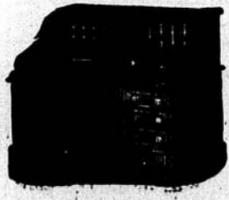
WANTED—Gentleman, seminary graduate, desires position in private family as tutor. Competent to teach Hebrew, French, German, Mathematics, etc. Best references as to ability and character. Address M. W., care of this office.

Minister or Chazan open to engagement, temporary or permanent. Address MINISTER, Hebrew Standard.



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A Minister, excellent Hebrew scholar, speaks German and English fluently, desires a position with a small congregation. Also competent to take charge of a Religious School. Can furnish excellent testimonials. Address L. care of this office.

WANTED—A Rabbi, age 25, late of Vienna, desires situation as Rabbi and Chazan. Excellent speaker and musician. Can lead a choir. Best testimonials. Address, Rabbi "L.", care of this office.

A Professional Teacher, elderly gentleman, wishes to take charge of children in a family, to assist them in school lessons and teach them Hebrew in all its branches. Address L., care of Hebrew Standard.

WANTED—By the Congregation Agudath Achim, Rondout, N. Y., an Assistant **Teacher** and Shammass. Applicants must come well recommended as to abilities and character. Communicate with M. KAPLAN, Rondout, N. Y.

Young Man desires **Room without Board** in private family. Address, "C.", c. o. this office.

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NEWS FROM ABROAD.

OBITUARY.

Baron Sigmund Schosberger de Tornya.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Baron Sigmund Schosberger de Tornya, first Jewish peer in Hungary, which occurred at Budapest on Oct. 5.

Baron de Tornya was born in 1826, in Budapest, and soon after having completed his education, entered the firm of S. W. Schosberger, the well known export firm and army contractors founded in the early forties by the father of the deceased Baron. Gradually business grew until it became one of the largest of its kind in Austria-Hungary. In course of time Baron Schosberger acquired estates in the districts of Pest, Tolnan and Bekes, and his properties were known far and wide as model estates. In the middle of the sixties, in recognition of their services to the commerce of Hungary, the Schosberger family was ennobled, and on March 21, 1890, the title of Baron was conferred upon the head of the family. Herr Sigmund Schosberger de Tornya, as he was then known, was the first Jew to receive a Hungarian Barony. He was a Royal Councillor, a member of the Municipality of Pest, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Director of the Hungarian Commercial Bank, and of the first Hungarian Assurance Company.

Notwithstanding the manifold duties that devolved upon the deceased Baron, he evinced an active interest in all Jewish communal affairs, and was president of the Home for the Jewish Aged, and a member of the executive of the community. Deeply religious, Baron de Tornya was ever proud of being a Jew, and the synagogue knew him as a regular attendant. Benevolent to a degree, every charitable institution in Budapest, irrespective of creed, benefited by his munificence. In spite of his seventy-four years, Baron de Tornya fulfilled to the last the duties of his various offices, especially of those in connection with Jewish institutions. The Jewish community has lost in him a loyal and disinterested worker, who only sought the welfare of his fellow citizens.

Baroness de Tornya, to whom he had been married for fifty years, has two sons and two daughters to mourn the great loss that has befallen them.

The funeral took place on Sunday, the 7th inst. A special request was made by the family that no floral tributes be sent, and the various charitable institutions of Budapest were the richer by several thousand crowns. Yet a number of wreaths were sent. The principal mourners were Baron Ferdinand Schosberger de Tornya and Baron Victor de Tornya. Among those present were Privy Councillors Count Ferdinand Zichy and Eugen Szabo, representing the House of Magnates, Dr. Decsly, President of the Senate, several members of Parliament, delegates from the various religious communities, and representatives of all communal and charitable institutions.

The coffin having been placed in the courtyard of the residence of the deceased, Professor Lazarus, the chief cantor of the community and the temple choir, recited the first portion of the burial service. Rabbi Dr. Samuel Kohn then delivered an impressive oration calling to mind many reliable services that Baron de Tornya had rendered during his long and distinguished career.

The funeral cortege, the hearse being drawn by six horses, then wended its way to the cemetery, where the remaining portion of the service was read.

Dr. Ludwig Ritter v. Gutmann.

The death is announced at Baden, near Vienna, of Dr. Ludwig Ritter von Gutmann, the only son of David Ritter von Gutmann, after a short illness. Dr. Lud-

wig von-Gutmann, who was only forty years old at the time of his death, was a well known figure in financial and commercial circles. He was married to a daughter of Baron Gunzburg, the well known Russo-Jewish banker and philanthropist. Dr. Von Gutmann leaves a widow and six children, besides a host of friends to mourn his loss.

Miss Sarah Jessel.

The news comes from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, that Fraulein Jessel, a niece of the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, died in that city.

RUSSIAN ITEMS.

The Governing Senate has explained that the children of Jews who may reside without the "pale of Jewish settlement" may enter educational establishments throughout the entire Russian Empire, and live there during their schooling. Hitherto the Administration has allowed children of Jews to study only in those towns of the interior of Russia where their parents were permitted to reside. In view of all the legal and illegal obstructions met by Jews in the education of their children this decision of the Senate is significant.

The Minister of Finance has sanctioned the statutes of a private commercial school for girls established at Kieff by Mrs. L. N. Volodkevich. The time for finishing the commercial education is fixed for a period of seven years, the school being divided into seven forms, of which five are general and two special. The school also receives boarders. Children of all denominations may be received in the school, with the exception of Jews, whose number must not exceed 40 per cent. of the total number of pupils.

According to official information, ten more private Jewish schools have been opened in the current year in the Government of Ekaterinoslav, while two such schools for Jews and one for Karaites have been closed.

Recently a Jew was entered on the register of students of Christian Theology at the Dorpat University. This peculiar and unique incident can only be explained by the fact that in all the other faculties of that university the number of admitted Jewish students had already reached the proportion limited by the law.

At the Odessa Great Synagogue, on the recent Day of Atonement, a prayer was said for the repose of the soul of the Christian "righteous man," Vladimir Sergeevich Solovyoff, who recently died at Moscow. Solovyoff, a great savant and philosopher, was versed in the Jewish law and a warm defender of his oppressed Jewish friends in Russia and elsewhere. So great did he feel and suffer for them that in praying for this unfortunate race he found no language more fit or more sacred than the ancient Hebrew, with which he was thoroughly familiar.

The Jewish community of Odessa has lost its Crown Rabbi, I. V. Eichenwald. The funeral took place on the 6th of October. Among those who called to pay their last respects to the deceased rabbi were the Mayor and ex-Mayor of Odessa.

The preliminary inquiry into the rioting which took place at Odessa on the 29th and 30th of July is nearing its conclusion. The case will be heard in the Odessa High Court of Justice. The number of the accused, chiefly ringleaders, amounts to forty. The sufferers in the riots who claim damages will be represented by eminent Counsel.

The Governor of St. Petersburg, in a circular telegram to the police, has given permission to Jewish students who have arrived in the capital for the purpose of examination to reside there from the 23d of August until the end of these examinations. Now that the latter are over

the Governor has again reminded the police to act in accordance with the passport regulations.

While all the Jewish shops were closed on the New Year Festival a fire broke out at the market place called Toltchok, the centre of the recent riots. Eight shops belonging to poor Jewish dealers in ready made clothes were destroyed by the flames. During the conflagration some persons tried to rob Jewish property. Several were arrested on the spot.

The Senate has declared that Jews who place their children in Kieff schools may reside there, although they may have no right to live in the "Holy City."

The "Guter Yid" of Gera has excommunicated the Hazeftah, the great Hebrew daily of Warsaw, because of its propaganda for the Zionist movement.

After a strike lasting four months, the Jewish brush makers of Russia and Poland have succeeded in gaining a ten-hour day.

Dr. Herzl's powerful play, "The New Ghetto," has been translated into Russian. It was produced last week in Lodz.

The rights of the Jewish inhabitants of the East Sea Provinces have again been limited. It has been decreed that the Jewish workers living in Riga have no right to come to markets in the district towns in order to sell their wares.

Recently there died at Warsaw a rich Pole named Lapinski, who left 31,000 roubles for charitable purposes; 6,000 roubles were bequeathed to the Jewish community, and 2,000 roubles to the Jewish Technical School.

News is to hand that Jewish farmers of Southern Russia will, owing to the bad crop, suffer many hardships during the coming Winter. We shall refer to the matter in the next number of the Jewish World.

FRANCE.

Dr. Javal, member of the Academy of Medicine, the well-known oculist, has been promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor, and M. Rene Leon Cahen, Councillor of Foreign Commerce and member of the Exhibition Jury, has been appointed a Chevalier of the Legion.

At the International Congress on Landed Property, the Minister of Finance made the following complimentary remarks on the services rendered by M. Alfred Neymarck (member of the Consistoire Israelite of Paris):—"I am pleased to see on my left your President, M. Alfred Neymarck, who, for several years, with true Benedictine patience, has collected documents as numerous as they are useful, both in respect to movable and to landed property. I congratulate him on his labors and thank him in the name of the Government and in my own name for his services to the finances of the country."

Papers which have been seized by the police at the Grand Occident de France (Fort Chabrol) appear to show that the anti-Semitic League has been reconstituted, in which event it would come within the scope of the law.

Like the Parisian Atheists, who organize meat banquets on Good Friday, some non-believing persons of Israelitish origin have had what has been curiously enough called an anti-clerical festival. This was by way of protestation against the "Yom Kippur," or Great Day of Atonement, which is so rigidly observed by the Jews who faithfully follow the rules of their ancient religion. The feast was attended by about one hundred persons, who gorged, drank, and sang for several hours in a noted restaurant. There was also a good deal of joking at the expense of faithful Hebrews who were keeping the "Yom Kippur" observances in their homes or in the synagogues.

M. Schamreck, General Secretary of the Prefecture of the Bouches-du-Rhone,

has been appointed Prefect of Tarn-et-Garonne.

GERMANY.

The Public Prosecutor has appealed against the verdict of not guilty recorded in the case of Israelsky, who was charged with complicity in the Konitz murder affair. Meanwhile, criminal proceedings are being instituted against a number of citizens for committing perjury.

The Jewish inhabitants of Tichel, near Konitz, who suffered considerable pecuniary losses at the anti-Jewish riots that occurred there, have taken action for damages against the municipality.

Herr Genserowsky, a member of the Jewish Gymnastic Association, "Bar Kochba," of Berlin, has gained the first prize at the recent competition held at the Paris Exhibition.

The German anti-Semitic papers are endeavoring to work up cases of ritual murders that have been committed in several country districts. One of these unscrupulous sheets has sent a commission of inquiry to Uebermatzshofen, in Bavaria, where a two-year-old child was killed.

On the 8th prox., Dr. Leimdorfer will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry to the Hamburg Reform community. Dr. Leimdorfer is not only one of the most noted pulpit orators, but he is also the author of many learned works.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Baron G. Fejervary, Hungarian Minister of War, has sent to the Temesvar orthodox community one hundred crowns as a donation towards the building fund of their new synagogue.

Two new charges have been brought against the unfortunate Hilsner. He has now to answer for the death of a girl named Maria Klima, who was murdered a year before, and Agnes Houza, and for slandering Josua Erbmann and Saloma Wassermann, who Hilsner said, were accomplices in the murder of Hourzka. It will be remembered that Hilsner made the above statement and also confessed his guilt on being told that the gallows, intended for his execution, were being erected in the prison yard, and he thought that he might thereby gain a postponement of the execution. Subsequently he withdrew all his assertions.

In Derecske a number of anti-Semites set fire to a house inhabited by seventeen persons who were nearly burnt to death.

The third annual report of the Society for the Collecting and Preservation of Art and Historical Jewish Monuments in Vienna has just been issued. The income, derived from subscriptions, donations and subventions, amounted to 11,066 crowns, and 9,092 crowns were expended on the purchase of new objects, the museum of the society, lectures and subventions to authors. The number of members is 240. To the report is added the address on the late Dr. David Kaufmann, delivered by Dr. D. H. Muller, and the lecture by Rabbi Dr. Schmiedl on the "Oldest Drama in the Literature of the World," the Book of Job.

Count Johann Palfy, one of the richest Hungarian nobles, has given 2,700,000 crowns for the foundation in support of poor Hungarian students, irrespective of creed.

An influential committee has been formed in Vienna for the purpose of preserving in good condition the grave of Heinrich Heine. A meeting in furtherance of these objects was held on Sunday.

PALESTINE.

General satisfaction is expressed at the decision of the Odessa Chovevi Zion, to reopen the "Beth Hasephar," the school for boys and girls at Jaffa. The association has resolved to place the school on

a firm pecuniary basis, and to conduct it in a thoroughly Jewish spirit.

The following are the terms upon which the school will be reopened. In order to meet the expenses, 21,000 francs will be required annually, and to cover that the Alliance Israelite Universelle has promised 5,000 francs; 4,000 francs from the Odessa Chovevi Zion; 4,000 francs will be received from the Russian Jewish philanthropist, Herr K. S. Wisotzky; 2,000 francs from the Actions Committee of the Zionist Movement, and francs from various directions. This makes a total of 18,000 francs, and the remaining 3,000 francs will be covered by school fees. The management of the schools will be in the hands of the Alliance, but it has been stipulated that Hebrew, as far as the lower classes are concerned, shall be the language in which the subjects are to be taught. In the upper standards French is to be the language, but Hebrew is to be taught for at least three hours per day. The authorities of the Odessa Chovevi Zion have a right to inspect the schools, but may not interfere in the management of the school curriculum. But should the Chovevi Zion be in a position to find the greater portion of the expenses, the management of the schools will be ceded altogether to the Chovevi Zion, and M. Bugart, the secretary, has given the assurance that the Alliance will not withdraw its subvention. The negotiations between the Chovevi Zion and the Alliance were conducted by Herr S. Barbasch, the well known Odessa banker.

The American Consul at Jerusalem has given an interesting report of the honey industry in Palestine. It appears that as far back as 1849 a Swiss family named Baldensperger settled in Antas, seven miles from Jerusalem, and started bee keeping, but it was not until 1880 that an American trader conceived the idea of exporting the honey to Europe and America, and now the industry has grown to very large dimensions.

GREECE.

Recently a Christian girl was lost in the small town of Cavalla and no sooner had the mother of the child become aware of the disappearance when she raised the cry that her daughter had been murdered for ritual purposes by a Jewess she named. A mob soon collected and a rising against the Jewish inhabitants was threatened. Fortunately the Governor, Emin Pasha, appeared on the scene and assured the excited populace that the girl was safe in the palace, he having sent the police in search of her.

Prof. P. J. Hartog, of The Owens College, Manchester, in commenting on some notices of the late Adolphe Hatzfeld, who has died in Paris at an advanced age, gives particulars of his collaboration with the late Arsene Darmesteter, in the new French dictionary. Mr. Hatzfeld, he says, wished to introduce logical order into the chaos of Littre, and to reduce the various meanings to those which were fundamental. Darmesteter, who was his collaborator from the first (1871), saw that logic alone was insufficient, and that the evolution of the meanings of the words must be traced out historically. Darmesteter, dying in 1888, left the manuscript finished, and M. Antoine Thomas, his pupil, then filled up gaps and revised for the press.

Henri de Blowitz, the great critic and correspondent of the London Times, who apprehends a general war among the nations of civilization, and whose opinion finds response in Downing street, is probably the greatest newspaper writer in Europe. M. de Blowitz, although derived from Hebrew stock, is a Roman Catholic in faith, and most devout in his practices.

IN THE THEATRES.

Manhattan Theatre.

"Her Majesty," the new romantic play, with Grace George as the girl queen of mythical Nordenmark, is a sensational success at the Manhattan Theatre. The personal triumph of Miss George is very great. She has taken place in the front rank of the younger women stars. Her beauty, unaffected and emotional power, as well as skill in the comedy episodes are conceded by every New York critic. "Her Majesty" is emphatically a woman's play. The play is superbly staged and admirably acted by players of personal distinction. The great audiences accord recall after recall nightly and everybody is delighted with its love interest and stirring incidents. A special matinee will be given on Election Day, Nov. 6.

Theatre Republic.

"Sag Harbor" entered upon its sixth week of success Monday night, with no diminution of the popular interest in the exquisite love story. The success of Mr. Herne in New York has called forth various offers from London managers, and Liebler & Co. are now considering the transportation of the entire company to London after the completion of the regular season here. There will be a special Election Day matinee, and a special Thanksgiving Day matinee. A week from Monday night the hearty mariners of our life-saving stations adjacent to New York will attend Mr. Herne's performance in a body.

Wallack's.

Mrs. LeMoyné has two more weeks at Wallack's, and "The Greatest Thing in the World" will be followed at every performance by Zangwill's tense one-act tragedy, "The Moment of Death."

Savoy Theatre.

Notwithstanding the great success achieved by Miss Henrietta Crosman as Nell Gwyn in "Mistress Nell" at the Bijou Theatre, it was still further improved when it was presented on Monday night at the Savoy, on West Thirty-fourth street, near Broadway. The musical features of the piece have been strengthened by the introduction of several new numbers written by Mr. William Furst, who is the author of the original incidental music of the piece. A minuet is danced in the ballroom scene. New scenery has been painted and elaborate new costumes have been furnished. In order to strengthen the ensemble, a number of new people have been added to the company, the size of the stage at the Savoy admitting of the increase. A special matinee is announced for Election Day.

Irving Place Theatre.

They who appreciate German literature and dramatic art will find their lines cast in pleasant places just now. Mr. Conried's company is always well balanced, but this season he has, so to speak, a solo quartet—Hedwig Lange, Maria Elsenhut, Otto Ottbert, Adolph Zimmerman—who would make the dull-est play interesting. The appearance of these players made the "Trial Shot" memorable and in Dreyer's "Candidate" the results attained where they are aided by those old stand-bys, Kierschner, Ascher Haenseler, are equally delightful. Appearing in Germany about the time of the Lex Heinze agitation, the "Candidate" came with particular appositeness, but it possesses so much intrinsic interest, its literary quality is so marked, and its satire so pointed and true that it should interest intelligent people everywhere. If Messrs. Kierschner and Ascher were just a little less strenuous, their very grateful roles would still appeal to the gallery. In a serious part Herr von Seyfertitz was unexpectedly good. The "Candidate"

remains on the repertory all this week.

Schnitzler's "Vermachtniss" and Sardou's "Nos Intimes" (in the latter Director Conried will play an important role) are in rehearsal.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre.

Election day (next Tuesday, Nov. 6) the doors at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre will open at 10 A. M. sharp, and the performance will be continuous from that hour until 11 P. M. An extraordinary strong holiday bill has been arranged for, including as it does J. E. Dodson in his admirable performance of Cardinal Richelieu, Williams and Tucker, Alcide Capitaine, Gus Williams, Binns and Binns, DeWitt and Burns, and the great Lafayette.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The doors at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre will open on Tuesday, Nov. 6 (election day) at 10 A. M. sharp, and a continuous performance will be given until 11 P. M. This will be the only Broadway theatre giving a morning performance on election day. An attractive programme of vaudeville has been selected for the holiday, and it lists: Papinta, in her illuminated dances; Pauline Hall, James O. Barrows & Co., Jas. J. Morton, Canfield and Carlton, Smith, Doty & Co., Belle Hathaway's hahoons and monkeys, Sisson and Wallace, and a dozen more.

Harlem Opera House.

William Gillette, it is conceded, has reached the highest point of art, both as dramatist and as actor. In his latest great success, "Sherlock Holmes" He gave this play all last season at the Garrick Theatre to an unbroken succession of standing-room audiences, and when the house closed, on account of warm weather, Mr. Gillette and his play were still attracting capacity audiences. The actor-author comes to this theatre on Monday evening, November 5, for a one week's engagement with the same company and the same production that were employed in the representation at the Garrick. Then local theatre-goers will be able to see and understand the reasons for the protracted enormous triumph of this double attraction in its first season.

Proctor's Palace.

Sam Lockhart's Baby Elephants, the best animal act of its kind ever brought over to this country from Europe, will feature the programme at Proctor's East 58th Street Palace the coming week (election week). Others on the roster are Wright Huntington and his company; Smith and Campbell, three Lukens Bros., La Petite Elsie, Seven Reed Birds, W. H. Murphy and Minnie Allen, three De Rigney Sisters, Gloss Brothers, and the latest Kalatechnoscope pictures.

Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

Ugo Blondi, the man of many changes, will make his reappearance in America at Proctor's 125th Street Theatre next Monday, Nov. 5. His performance is said to be more remarkable than that of Fregoli's. Other big features in the Proctor Harlem bill election week are: Henri French, Bunth and Rudd, William Windom and the Blackstone Quartet, Post and Clinton, Lawson and Namon, Mr. and Mrs. Nell Litchfield, Marsh and Sartella, Millie Scott, the Kalatechnoscope's newest up-to-date moving pictures, etc.

A schoolboy at a prize examination furnished the following biography of the patriarch Abraham: "He was the father of Lot, and had two wives. One was called Ishmale and the other Hagar. He kept one at home and he turned the other into the desert, where she became a pillar of salt in the daytime and a pillar of fire by night."

If you are opposed to militarism, vote for Belmont.

MUSIC.

Many years ago, when I was young and even more ignorant than I am now, I used to envy the morning paper critics whose blissful lot it was to be able to hear all the operas and concerts. Nowadays how thankful am I that the printing of these random comments (with the editor's permission and the reader's heavenly patience) necessitates only occasional visits to the Opera House and attending only the cream of musical entertainments such as a Kneisel Quartet soiree or a Schumann-Heinck recital. Think of poor Mr. Henderson having to sit out "Carmen," "Faust" and "Lohengrin" sung in English (English as she is sung by the Swedish Strakosch, the German Mertens or the Austrian Marny) by mediocre artists, and not even to enjoy the satisfaction of "wasting the show" as he would like to, for even the Times' critic will write one way in the New York daily and just a little the other way in the Boston Monthly Record.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the young Russian piano virtuoso, will make his American debut on the evening of the 12th with the co-operation of Emil Paur's orchestra.

The Oratorio Society will this season give three evening and one afternoon concerts at Carnegie Hall, Mr. Frank Damrosch conducting. On Nov. 24 Bach's mass in B minor, which the society gave so creditably last year, will again be sung; the usual performances of the "Messiah" are set down for the afternoon of Dec. 26 and the evening of Dec. 27, and in April Dvorak's "Requiem" mass will be heard. The best soloists attainable are to appear at these concerts.

Messrs. Edward and Carl Herrmann gave the first of three "chamber-music afternoons" at Scottish Rite Hall last Sunday afternoon. The programme comprised Beethoven, trio op. 1, No. 1 E flat major; Brahms's sonata for piano and violin, op. 78 G major; Sinding trio op. 23 D major. The remaining recitals will take place on the Sunday afternoons of Nov. 4 and 11, with equally attractive programmes.

Miss Hattie Sternfeld has been appointed head of the piano department of the Educational Alliance. The young instructor is one of the charter members of the Women's Philharmonic Society.

At the first Philharmonic concert the soloist will be Teresa Carreno. In announcing the prospectus a fortnight ago I omitted to mention that Emil Paur will again be the conductor.

JACQUES MAYER.

Prof. Wm. M. Sennacher, director of the National Institute of Music, 179 E. 64th street, the well-known successful piano teacher of the Silberfeld children, Miss Stella Newmark, etc., recently returned from Europe and has resumed his instruction. We cordially recommend the National Institute of Music to those who desire a thorough and successful musical education.

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KORY, IDA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IDA KORY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Mitchell Levy, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated, New York City, August 29, 1900.
PETER MUNTZER, Executor.
MITCHEL LEVY, Attorney for Executor,
 208 Broadway,
 New York City.

MANDEL, SALOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Salomon Mandel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur Furber, Esq., No. 287 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1901, next.
 Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1900.
FANNY MANDEL, Administrator.
ARTHUR FURBER, Esq., Executor.
 Attorney for Executor, No. 287 Broadway,
 New York City, Manhattan Borough.

KAUFMAN, FELIX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Felix Kaufman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their places of transacting business, at the office of Rabe & Keller, No. 268 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December, 1900, next.
 Dated, New York, the 28th day of May, 1900.
RACHEL HOFFMAN, Administrator.
JULIUS ROBERTSON, Administrator.
RABE & KELLER, Attorneys for Adm. & Admtr.
 268 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
 New York City.

STEINER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Steiner late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their places of transacting business, at the office of Johnson & Johnston, Nos. 8 and 10 Centre St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of March next.
 Dated New York, the 27th day of August, 1900.
JOSEPH KOPPERL, HENRY STEINER, Executors.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Executors,
 8 and 10 Centre St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TELLER, SUSAN R.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Susan R. Teller, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis H. Freedman, No. 54 Wall street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February, 1901.
 Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1900.
SARAH TELLER, Administrator.

LEWIS H. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Administrator,
 54 Wall St. (Manhattan),
 New York City.

MOSS, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MOSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February, 1901, next.
 Dated, New York, the 6th day of August, 1900.
EMMA MOSS, MORRIS MEYERS, Executors.

WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors,
 62 William street,
 New York City.

THALMAN, HERMAN.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the HON. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Herman Thalman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Paul Hellingner, No. 320 Broadway, Rooms 900-910, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1900.
 Dated, New York, April 14, 1900.
HERNY THALMAN, Administrator.

PAUL HELLINGER, Attorney for Administrator,
 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
 New York City.

DAVIS, JOSEPHINE S.—In pursuance of an order of HON. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Josephine S. Davis, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 West 98d street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.
 Dated, New York, the 14th day of August, 1900.
SARAH A. DAVIS, Administrator.

MERRILL & ROGERS, Attorneys for Administrator,
 111 Broadway,
 Manhattan,
 New York City.

LEVENSON, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of HON. ABNER C. THOMAS, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Levenson, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Benno Loewy, his attorney, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of December next.
 Dated, New York, the 25th day of June, 1900.
MICHAEL LEVENSON, Executor.

BENNO LOEWY, Attorney for Executor,
 206 and 208 Broadway,
 Borough of Manhattan,
 New York City.

METZGER, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bernard Metzger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.
 Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1900.
RVA METZGER, Executor.
L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executor,
 176 Broadway,
 Manhattan, New York City.

DREYFUSS, NANETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nanetta Dreyfuss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of George Haas, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of October next.
 Dated New York, the second day of April, 1900.
GEO. HAAS, 115 Nassau St., Attorney for administrator, etc.
EMIL C. DREYFUSS, JULIA DREYFUSS, Administrator and Administratrix.

DREYFUSS, JOSEPH DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph David Dreyfuss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George Haas, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of October next.
 Dated New York, the second day of April, 1900.
GEO. HAAS, 115 Nassau St., Attorney for Administrator, etc.
EMIL C. DREYFUSS, JULIA DREYFUSS, Administrator and Administratrix.

LINDBERG, ANDREW H.—In pursuance of an order of HONORABLE FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against ANDREW H. LINDBERG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Mooney & Shipman, at torneys, No. 15 Wall street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1901.
 Dated, New York, the 20th day of June, 1900.
MARY LINDBERG, Administratrix.

MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Administrator,
 15 Wall street,
 Borough of Manhattan,
 New York City, N. Y.

STECKLER, IGNATZ E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ignat E. Steckler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
 Dated, New York, the 8th day of June, 1900.
ROSA STECKLER, Executrix.
JOSEPH E. STECKLER, Executor.

LOUIS STECKLER, Attorney for Executors,
 5-7 Beekman Street, N. Y. City,
 Borough of Manhattan.

FRANKENBERG, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Frankenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotell & Klenke, No. 59 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.
 Dated New York, the 8th day of April, 1900.
HENRY ZIL'BERN, PHILIP GOL SMITH, Executors
Forster, Hotelling & Klenke, Attorneys for Executors,
 59 Wall Street,
 Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GOLDSTEIN, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sam Goldstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Samuel Levy, 135 Broas Franklin street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.
 Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1900.
PAULINE GOLDSTEIN, LILLIE GOLDSTEIN, Administratrices

SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Administrators,
 No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan,
 New York City

EHRRICH, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rebecca Ehrlich, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.
 Dated New York, the fourth day of May, 1900.
SAMUEL W. EHRRICH, JULIUS S. EHRRICH, MAXIMILIAN MORGENTHAU, HERMAN BOCHLOWITZ, Executors
Samuel W. Weiss, Attorney for Executors,
 Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan,
 New York City, N. Y.

BRUHL, MOSES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moses Bruhl, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Messrs. Kurzman Frankenhelmer, No. 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of March next.
 Dated New York, August 31, 1900.
HENRIETTA BRUHL, SOLOMON RABINOWITZ, MAURICE BELGMANN, Executors.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors,
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פ' לך לך

Civil and religious politics have this one point in common: They both form and foster factions.

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Congregational "bossism" is no fiction, it is a fact. To use a familiar phrase: "It is not a theory. but a condition that confronts us.

During the four years of the McKinley administration trusts with a capital stock of nine billion dollars have been formed.

Now that Sioux City has been taken charge of by Rabbi Leiser, the congregation may not adjourn at midday on Yum Kippur in order to attend a baseball game en masse.

Illinois and Iowa are all stirred up over some developments in the campaign for governorship of Illinois. When will the alternative of "Jew or non-Jew" not be present in politics?

New Orleans is running a race as close second to Cleveland. The Y. M. H. A. will have a company of ten noted musicians and yodelers from Austria to remind the association that it is Jewish.

And now to make Dr. Hirsch's flesh creep, Charlie, of Boston, is quoted as having said: "By the overwhelming defeat of McKinley I want to make sure that the beginning of the end has not come for America."

Over \$5,000,000 of the budget for next year is due to the operation of the Davis bill and fully 80 per cent. of the increase was caused by mandatory legislation at Albany. And yet they say the city has home rule!

The Republican candidate for Congress will go with you to the door of the Union League Club, but you cannot be come a member—because you are a Jew.

THE WAY THE WORLD GOES—

וַיֵּלֶךְ אַבְרָם
"And Abram departed, according as the Lord hath spoken to him, and Lot went with him"
Genesis, xii., 4.

We have here two characters in view when we treat upon the subject of our text: one a man, a man of noble mind who enters upon a field of labor with the intention of attaining prosperity so that he might be of benefit to his fellow-man, another follows in his wake to reap the benefit of the other's experience and skill, but solely for his own selfish gain.

Such two characters are presented in Abram and Lot. Both lived in Haran and both departed thence to go to Canaan, leaving home and native land and relatives behind; but Abram departed because the Lord had spoken to him, and obedient to God's word, though hard it must have been, he went. Lot only went with him Not because he felt it his duty and not because he felt so attached to his uncle, but because he saw that Abram's ways and methods of working were good and he went to profit by them.

We surmise that our premises are correct, from the subsequent life of both. Prosperity smiled upon them wherever they came, and there arose some strife between the herdsmen of these two men as regards the pasture, which Lot made no effort to stop; but when Abram saw this, he at once called Lot's attention to it and suggested that they should part, so that the quarrel might not become serious. He showed his magnanimity in giving Lot the choice of territory, while Lot showed his sordidness in choosing the best, and all of it, to himself, the shores of the river Jordan, where he had an abundance of water without digging for wells. †

Without a murmur Abram accepted the situation contentedly, continuing in uprightness and rectitude, but Lot, all he wanted was wealth, regardless of how it was acquired, or what his surroundings were. He settled down in the wicked city of Sodom, and though it is true, he himself was not wicked, yet he tolerated their ways by abiding there.

That is the way the world goes to this very day, as we touched upon this in our last. There are people who will always watch what others are doing and they will do the same. They have not brains enough to start something themselves, but mind, these people will only imitate that which is to their pecuniary interest, that which is a benefit to mankind they will not imitate. To give their מעשר, share to the support of congregations, of charitable institutions, of hospitals, for any good purpose, "oser sagt Shiller!" They hold fast to that which they can lay their hands on, regardless whence it comes and where or how it is made, be it in Sodom—in the wickedness of life.

The same holds good in religious matters. One is an orthodox, because he sees another that is so, not that he cares to know what real orthodoxy means, and not because his heart dictates to serve God and truth in that way. Another has become a little richer, and he sees that rich man is a reformer, he, too, become reformed, without any sincerity or consideration in the matter, and that is the way the world goes.

Oh, that that could be obviated and we could have more sincerity, more yearning for truth, so that if we do go with Abram, we do all that he does and walk uprightly as he does.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If every shoemaker and candlestick maker put himself up as a theologian, when he admits that he knows nothing of religion.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If the Jew who is enthusiastic about the methods of secret orders, admires their symbolism, should tell you that he did not believe in ceremonies.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If the young Jew who knows less than his father and mother on the subject of Judaism should boast of his enlightenment and freedom from superstition.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If the man who does not smoke a cigar on the Sabbath should tell you that he is religious, although he abstains simply out of respect for his parents.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If a high-school girl came home from temple and reported that the rabbi delivered a poor sermon because he mispronounced a certain word.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If a rabbi was highly complimented on his pulpit work and the flatterer knew nothing more of the sermon than a trifling anecdote which was told by way of illustration.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If congregations which did not treat their minister as they should have done boast of his having left them for a much better congregation.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If people call a rabbi mercenary, yet admire him, because he had been elected to a larger position, where the salary is greater.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If you went to a synagogue and the sexton received you with a cold stare, though the attendance is small and the pews in need of occupants.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If hundreds of dollars are expended on the wedding arrangements and the minister chosen by special selection received only ten dollars or perhaps less for his services.

WOULD NOT IT JAR YOU—

If people engaged the rabbi to preach a beautiful eulogy over the remains of a man noted during life for his meanness and illiberality.

76,292,220.

The population of the United States is now over seventy-six million souls. Excluding the colonies of Russia and Great Britain and China, we are the most populous of all nations. With an increase of more than twenty per cent. since the last census, and the prospect of a still further percentage of increase in the coming years, it will not be a long time before we shall reach the one hundred million mark. An examination of the details of the census will develop some interesting facts. Altogether, we may feel well satisfied with the results of the present census. It seems to have been conducted upon careful business lines and is as near perfect as human agencies can make a work of this character.

THE TWO SIDES.

How little orthodox Judaism is fitted in this country to act as the moral influence which is the aim of all religion, is shown by the degeneracy of the younger generation among the orthodox immigrants of the past twenty-five years. Before that time there was no such thing as a criminal class among the Jews, but now it is startling to contemplate the extent to which vice and crime are developing. No one can trace this condition to a hereditary instinct, for the predecessors of this depraved generation were never accused of being criminals. There are other causes to account for this unhappy state of affairs; but there can be no doubt that by trying to force upon the young an obsolete form of religion and denying them the religion in harmony with their new environments, much of the evil has been caused.—American Israelite.

Let us take the other picture of prevailing conditions.

How little reform Judaism is fitted in this country to act as the moral influence which is the aim of all religion is shown by the degeneration of the younger generation among the members of reform congregations. Prior to the period when reform was recognized as "the thing," there were seldom such things as scandals in high Jewish society, exposures of marital infidelity, betrayals, crimes and depravity of the worst type, known among the immigrants who came to this country and did not believe in reform. No one can trace this condition to a hereditary instinct, for the predecessors of this depraved generation were never accused of being criminals. There are other courses to account for this unhappy state of affairs, but there our opinion, we think that the can be no doubt that by trying to take away reverence and authority from the young and denying them the privilege of being daily reminded at home that Judaism is a soul religion, that it teaches a pure moral life, much of the evil has been caused.

What can you say about the other side now. The difference may be in the nature of the crime committed.

Ask Dr. Hirsch to tell you about the children of his members. True their position and the law may keep them in front of the prison bars. But their depravity may be greater. Ascertain, if you can, the life led by the prominent club-members, the coterie called the "gay set," belonging to the most wealthy, aristocratic and refined families, and you will hear a story which tells a tale of degeneracy strong enough to make you feel that reform has failed in strengthening the moral fibre of its communicants so as to resist temptation when it offered itself.

We have it on good authority that the majority of the Jewish inmates at the Elmira Reformatory belong not to the families of recent immigrants, but to the families of the middle class.

New York City under Republican rule, has no representation upon the Board of Equalization, and the values of city property are increased in order to lighten the taxation of property in Republican counties.

If you are a property-holder, vote the Democratic ticket.

STANDARD SCINTILLATIONS

Reform? A mere matter of form.

Reform Judaism, with an eye for beauty of art, is artistic, also artificial.

Reform, how wonderful are its ways, how mysterious its workings. Much has it done for the Jew, very little for Judaism.

Reform has accomplished a great many things and overlooked one great thing; it has a little army of "Saviors," but as yet no great Salvation Army.

Reform, judged by its religious economy, must be pronounced a grand success, for it has reduced praying to a minimum and produced preaching to a maximum.

In the profession and practice of his religion, the Reform Jew plays but a formal part; the Reform Rabbi forms the centre and circumference, he is the alpha and omega, the factum of Judaism.

After an experience of nearly four years the Gold Democrats have wisely discovered that a Democratic administration however weak one of its planks may be is better for the people than the oligarchic Republican rule we are "enjoying"

ANOTHER FLOP.

"One day I praise my god, the next day I curse him," is the motto of Brother Spitz. But a few short months ago he went into ecstasies over the magnificent qualities of the Chicago Apostle Hirsch. No honors were too great for the Western cyclone. Now, again, the Jewish Voice sees some faults in its divinity of a while ago. Will you now propose Dr. Hirsch for the presidency of the Central Conference? or will you give him a seat in the council of anti-semites who provoke slurs and attacks upon Jews?

Our neighboring city in New Jersey, the capital of the State, has been peculiarly visited by a living nuisance and a dead issue. The converted Rabbi Freuder announced the wonderful truism, "No man can believe in the Christian faith unless he reads the New Testament," and a body interred in the Jewish cemetery is being guarded against some claimants, relatives of the deceased. How great are the worries and troubles of some communities.

A vote for Belmont is a vote against monopoly.

The Y. M. H. A., of Buffalo, held a literary meeting at which the question, "Which is doing more for the Jews, the reform element or the Orthodox," was argued.

We do not know which side scored the points. But it is known that reform, as popularly understood, does not originate in the heart, but from an unhealthy craving to lose both form and spirit, by following fashion and other congregations.

POLITICAL PURISTS.

There is an old Talmudic adage which reads:

כסף וזהב מטמא מפורים

"Gold and silver cleanse even bastards," and its illustration can be found in the last issues of the *American Hebrew* and *Jewish Messenger* of this city.

In religious matters the *American Hebrew* has gained an unenviable notoriety from its ludicrous attempt to carry water upon both shoulders.

It has coquetted with both Orthodoxy and Reform.

It dare not offend Dr. H. P. Mendes, and fears the wrath of Dr. Kohler.

Like the ass between the two bundles of hay, it has been unable to satiate its gourmandistic appetite and has merited the well-deserved contempt of both Orthodox and Reform for its lack of sincerity.

שמו כמים אל אומר

"Unstable as water thou shalt not prevail," very aptly applies to it.

"Honesty is the best policy" in Jewish journalism, as well as in all the every-day affairs of life, and the policy of the *American Hebrew* in toadying to the "uppah cukkals," will ultimately bring disaster upon itself.

The *American Hebrew* is owned by a corporation. That its shares are not financially profitable may be inferred from the fact, that it is leased to its present publisher at the remunerative sum of one dollar per annum.

Notwithstanding that its columns are filled with "trade ads" and others at "cut rates," its existence is neither pleasant nor profitable.

Had our contemporary pursued an honest, consistent course its success would have been assured, for there is room for a Jewish journal devoted to the publication of sermons, theological discussions, literary essays and long poems, even if they are not first class productions.

In politics (probably because its Board of Editors are of different opinions) it is extremely Mugwumpian.

At times it takes a fling at Tammany Hall, speaks of the "one man power," and denounces in measured terms the "city oligarchy."

Its strong point always has been "purity in politics," yet, like all sniveling reformers, it begs for a few crumbs from the Boss's table.

Its last issue contains the Democratic ticket, for the publication of which Mr. Croker pays a fair sum.

We know what methods were employed to obtain it, but we do not wish to add to the mortification and disgrace of the *American Hebrew* by making them public.

The *Jewish Messenger* is in the same boat.

It is a political purist of the first water, and, like the *American Hebrew*, holds up its hands in holy horror against the baneful acts of the Democratic party.

It denounces Bryan and his cohorts and on the same page advocates the election of Mr. Belmont, a Democratic candidate for Congress.

Mr. Belmont's political manager admits that he was buncoed for the issue of October 26th sent to Mr. Belmont contains a eulogistic notice of his candidacy, while the same issue sent to

the Republican organization in the same district has a eulogistic notice of Mr. Willcox his opponent.

O shame, where is thy blush!

For the *Jewish Messenger* we have naught but pity, for having fallen from its high estate.

A journal whose stock in trade was its "respectability," that in order to bolster itself financially resort to measures of such a fraudulent nature as to call for a "Warning Against Frauds" from the New York Bureau of Information—a journal that preys upon the mercantile community by issuing "fakes," deserves our pity.

But who reads the *Jewish Messenger* now a days?

אי כי נפלה עטרת ראשנו.

ATTENTION! STOREKEEPERS!

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont declares himself on the side of the small merchant in his battle against the huge department concerns.

Dare his opponent do likewise? Mr. Belmont is not the candidate of the Sugar Trust or any other kind of a Trust.

How is it with the man who is running against him?

Mr. Belmont stands for government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Can his Congressional antagonist truthfully say the same for himself? If the Trusts win this election the small storekeeper might as well put up his shutters.—From the American Home-Store.

THE EAST SIDE OVATION.

The ovation tendered to the Democratic candidate for President by 30,000 East Side Hebrews at Hamilton Fish Park on Monday evening last, was a remarkable event in national politics.

It demonstrated that the Hebrew working classes appreciate that their interests are at stake upon the result of the campaign and that their sympathies are against the trusts. They have all felt the evils of militarism in their native lands, and bitter experience has taught them its evil results.

Julius Harburger presided at the monster meeting, and needless to state, that next to Mr. Bryan, he carried off the honors of the occasion.

Mr. Harburger has always been a favorite with the East Siders. He is a magnetic speaker, and his well-deserved reputation for square dealing has secured for him a remarkable degree of popularity.

Mr. O. H. P. Belmont is a club man, but is not a member of the Union League Club, which excludes Jews.

We are glad that fate did not compel us to worship in Chicago during the recent high festivals, for the number of *Minhagim* observed by the congregations there is really perplexing. In one temple *Minhag America* is followed; in another it is *Minhag Ashkenaz*; a third uses the Einhorn Prayer Book; and the fourth pins its faith to the prayer book issued by the Union of American Congregations. One of the Milwaukee congregations believes in the *Minhag Jastrow*. A cynical observer might ask, "Is there not a *Minhag Judaism*?"—*Jewish World*.

HATS OFF.

The United Hebrew congregation of St. Louis at a recent meeting elected a president who accepted the office on one condition, that the wearing of hats during services be abolished.

Incidentally we remark that the secretary's report showed the receipts to have been in excess of the expenditures during the past twelve months, leaving a snug balance in the treasury.

We presume the congregation is a rather small one and composed of a class of people who could not be called rich or wealthy.

Perhaps the constituents are getting richer, and therefore plunge into so-called reform. If so, it will not be long before the "hat off" will not be enough. The reform congregations in St. Louis have fine choirs, Sunday lectures and every other characteristic of radicalism. What is to prevent these richer members of the smaller congregation from consorting with wealthier co-religionists and receiving all the benefits of reform at once?

It will not be long, if the "hats off" is introduced in this manner by the election of a new man to the presidency and not by slow degrees, before the prosperity of the congregation will be on the downward grade. The people who have supported the congregation hitherto seem to have been conservatively inclined and these will be more or less repelled by the concessions made.

We can even essay a look into the future and see the time when, as at the theatres, it will be demanded of every woman to remove her head-gear.

A non-Jew has never been impressed by a synagogue and service denuded of its Jewish characteristics. A Jew certainly cannot be impressed by what a stranger is not.

The newly-elected officer may think that he is doing something for the glory of Judaism. But he is mistaken. Religion is not benefited by either condition of the head, covered or uncovered.

To those to whom such forms are dear and precious, the innovation is certainly not a sign of anything except of material prosperity of the members and their desire to become more like their fashionable neighbors, whom they meet in business and social converse.

The temples which flourished during the period of conservatism have often been known to contract debts after a few reforms had been made.

The real religious import of this question as of other questions, is neither understood nor debated. Denial is easy and off comes the hat with or without involving the life of the soul.

The imperialist diet of the Republicans is too strong even for the political stomach of ex-President Harrison, and he has not taken the stump for McKinley. Political straws show which way the election wind blows.

A FALLACY IN FACT.

"The difference between the reform and the orthodox Jew is due to this fact. The reform Jew sees the universal thought in his national institutions and seizes hold of these in order to develop his ethical nature; the truly orthodox Jew still hopes to return to Palestine. He prays for the advent of that era when he will again dwell on Palestinian soil. The reform Jew sees in his religion the universal application of the ideals proclaimed by the prophets. His Sabbath is for him not a day only, but an idea containing within itself the germs of health. Were he to insist on a Saturday Sabbath he would never gather for religious instruction on a Sunday. The reform Jew, accepting the universal idea of Judaism, lays hold of the universal thought imbedded in the Sabbath, and sets aside the national day of rest for his day of religious development."

Rabbi Leiser in his inaugural address at Sioux City, Ia., delivered himself thus grandly and beautiful:

Stared in the face by cold facts, we might ask whether this is in truth a presentation of the difference between reform and orthodox.

Does not every good Jew seek to develop his ethical nature, be he of the one class or the other?

Are all orthodox Jews Zionists? Is it a necessary dogma of their belief? We think not.

As for the young rabbi's opinion of the Sabbath and the constructions placed upon it by the different classes of Jews we emphatically state that he idealizes reform to the disadvantage of orthodoxy.

We would at all times prefer the orthodox enactment of the celebrated Friday night, the absolute rest conferred upon him who observes the Sabbath by readings from the P'ra kim and the desire to feel, think and act differently than on other days of the week, to the reform style of keeping Sunday.

The old-fashioned Jew is at the synagogue, morning and afternoon, whether a sermon is preached or not. Where do you find the liberal Jew? At a club-house or card-party. In either case he serves his God by gambling hour after hour, if his wife releases him from his obligations to escort her while out calling and chatting and perhaps gossiping.

Is that the rest which I have chosen? Is that the liberal view of the Sabbath? Then we do not want it.

Don't let the silver question worry you. Mr. Belmont is an anti free silver man, but believes that in the perpetuity of Democratic principles lies the safeguard of the people's liberties.

A POTENT POLITICAL FACTOR

Commissioner Ferdinand Levy has been a potent factor in this, as well as in all preceding political campaigns in this city, for his valuable services are always brought into active requisition when prominent issues are at stake.

"Ferdinand Levy" is a household word in New York, for his friends and admirers are legion, few other persons commanding a greater following than the well-known Commissioner.

While he never poses as an orator, yet his speeches, void of glittering generalities, are practical and convincing, for he possesses to a marked degree the faculty of carrying his audience to a pitch of enthusiasm.

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A WEAK DEFENSE.

And right here we wish to say that it is absurd to hold the New York Life accountable for the scurrilous cartoon reflecting on the Jews which appeared some months ago in a publication calling itself the Vigilant. No better business men can be found than those who manage the affairs of the New York Life, and after a satisfactory investigation we are prepared to say that no prejudice exists against the Jews in that quarter.—*Jewish Sentiment*.

And right here we wish to say that the evidence was too strong to be thus easily dismissed. Even good business may entertain a feeling of "Rishes."

Such trifling prejudices will crop out in spite of guarded business management. And it did show itself very strongly on that particular occasion.

Perhaps the editor of the "Sentiment" has had occasion to receive some favor at the hands of the powers that be, and he accordingly is pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

The Republicans tell us that trusts are a good thing, especially for the masses and consumers. Hanna, the Republican President maker, tells us there are no trusts. And Hanna is an honorable man!

WEAKLY INANITIES.

For puerile contributions to the one-time strong and well-edited "American Israelite" commend us to the weekly vaporings which now take the place of the former virile editorials. A school-boy would not be guilty of such as this:

This is a disclosure which is both surprising and saddening. We had hoped that of all Europe, England—and of England, London—was an oasis in the desert of anti-Jewish barbarism. But it seems that in every community there must be such a class, just as there is a proportion of criminals and degenerates.

It must be very surprising, indeed, to know that wherever Christianity flourishes, an anti-Jewish feeling must of necessity show itself. In London especially, where there is as much ruffianism as anywhere in the civilized world, the Jew will certainly suffer. But pray take note of this: Wherever Christians read the New Testament, attend churches, and go to Sunday-schools, there you will invariably find your form of "barbarism."

DANGER TO THE JEW.

The Presidential election is drawing to a close and the political agony will soon be ended. Our Jewish fellow citizens have taken an active part in the campaign,

איש על מחנה ואיש על דגל

"Every man in his own camp and every man under his own banner."

This is as it should be, for we have always decried the injection of religion in politics.

It is like handling dynamite.

We believe the Jew should keep his religion for his home, his synagogue and the exercise of its moral principles in each phase of his every day life, but at the polls he should vote as an American citizen, *except where his existence as a Jew is menaced or imperilled*, and then the question of self-preservation should take precedence over every other consideration.

The bugaboo of "Silver" is a dead issue, a mere partisan scare. It is at best a financial problem which in no event can be solved, (as the Senate is at present constituted), for the next three or four years.

Don't be scared by the silver question.

The issue of "Trusts" simply resolves itself into the question, whether the people are fools enough to permit themselves to be taxed upon the commodities of life for the benefit of over-reaching, grasping, wealthy corporations.

The Jewish people are not fools and the Trusts are sapping the vitals of the poor, Senator Hanna to the contrary notwithstanding.

The issue of "Imperialism" is of more momentary import, because the constant acquisition of territory remote from this continent is a departure from the time-honored traditions of the country, especially when it is accompanied by force to subjugate a people who are struggling to enjoy that same liberty and freedom for which the revolutionary heroes of our own country bravely fought.

Read what Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, a Republican, said about Imperialism

"Imperialism and Militarism" go hand in hand, one cannot exist without the other and in the issue of "Militarism" lies the great danger which menaces the liberties of every American citizen and is particularly fraught with peril to every Jew.

Show us a government where the military spirit is dominant and we will point you to a country where the rights of the Jew are trampled upon, where he is hated and persecuted.

History and experience are the best teachers, and we are silly fools not to heed their lessons, aye, lessons which have been taught us through years of bitter suffering and dire misery.

Russia has the greatest military camp in the world. Need we recapitulate the horrible sufferings of our people under Muscovite rule from the time when the Cossacks pillaged, made homeless and murdered thousands of Jews—when thousands of Jewish boys even at the tender age of six years were ruthlessly torn from their parents and homes, forcibly baptized and compelled to serve as soldiers in the Russian army—down to the present day.

The spirit of Russian militarism denies to every Jew not alone the rights of citizenship, but even the privileges of education, aye the rights of a common humanity.

He is compelled to live in certain "pales", he cannot reside elsewhere under the severest penalties, he is robbed and maltreated wherever he goes, he cannot build a school or erect a synagogue without the permission of the authorities, *and to the disgrace of our own government be it said, no American Jew can remain in Russia longer than 24 hours without the special permission of the Imperial authorities.*

Where militarism prevails the spirit of anti-Semitism is rampant.

Look at "military" Austria and Germany where the populace is constantly incited against the Jews under the false accusation of "ritual murders", where their rights are constantly menaced, their liberties threatened and their lives endangered.

Our Roumanian brethren are seeking safety and shelter upon our shores by the thousand. The spirit of militarism pervades the length and breadth of Roumania, and it is driving the Jews from the land of their birth.

The Jew has lived there for centuries and yet he is classed as an alien. He serves in the army, and yet he cannot be a citizen.

The schools are closed to his children.

He cannot practice any profession. He is restricted to certain localities. He cannot pursue any avocation he desires.

He is hounded.

Maltreated.

Persecuted.

Robbed.

His home is pillaged and devastated. In his penniless condition he is driven from the home of his birth.

It is true the Treaty of Berlin guarantees him his civil and political rights.

But militarism laughs at treaties and the Jew suffers.

You may say that Russia, Austria, Germany and Roumania are absolute and monarchical governments.

Look at France, a sister republic.

France, the birthplace of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

France, where the spirit of militarism rules supreme and Justice hangs its head in shame.

France, whose militarism is alike its ruin and disgrace.

And Dreyfuss, the Jew, the victim of its malignant wrath, stands as a living warning to his co-religionists in America of its baleful power.

It is the duty of the Jew to crush this monster Militarism wherever it seeks to raise its head.

It is a duty which rises paramount to partisan, political considerations.

It is a duty which his own self-preservation imperatively demands at his hands.

Do not be deceived by false issues.

A few years ago our army numbered 25,000, now it is 100,000.

It may increase under the administration of McKinley, it cannot if Bryan is elected.

Can we afford to run the risk?

The Democratic party is the ark of safety for those who wish to remain free.

REPUBLICAN PREJUDICE.

Stapleton, S. I., Oct. 29, 1900.

Editor Hebrew Standard:

In your last Friday's editorial column of the Hebrew Standard I read an article that one of the many Republican newspapers of the State of Illinois had openly made public and printed in one such a so-called paper: "Vote for a Jew or a Gentleman," the direct cause being a certain Samuel Alschuler, a Hebrew and candidate for the Governorship of the State of Illinois, nominated by the Democratic party of said State.

Now, in behalf and due justice to the aforementioned candidate, and in due justice to many other worthy and respectable Hebrew citizens of this country, you would confer upon us a great favor by informing and furnishing the name and owner of that certain named Republican newspaper that is so prejudiced against the Jewish race.

Although election is near at hand, that should you be able to furnish us with the above desired important information, we will, after due and careful consideration, make the wrong suffer the consequences. We are voters, and every vote counts.

Trusting to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we remain yours truly,

WILLIAM HALDENSTEIN,

I. KUTSCHER,

PH. SUSSELES,

And many other subscribers.

Samuel Alschuler, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a Jew.

The statement referred to in our editorial columns of last week's issue, appeared in the *La Salle Herald* and the *Rock Island Republican*, both Republican papers.

That religious prejudice should have been introduced into a political campaign is to be deplored.

The following is the editorial referred to in the above communication:
ALSCHULER IS A JEW.

[From *La Salle (Co.) Herald*, Ottawa, Ill., Sept. 7, 1900.—Rep.]

That explains almost everything; for this reason he was selected as a candidate for the governorship of Illinois, and the best men of his party were set aside. It was a low, mean, contemptible trick for a party to so unmercifully sacrifice one who is personally an honest and upright man.

It is not necessary to explain to anyone that there is no love for the Jew in the hearts of the American people, for in many cases they go so far as to call them "Sheenies."

Claude Tillers, the French writer says that "It would be just as possible for the Jewish race to concentrate their minds on a national idea as it would be for an oak tree to spring from the ashes of a tree struck by lightning."

The greatest and worst crime that ever was committed by any race, was committed by the Jews when they crucified Christ. From this fact comes the awful expression "A Christ Killer," whenever a Jew is spoken of.

If you take this into consideration, you will know that the people of this great State will not allow any one who is circumcised to hold and perform the duties of the highest office of the State.

"Jew or a Gentleman?"

The Jewish population of Illinois are still profoundly stirred up over the Republican newspaper attack on Samuel Alschuler, in which it was asked: "Will you vote for a Jew or a gentleman?" Indignation is general all over the State, and there is a regular landslide of members of that faith to Bryan, Alschuler and the entire Democratic ticket.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

Think of a party taking the position that the Standard Oil Trust is a blessing to this country. My friends, a few great trusts like that allowed to live and plunder the American people would reduce the producer of wealth to serfdom, and pile up in the hands of a few fortunes which would menace the welfare of the country.—W. J. Bryan.

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ONCE A JEW ALWAYS A JEW.

To the thoughtful and observant man who watches passing events, and carefully considers the every phase, shade and change of life's moving panorama, it is a mystery on what ground the very optimistic base the statement that prejudice against the Jew is fast being dissipated by the enlightening rays of the twentieth century civilization. To he whose vision is confined to his own local environment; who does not keep informed as to external conditions which pertain, it can be readily appreciated that such a man can easily mistake personal exemption for the breaking down of the barriers of prejudice which ignorance, jealousy and hatred have builded around the Jews. But there is no justification in fact for optimistic estimates of existing conditions. The best informed are the most pronounced pessimists, and view with sincere alarm the spread of anti-Semitism in the old world, and the occasional blaze which shoots forth even in this land of freedom and religious liberty. Evidencing most aptly this fact, we reproduce below an editorial aimed at an aspirant for Governor of Illinois, whose greatest crime exists in his adherence to Judaism, the faith of fathers. We print the article only to prove that the embers of prejudice are still existent, and require but a passing breeze or a puff of mandling plety to fan these embers into a devastating fire. To probe this unpleasant subject deeper is as distasteful to us as it can be to our readers; but if the duty of a paper leads on any worthy line, it is to watch and to warn—to act as a sentinel on the outer ramparts and to make honest report. The report is before you: the warning is to adjure petty jealousies, to stand together as brothers, and by worthy example to prove to the world and the people that no better men, more worthy women do, or can, exist than the Jews of the present moment. Our past is glorious—and this fact makes obligatory upon us, not only the presentation of past records, but a making of new ones which shall overshadow the past, even as the present is advanced beyond the conditions which prevailed in the dark ages. Once a Jew always a Jew, is a proposition which no one can deny, none can circumvent. Under this condition, is it not best to be worthy sons of worthy sires, one in heart, one in thought, and united in the aim of planting the banner of brotherly love in the heart of all mankind.—*Jewish Sentiment.*

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NEWS FROM OTHER CITIES

Kingston, N. Y.
The Ohavey Zion Association of Kingston, N. Y., elected the following officers for the ensuing term: M. Rosenthal, president; J. L. Levin, vice president; Jullus Levin, treasurer, and Rev. Abbe A. Epstein, honorary secretary. This association was organized on Sept. 18, 1898, by Rev. Mr. Goldberg, then chozan at the Agoodath Ohavey Synagogue, and upon his leaving it gradually drifted into a state of stagnation, but now it is aroused from its dormant condition by the activity of its new officers who are using all the efforts in their power to bring said society into equal prominence with the rest of the Zionist organizations. At its last meeting the secretary was authorized to have said association affiliated with the Federation of American Zionists.

Buffalo, N. Y.
At a meeting held in the Synagogue Beth El in Elm street, for the purpose of permanently organizing the society for the Protection of Buffalo Jewish Orphans, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harry Morris; vice-president, Aaron Meyers; secretary, Edward Solomon; treasurer, Wolf Bergman. To act with the officers the following members were elected trustees: H. Varissky, David Harris, Harris Cohen, A. Bergman, S. Cohen, Max Harrison and the Rev. B. Cohen. The object of this society is to take care of the Jewish orphans who are now in the various asylums of this city and who are not receiving the religious instructions of their faith. A great deal of interest is manifested in this movement. Nearly 200 persons have subscribed to the fund, the amounts ranging from \$3 to \$100 per year.

Look at the partial list of officers—published on another page—filled by Hebrews, and ask yourself the question. How many Hebrews are holding positions under our political State Government?

Rochester, N. Y.
President Abraham J. Katz was in the chair at the annual meeting of the executive board of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York yesterday afternoon. Aside from the routine business of the meeting a resolution appreciative of the character and worth of the late David Hays, a former member of the board, was passed.

Passaic, N. J.
One of the biggest demonstrations occurring in the history of the Hebrew colony in Dundee took place on Sunday, when the Hebrew Independent Benevolent Association opened a new cemetery at Robertsford.

A coffin filled with Hebrew literature of all kinds was covered with deep black crepe and carried to the cemetery in a hearse. The members of the association followed in coaches and stages to the number of twenty. At the cemetery dedication exercises were conducted by Rabbi Davidson and Rabbi Lippmann. The ceremonies consisted of a couple of prayers and selections from the Scriptures, all in Hebrew. The affair had the semblance of a funeral, and many who saw the procession took it for one.

Trenton, N. J.
At Anshe Emeth Synagogue on Sunday evening the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society of Trenton was organized. It is for the purpose of helping the poor and needy Hebrews of the city. Mrs. Leavinson was selected as president; Mrs. Charles Bass, temporary vice-president; Mrs. Esther Specter, vice-president;

Mrs. Gallnski, secretary and treasurer. One hundred dollars was raised to begin work with.

If you want a lower tax rate upon your real estate, vote the Democratic ticket.

Pittsburg, Pa.
Hebrew women in Pittsburg have for some time been working on a scheme to establish a new hospital. They already have some \$7,000 in hand, the most of which has been contributed by people of exceedingly moderate means. The money was raised by a rather unique method. Persons were induced to join a society and pledge themselves to contribute ten cents each week toward the project. The funds of which the women are in possession were raised largely in this way. The society has now over 400 members, who keep up their contributions regularly. It is believed to be the intention to keep up the society on the same lines for the support of the hospital after it is opened. The organization has proved of much benefit as a social body, besides what it has accomplished in its beneficial character. The movement shows what can be done by proper organization and effort.

Baltimore, Md.
The Hebrew Young Men's Sick Relief Association has elected the following officers for the coming month: President, J. Hollander; vice-president, A. Nathanson; recording secretary, M. Hadassa; financial secretary, S. Rosen; treasurer, L. Lieberman. Trustees: S. Levi, M. Harris and H. Gordon. Outside guard, A. Shuham.

Why should not the Filipinos have the same right of self-government which is to be extended to the Cubans?

Springfield, Mass.
The Jewish Socialists have organized a branch of the Springfield local of the Social Democratic party after a meeting at the Jewish Social Club rooms, on Worthington street, addressed in the Judisch language by William Edlin, of San Francisco, who has been making a stumping tour for the party through the East. Samuel Balsom presided. About fifty attended the meeting, and the branch is started with eight members. Miss Mary Bardach, of Franklin street, was elected secretary.

Detroit, Mich.
The semi-centennial of Temple Beth El will be celebrated Thanksgiving Day. In the Temple in the morning addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers and in the evening an entertainment will be given, followed by a social reunion. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin is writing a history of Temple Beth El, which will be published in souvenir form in time for the celebration.

The Hebrew Ladies' Society has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. C. Giblom; vice-president, Mrs. M. Muscovitch; secretary, M. Muscovitch; treasurer, J. H. Levinson. Board of Trustees: Mesdames Roth, Ellenstein and Ginsberg.

Denver, Col.
The Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives gave a dance at Progress Hall on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the hospital fund. The club has decorated in red and bouquets of red roses were set about the parlors. All the people of the fashionable Jewish set were there. During the evening a supper was served.

Cripple Creek, Colo.
A large crowd of fashionable society folk were the guests of the Hebrew Ladies at Ruble's Hall last evening, the event being the charity ball under their auspices. Many beautiful gowns were in evidence, and, in fact, everything har-

monized so that the scene was an exceptionally charming one. A dainty repast was served during a lull in the evening's programme that was appreciatively partaken of, after which dancing was resumed and lasted until a late hour.

The coal barons favor a continuance of Republican rule.

Dubuque, Ia.
DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 22.—A Hebrew school for the teaching of the Hebrew language was opened here. A picture of Washington entwined with American flags was prominent. The exercises opened with the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" by a chorus of sixty children, each with an American flag in hand, which was followed by Hebrew songs. Rabbi Algaze said that it had long been the cherished hope of the Hebrews of Dubuque to have a school of their own, where Hebrew children could be instructed in the tenets of Judaism.

New Orleans, La.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—Rabbi Leucht, of Temple Sinai, this city, left to-day, with Sam W. Elissat, treasurer of B'nai B'rith, for Galveston with \$10,000, a part of the fund raised by B'nai B'rith for the relief of Jewish families rendered destitute by the Galveston storm. These families are thought to number about one hundred. They will not only be cared for in Galveston, but started again in life, carried to any place in the country where they may choose to make their future, and work or positions obtained for them.

The Standard Oil Co. are staunch supporters of the Republican party.

Everywhere.
San Francisco.—The will of Phillip Koenigsberger bequeathed \$300 to the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Orphan Asylums.

Houston, Tex.—Rabbi Heyman Schwarz, a well known Jewish litterateur, died, aged seventy-six. He had an international reputation as a writer on Jewish subjects.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The new Eighth Street Temple will be a fine structure, at an estimated cost of \$100,000. The architects have already been selected.

Arrangements are being made to build a Jewish synagogue in Cripple Creek, Col. A meeting will be held on Sunday next, when, it is hoped, arrangements will be made to commence the work immediately.

The fourteenth series of Sunday services was inaugurated yesterday in Temple Keneseth Israel, Broad street, above Columbia avenue, by Rabbi J. Leonard Levy, who spoke on the theme of "Fashion and Reality."

Philadelphia.—Dr. Mark Blumenthal, the new president of the Jewish Chautauqua, occupied the chair at an interesting meeting of the new directors. The report of the secretary, Isaac Hassler, showed that the attendance at the fourth Summer assembly at Atlantic City had greatly exceeded that of previous years. He also reported that the first attempt at holding a Summer school had proved the feasibility of the plan.

Three well known Roumanian Jews who have just arrived at Buenos Ayres intend forming a Jewish colony in the province of Entre Rios.

You cannot find in any place or at any time where a private monopoly has been considered a blessing to the community. On this great question the Republican party proposes to revolutionize our industrial system.—Wm. J. Bryan.

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RABBINICAL SCHOLARSHIP

VIII.

Is there any real orthodoxy in America?

Our observation has led us to believe that there is little, if any of it, to be seen in this country.

The newly-arrived immigrants, in part, do cultivate their European life on these shores. They are those who depend on the Botal Midrashm for their religious sustenance. There they study, there they assemble for prayer, there they meet their fellows and converse, just as they did in Europe. Their home lives are patterned almost wholly after the conditions prevailing in the land of their birth. Except that they meet with some discouragement from the side of the growing and grown-up youngsters of their families, they conduct themselves exactly as they used to, and their surroundings are as nearly identical with what they had been accustomed to as it is possible to reproduce such conditions here.

These, however, form but a very small fraction of the entire Jewish population, so small, indeed, that they are scarcely to be noticed, and must be looked for with candles to be found by the ordinary searcher after phases of Jewish life.

But they are, in truth, the only real exponents of the Shulchan Aruch, the only people who observe the minutiae of the law as understood by our stricter co-religionists.

With varying stages between, we then arrive at the point where the congregation is volitionally orthodox, and the rabbi a stern adherent of the narrow road to piety. Every essential form relating to the service and pertaining to orthodoxy in the synagogue is closely followed. To the world such a congregation is orthodox and the rabbi an authority on Sh'chitah and other communal observances.

Orthodoxy is a straight line which tolerates no deviation. There cannot be two things to choose from. Reform suggests change, and that which can bring about a change in sentiment may itself be subject to a change. Thus, while it is the part of orthodoxy to maintain "hats on" during worship, the service cannot be orthodox without following the prescription. But as reform holds that the hat may be removed, it may or may not be taken off, at the discretion of the wearer. So, while reform permits of a certain latitude, the opposite (orthodoxy) cannot possibly make any concession. This must be understood before we proceed in stating that conservatism is a form of reform, however reluctant the moderates may be to confess it. It is just so many degrees removed from radicalism of the worst type.

So, while orthodoxy does not admit of classification according to our view, we will still attempt to do so only because people call themselves orthodox.

The second grade of congregations consist of such men as have been in this country long enough, alas! to have imbibed some notions wholly out of harmony with their original opinions.

These bodies have been known to have been presided over by men who smoked on the Sabbath, kept their places of business open on that day, removed their hats on entering a reform synagogue, and even ate forbidden meat, or such as was not prepared pro forma.

These lapses, pray remember, were chargeable to the presiding officers, to say nothing of some individual members. The youthful element was still further away from the straight line. So we have three or four degrees of orthodoxy represented in a strictly orthodox congregation.

I. The rabbi and a few members scrupulous in the observance of every iota of a command or a Mitzvah.

II. The non-conforming, practical leaders, with their following, with faults condoned because of their prestige.

III. The young generation divided into fairly good, conservative Jews, different from the old stock, however, and

IV. Some of the "young ones," who care nothing for the orthodoxy of their parents, and know but little more of what they want. In fact, they want no religion. They do not need it. Judaism is to them some sort of a stumbling-block to progress and advancement in life.

In such congregations are the germs of every class of Jews among reformers. They but need favoring conditions, and they will blossom into every form of Jew now extant on this continent. Here in incipency one can find the material for the prosperous congregational boss, who is a law and a religion unto himself. Here the fanatic who looks upon his own beliefs as sacred and on others as not worth a pinch of snuff. Here the young Jew who has been well taught at home, and the memory of his early years influences his entire life and shapes his religious convictions. Here also the "smart" young man, who sees no God, believes in nothing which he does not plainly behold in tangible form, who sayeth in his heart, "There is no God good enough for me to fear and reverence."

JEWISH COLONIES.

Progress in Northwestern Canada.

The following is an account of the progress of the Jewish colonies in the Northwest of Canada by Mr. Isaac Mendels, of Montreal, who is at present at Oxbow, visiting what is known as the Baron Hirsch colony, situated near the Souris River, between Alameda and Estevan. Mr. Mendels represents the Jewish Colonization Association of Paris. The colony was founded about 1892, and since that time has made substantial progress in the face of many difficulties. New settlers have been added each year, and all are now in a fair way to prosperity.

The new settlers are started with a complete and proper outfit for farming, and a considerable outlay for implements, grain and stock is thus made each year. This year alone up to the present time Mr. Mendels has purchased more than eighty head of cattle at a total cost of over \$1,700, and within the past few weeks he has sent \$700 worth of horses and \$400 worth of implements into the colony, besides a large amount of hardware, groceries and other necessities. The seed grain purchased around Oxbow last spring amounted to over \$500. The store and schools in the colony are now being repaired, and many new buildings are in course of erection, including one of the Rev. Marcus Berner, who is well known in London and the provinces. The lumber merchants at Oxbow and Alameda find the members of the colony among their best customers.

Mr. Mendels has arranged to have the present boundaries of the colony extended, and a number of new settlers have been located on the south side of Souris River, where the country is wonderfully adapted for stock raising. Among the settlers lately placed there are those known as the Berner group, who were formerly located at Yorkton, but moved south to be nearer their friends. A large number of young cattle are being placed in the colony, evidently with the idea of introducing mixed farming, for which the district presents great natural advantages. It is also intended in the near future to establish a creamery in the colony. In loans, grants and supplies to the settlers, Mr. Mendels has already this year laid out over \$5,000, besides two special loans of \$500 each for the purchase of cattle. Another group of settlers are expected to arrive from Europe this year, and if so the above expenditures will be largely increased.

AMERICAN ZIONIST NEWS.

Cooper Union, New York, was filled last Sunday evening, Oct. 21, by over two thousand enthusiastic Zionists, the occasion being a reception tendered to the American delegates to the Fourth Zionist Congress by the "Associated Zionists" of New York. Mr. Isidore D. Morrison, the honorary secretary of the American Federation, presided, and delivered the welcoming address. Prof. Richard Gottheil, the president of the Federation, made a report of the proceedings of the congress, in which he outlined the phenomenal progress made by the Zionist movement within the last year. Mr. H. Masliansky, the noted Yiddish preacher, took the audience by storm by an address delivered in pure classical Hebrew. Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes spoke of the principles of Zionism from a religious point of view. Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, Mrs. Richard Gottheil and Mr. Joseph Seff also delivered brief addresses.

Mr. Morrison said in part: "The subject of Zionism, though embracing in its wide sweep the past, present and future of Judaism, has this distinctive feature—that it deals with a question of present personal consequences to hundreds of thousands of our co-religionists, and which, whatever be its development, must of necessity involve the entire Jewish race throughout the world. . . . One of the objections urged against Zionism is that the acceptance of the Zionist programme would lead to confusion in the minds of our enemies, and we would be accused of wanting in feelings of attachment to the countries of our adoption. We have little to gain by studying our enemies. They are bound to distort and misrepresent our endeavors under any circumstances. Those, however, who are in touch with cultured Christian sentiment know that we gain respect by working for our self-emancipation. It comes as a surprise to an intelligent Christian to find a Jew is not fired with a desire to see Zion once more in the possession of the Children of Israel. There is no fear that Zionism will cost us the love or respect of any one from whom either is worth accepting. . . . Zionism needs all the intelligent and reverend attention which can be bestowed upon a great subject by a great community. Our difficulty is one of determination only. Only let us call into existence the irresistible combination of Jewish heart and Jewish mind, and whatever the future of Zionism may be—Zion, our hope, or (God forbid) Zion, our past glory—I venture to predict this ultimate result—that at least the world will once more in our history be forced to admit that "this great nation is a wise and understanding people."

A very interesting and inspiring part of the exercises was the singing by the audience of the Hebrew song, "Massath Nafshi," and the "Zion Hymn," composed by Dr. H. P. Mendes, and sung to the air of "My Country." The singing was led by Rev. David Kahn, and there was also instrumental music by the Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum Band of eighty pieces.

The Federation of American Zionists acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the Roumanian Fund: Tifereth Zion, Pittsburg, Pa., \$10; Ezrath Zion, Portsmouth, Va., \$50; Dorshel Zion, Philadelphia, Pa., \$20; Daughters of Zion, Worcester, Mass., \$10; Ahavath Zion, Watertown, N. Y., \$16.75; C. Medias, Indianapolis, Ind., \$4; H. W. Dephoure, Worcester, Mass., \$1; C. D. Bikhahn, New York, \$2.

A Zionist society was organized recently in Ottumwa, Ia., which every Hebrew in that city, with the exception of one, joined.

A Zionist society has also been organized in Hartshorne, Ind. Ter., with a membership of 46.

Dr. M. Blumenthal delivered a lecture before the Zion Literary League of Brooklyn on Oct. 21 upon the subject, "The Duties of an Israelite to His People and His Country."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

SARATOGA VICHY

THE BEST REMEDY FOR Rheumatism and Dyspepsia.

Cases, 100 pint bottles, \$10.00 Cases, 50 quart bottles, 7.50

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To Order Broad Cloth Suits, from \$15 up.

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112 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. and IRVING PLACE. Established 1863. Chartered 1865. Empowered to award Diplomas and confer Degrees. THE FAMOUS MUSIC SCHOOL FOR BEGINNERS. . . . for ADVANCED PUPILS SINGING PIANO VIOLIN ORGAN ALL INSTRUMENTS. ELOCUTION, DRAMATIC ART, LANGUAGE PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION. THE N. Y. CONSERVATORY, the first organized in America, offers the accumulative advantages of years of successful operation. The RENOWNED CORPS of Instructors are from conservatories of Paris, Leipzig, Berlin, Brussels, Dresden, Cologne, Vienna, Munich, Milan and Naples. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY GRADUATES PROVIDED WITH POSITIONS N. B.—NO BRANCH. ENTIRELY Separate from other schools, which imitate its name and methods. QUARTERS BEGIN from date of entrance.

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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE of DR. DAVID DAVIDSON

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Opens October 1st, 1900. Primary, Intermediate, Classic and Commercial Departments.

Thorough preparation for the leading Universities.

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Spencerian Steel Pens. Write Well Once Tried Wear Long Always Used. Select a pen suited to your handwriting from 12 different patterns, which will be sent by mail on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps. SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York

Your New Gown. No matter how pretty or costly may be entirely ruined by the use of inferior dress shields. CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS are reliably waterproof, and are guaranteed to protect the waist from damage by perspiration. You may be offered the "just as good" shields. Don't take them. Insist on having CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS. For Sale Everywhere. Canfield Rubber Co., 73 Warren St. New York

Time knocks

at a great many business enterprises. We have been manufacturing heating and cooking apparatus for nearly fifty years, and expect to continue. You will probably recall something about "the survival of the fittest." The goods are for sale by best dealers all over the country.

A great many people have been saved money and annoyance by having our literature on heating apparatus. It will cost you nothing; better send for it.

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Tuxedo. I. F. FREITAG Caterer. Banquet and Dancing Hall, private dining Parlors for Weddings, Parties, etc. Madison Ave., cor. 59th Street.

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THE TWO YESSOMIM.

(Continued from page 12.)

"Take a seat," said the former speaker. "You are looking for the advertised position?" Our friend who had not yet sat down now did so, and clearing his throat, replied: "Yes, but—" "What is your name?" asked the other, not heeding the "but."

at that word) from that place. He called me aside—and, to make a long story short, he said he would help me to escape providing, I would vow that I will keep Shabbas and remember him. Further explanations showed that he had helped a brother of mine also to escape. But I don't know my brother, for I was separated from him the night I was abducted.

WANTS. Boarders wanted in private house, strictly Kosher. 352 East 50th st., Mrs. Rosenbers. WORK WANTED. Sabbath observers, male and female, devoutly want employment with exemption on the Sabbath.

The Money of the Sugar Trust is a Potent Factor in this Campaign and Willcox is its Candidate for Congress.

LEGAL NOTICES. KLARMANN, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Andrew Klarmann, or Klarmann, or Andreas Klarmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Samuel J. Cohen, Room 234 Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of April next.

KAHN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Kahn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Platzeck & Stroock, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.

ISAACS, ISRAEL.—The People of the State of New York, By the Grace of God, Free and Independent.—To Mabel Isaacs, Sarah J. Stern, Bertha Mandelbaum, Bella Isaacs, Miriam Isaacs, Herman Stern, Eliza Stern, Sigmund Isaacs, Max W. Isaacs, Hannah Rosa Blum, Irwin M. Isaacs, Milton H. Isaacs, Marguerite Blum and Paul C. Blum, and to all persons interested in the estate of Israel Isaacs, late of the City of Yokohama, Japan, deceased, as creditors, legatees, cestui que trust, or otherwise, and to all persons who are entitled absolutely or contingently by the terms of the will of said deceased or by operation of law to share in the fund, in the proceeds of property held by Reuben Isaacs as a part of his trust as Trustee under said Will, send greeting:

Independent Order B'nai B'rith Office B'nai B'rith Building, 723 Lexington Avenue. OFFICERS DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 1. President, Dr. S. B. Wolfe. Second Vice-president, Jacob B. Klein. Treasurer, Solomon Sulzberger. Secretary, Sigmund Hamburger.

ROSENDORF, WILLIAM.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to DANIEL ROSENDORF, MORRIS ROSENDORF, LOUISA FROEDIGER, RIKKE FROEDIGER, LOUISA JONES, ADOLPH HIRSH, MORRIS HIRSH, MAX HIRSH, PAULINA LEVISON, LENA FRIEDLANDER, BERTHA JONES, HARRY JONES, RICHARD JONES and LEWIS M. JONES, the executors, heirs and next of kin of William Rosendorf, deceased, send greeting:

LEVY, AARON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Aaron Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abraham Cohen, No. 23 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of December next.

INFELD, CHARLES.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Infeld, late of the County 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 C. Levy, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.

BEUTEL, LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louisa Beutel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhaimer, No. 20 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December, 1900.

CHERY, JULIA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julia J. Chery, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Herman I. Lurie, Esq., his attorney, at No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1901, next.

CHARLES BACHEM & CO.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, made and entered in the office of the New York County Clerk on the 18th day of September, 1900, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Charles Bachem, Gustave Manz, or the firm of Charles Bachem & Co., lately doing business at No. 43 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Charles Bachem, Gustave Manz and Charles Bachem & Co., at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harry L. Herzog, 87 Nassau street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of December, 1900.

FRANK C. KLETZ, Assignee. HARRY L. HERZOG, Attorney for Assignee, 87 Nassau street, New York City. (ONE.) State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 27, 1900.

Resolved (If the Assembly concur), That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following sections: Section 24. At the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected, and thereafter as the offices shall become vacant through expiration of term or otherwise, by the electors of the Second Judicial District three justices of the Supreme Court, in addition to the justices of that court now in office in said district. The justices so elected shall be invested with their offices on the first day of January next after their election.

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Resolved (If the Senate concur), That the sixth article of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section: Section 24. At the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected, and thereafter as the offices shall become vacant through expiration of term or otherwise, by the electors of the First Judicial District, four justices of the Supreme Court, in addition to the justices of that court now in office in said judicial district; and by the electors of the Second Judicial District, three justices of the Supreme Court, in addition to the justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. All the justices so elected shall be invested with their offices on the first day of January next after their election.

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This section eighteen of article three of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: § 18. The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Changing the names of persons.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks. Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any person, association, firm or corporation, an exemption from taxation on real or personal property.

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, article fourteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

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A great range of Irish Point Curtains in Florentine, Rococo and Empire designs—scrolls, bow knots and medallion figures—about forty styles—all A FULL THIRD BELOW the prices at which they would rapidly sell.

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Everything new, dainty, "Frenchy" and serviceable—in bright, fancy shades and black
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- SATEEN—30 styles—four described—Mercerized—deep accordion flounce—ruffle or ruche edge—value 1.25..... .98
- Mercerized Sateen—heavy quality—knife pleating; value 1.85..... 1.49
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- Finer to 4.98—colors and black.

- MOREEN—12 styles—three mentioned—Wool Moreen—double umbrella ruffle—all sizes—value 2.19..... 1.79
- Wool Moreen—cord finish—Extra size for stout figures..... 2.98
- Finer Silk Moreen—umbrella flounce with deep plaiting—cord and strap finish—Colors and Black..... 4.98

- SILK—20 styles—four specified—Fine Taffeta—graduated accordion flounce—ruche finish—dust ruffle—colors, black or changeable effects—value eight dollars..... 5.98
- Heavy Taffeta—deep umbrella flounce with accordion ruffle—ruche finish..... 8.49
- With V-shaped accordion flounce—triple ruche—also double accordion ruffles with ruche—value 18.50..... 10.98
- Finer Silk Skirts—lace insertings and flounce—also others in great variety to \$18.98.

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We excel in assortments as in values. . . . To find quality right, only to meet with failure in color desired is an aggravation that we prevent by keeping stocks always complete. . . . Furthermore, you can depend on qualities—"Frenchy Flannels" here are ALL WOOL—cotton filled imitations are not satisfactory—colors fade and goods wrinkle. We sell THE BEST for less than others ask for cotton filled.

French Twill Flannel—strictly all wool—Doeskin finish, permitting of easy tucking or plaiting—best colors—quality used in waists that sell at \$5.00 and \$7.00..... .57

Fine cloth finish Flannels—sponged—full line of colors—others ask .49..... .39

All Wool Waist Flannels—cloth finish—new shades—value .35..... .28

French Flannels, embroidered with silk polka dots—very desirable..... .59

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Nowhere can you find a better selection of serviceable, reputable qualities than here. . . . Each item set forth below is more than ordinary value—

Black Crepons—heavy weight for Skirts—fancy designs..... .59

Black Chevots—all wool—50 inch—steam sponged and shrunk..... .49

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Comfortable wear for home, combining those elements of style, taste, good fit and moderate cost that characterize all offerings here. . . . Inside finish is looked to, as well as outside appearance.

Fine Wool Cashmere Teagowns—drop skirt—braided trimmed, pointed yokes back and front—ruffle finish—fancy trimmed sleeve and collar..... 3.98

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Wool Elderdown Robes—plain and stripe—double breast, with silk frogs—satin bound collar..... 3.49

German Flannel Wrappers—light and dark—braided trimmed shoulder effects..... 2.69

Extra heavy Flannellette Wrappers—shoulder ruffles—full braid trim—fitted back—deep flounce skirts—most desirable shades—value 1.09..... 1.18

Wool Elderdown Dressing Sacques—deep Sailor Collar—emb'd edge—all colors and sizes—value .98..... .79

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Reduced to facilitate sales. They will find quick buyers.

LEMAIRE'S fine Opera Glasses—Oriental and White Pearl—11 to 15 Ligne—6.98 were 8.98 | 8.98 were 10.98 | 7.98 were 9.98 | 9.98 were 11.98

LEFEVRE'S fine Opera Glasses—Oriental and White Pearl—11 to 15 Ligne—3.49 were 4.98 | 3.98 were 5.49 | 4.98 were 6.98

CHEVALIER'S fine Opera Glasses—Morocco—nickel trim—fine achromatic lens—worth 3.50..... 1.98

Marine and Field Glasses—worth 7.00..... 4.98

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Cor. 6th Ave. & 24th St.,
are now exhibiting special values in new Spring Footwear. Novelties in Ladies' Shoes, Ties, Satin Slippers and Bicycle Boots. Gentlemen's Footwear of every description.



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