

THE HEBREW STANDARD.

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(For the Hebrew Standard.)

God Knoweth Best.

Sometimes when clouds do hover low
And things are not exactly so,
Life seems to you to have no zest—
Remember that God knoweth best.

Sometimes you long for loved ones dear.
You call them! But they are not here.
Let them enjoy their long earned rest—
Remember that God knoweth best.

You find the world so dark and drear.
It hath no joy, it hath no cheer.
You seek for yet another quest—
Remember that God knoweth best.

The thunderstorm will clear the air;
The sun will make the day more fair,
God's work is daily manifest—
Remember that God knoweth best.

Trust in Him and you know no fear;
Though dark the way, He makes it clear.
Give all your questionings no test—
Remember that God knoweth best.

JANIE JACOBSON.

Hon. Isaac Fromme

Democratic Candidate for President of
the Borough of Manhattan.

An Interesting Sketch of a Useful
and Active Career.

ISAAC FROMME was born in New York City August 1, 1854, and after being graduated from Grammar School No. 20, Chrystie Street, in 1869, entered the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated in 1874, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Then determining on adopting the legal profession he entered Columbia Law School and at the same time served in the office of a law firm in the city, thus acquiring a knowledge of the theoretical and practical details of his chosen profession. He completed his studies at Columbia Law School, from which he

GRADUATED WITH THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF LAWS

in 1876, and at once entered on his profession, in which from the first day he has been successful. He now, after a quarter of a century's active business, enjoys a large and lucrative practice and numbers among his clients the largest business, banking and mercantile houses in this city, including large real estate interests.

THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

His predecessor was hampered by the Reform Administration in the discharge of the duties of his office, but with the co-operation and assistance of a friendly administration Mr. Fromme was enabled to dispose of 6,000 unrecorded deeds and mortgages and 3,500 satisfaction pieces, thus enabling him to keep up with the daily work of the office and returning papers in twenty-four and forty-eight hours.

Register Fromme has made the office adapt itself to the convenience and interests of the lawyers and real estate men who do business with said office.

As a result of his labors Mr. Fromme has received almost daily

CONGRATULATORY LETTERS

from distinguished lawyers and others interested in the affairs of the Register's office. This was effectively voiced in an editorial in *The Record and Guide* of February 5, 1898, which said:

"Real estate men and lawyers are already commenting with satisfaction upon the administration of the new Register, Mr. Isaac Fromme. He has in a great measure

REORGANIZED THE DEPARTMENT

in addition to establishing a very much higher standard of requirement for his force than has hitherto prevailed. We are able to vouch for the fact that

Democratic National Convention from the Seventh Congressional District: was chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Nineteenth District in the celebrated campaign in that district in 1899, which resulted in the defeat of Mazet, of the famous committee of that name.

MEMBER OF MANY SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

In Masonry he is a Past Master of Hope Lodge No. 244, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hope Lodge for twelve years; honorary member of Centennial Lodge; Past D. D. Grand Master for the Fifth Masonic District; Past Grand Marshal of the State, and

Craftsman's, Century Wheelmen, and contributor to the Montefiore Home and Mt. Sinai Hospital.

He is also very popular with the principals of the public schools of the City of New York and persons interested in public school education, in which he has always taken an active interest. He has a host of warm personal friends and a strong following of distinguished citizens.

Register Fromme is fortunate in his domestic life and has a most happy home. He is married and has five children, three boys and two girls. The foregoing gives an idea of the

That body was not composed of self-appointed men, but were the chosen representatives of the regular organization in this city, each delegate representing the free and untrammelled wishes of the voters of this election district. No man controlled their action, and their selection of you was the free and spontaneous expression of their deliberate judgment.

They were fully aware of the dignity of borough president. They were mindful of the qualifications and attainments requisite for a successful administration, and they were animated with a zealous desire to maintain the prosperity of this city and advance its interests in the social, financial and commercial world.

With such motives they selected you from a long roll of honored names to stand before the people and ask for their suffrages. Their selection in itself, as I have said, is a high tribute to your character and a fitting testimonial of the regard in which you are held by the Democracy of the city.

The Democratic party was founded at the institution of our government, and during its existence it has been in control of the destinies of the city. At rare intervals the people deluded by the tricks of sharp reformers, have been led to wander from the principles of the true faith, but in every instance a speedy repentance has followed, and they have hastened at the earliest opportunity to restore the Democracy, the custody of their interest.

The history of our city then is the history of Tammany Hall, and the present greatness and prosperity of the city is a complete refutation of the false claims now made by the enemies of Democracy. At the time of the foundation of our party New York was an insignificant American city. Other cities surpassed it in wealth and population. To-day under the fostering care of our party it has grown to be not only the greatest American city, but it has gained a place in the first rank of the great capitals of the world. Our parks, our streets, our public works are the envy and admiration of the world, and our metropolis is every day selected as a permanent home and dwelling place by successful Americans from every part of this great union. No sane man nowadays will believe that this condition is due to the efforts of spasmodic and frantic reformers, for the memory of the last reform administration is still fresh in the minds of our people.

On the successful administration of the duties of the great office which I tender to you depends the future prosperity and welfare of this city. Yours will be the task not only to maintain the present record of excellence, but to surpass it, and to see that all necessary measures are taken to promote the physical comfort of our people; to provide needed improvements for the pleasure of our people, and the needs of commerce, so that the city may continue to advance until it shall be second to none in the world.

Realizing fully the greatness of this office and knowing how much the welfare of this borough of Manhattan, which is truly the heart of New York City, depends upon its successful administration, I do not hesitate to say that the Democratic Party has done well in selecting you for that office. Our party, notwithstanding the vile slanders of cowardly opponents, has ever been careful of the welfare of the people, for it is composed of the people and exists only for the people. If it had been false to the interests of the people, it could not have survived the fierce political conflicts of more than one hundred years.

We have ever been zealous in protesting and advancing the interests of our citizens and maintaining the supremacy and dignity of this great city. Our party has always been careful in the selection of its candidates for great offices; but I think I cannot be accused of overstatement when I say that the Democratic Party in its whole history has never selected a candidate for any office who was better equipped than you are for the office for which you have been nom-



Hon. Isaac Fromme.

now, for the first time within our knowledge of thirty years, the work of the office is completely finished every day, so that nothing is carried over. This is a great convenience for lawyers and others. It proves what was stated in these columns when Mr. Fromme was nominated, that the Register's Office can only be conducted by some one intimately acquainted, as Mr. Fromme is, with the requirements of the legal and real estate professions. Mr. Fromme is one of the good results of the last election."

He has incorporated The Narragansett Building Company and The Pontiac Building Company:

HAS BEEN A DELEGATE

to all the City, County and State Conventions, and a delegate to the last

now Commissioner of Appeals for three years. In the Northern Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he has received the 33d degree and is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies being Past Grand Master of the Lodge of Perfection, and the Mystic Shrine, also a member of Zetland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

In Jewish societies he is a contributor to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; Past Governor of the Home for Aged and Infirm, I. O. B. B. of Yonkers; Past President of Zion Lodge No. 2, I. O. B. B. and a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge I. O. F. S. of I. He is connected with the Rodef Sholom Synagogue and member of the following social clubs: City College Club, West End, Progress, West End Association,

character of a man who holds so high a position in political and social life, and whose name will be presented at the polls on Tuesday next for the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

NOMINATION SPEECH.

Mr. Mulqueen, speaking for his fellow members of the committee appointed for the purpose of tendering the Hon. Isaac Fromme the nomination for President of the Borough of Manhattan, said:

My Dear Sir: Mine is the pleasant duty this evening of tendering to you the regular Democratic nomination for the important office of president of the Borough of Manhattan in the city of New York.

Words can add naught to the compliment already paid to you by the representatives of the Democratic voters of this city; no expression of mine can add to the honor already conferred on you by the action of the convention.

inated. I do not say this to flatter you, for this is no time for idle words. A fierce onslaught has been made on the regular Democracy by men disguised as reformers, but led by political tricksters who are seeking to strike down Democracy in its last stronghold on this Continent, and I desire to impress you with a sense of the dignity and importance of your position and with a fitting sense of your obligation to the people of this borough and to the great party to which you have the honor to belong.

I believe that the Democratic Party has been true to its traditions in selecting you, for you are not a new and untried man. You have stood the test of experience and have been weighed in the balance and you have not been found wanting. For four years you have discharged the duties of a great and important office, with honor to yourself and with profit to the people.

That office, namely, the Register of the County of New York, has been in existence for generations and has been held by many men of great ability and distinction. You applied yourself to the discharge of its important duties with such intelligence, such zeal, such industry and such devotion to the interests of the people that within two months you revolutionized the methods that had all the force of tradition and introduced reforms which won for you golden opinions from the members of the bar of this city and from all who are interested in the interests of the people.

You accomplished this great reform without antagonizing any interest or incurring the enmity of any individual, and I may truthfully say that among all your friends and acquaintances your subordinates in that office alone experience the slightest pang of regret on account of the honors you have received, for consulting only the dictates of affection and their own interests, they were anxious to retain you as their chief. Now in common with all their fellow-citizens they forget their own sense of loss and add their willing tribute to the general gladness caused by your nomination. Their loyalty and love is the highest tribute to your qualities as a man, for you did not gain their good will by a sacrifice of the public interest. You exacted from every subordinate the full and faithful performance of his duties, and by your own example you set the standard of excellence you wished them to observe.

The manner in which your candidacy has been received by the people of this city is an inducement to men of character and intellectual attainments to devote at least some of their time to the interest of their fellow men. The greatest and purest of all the Roman orators and statesmen complained in his day that men of high character and great gifts of intellect devoted their talents merely to their own selfish designs and did not labor for the welfare of the republic. He said that no republic could live unless its best citizens devoted themselves to its service. Animated by such motives you have taken part in public life, maintained your dignity and discharged faithfully the trust which was given to you. In doing this you are only repaying to some slight extent the great debt that you owed to the city, for you were trained by the city of New York at the public expense. You were educated in our public schools and in the free college which the Democracy of the city has established, so that the children of the poor may have all the advantages which otherwise the rich alone could enjoy. It is therefore your duty to devote yourself to the public interests and to repay in some slight extent the great obligation under which you are to the city.

Most men of equal attainments and of equal zeal have been deterred from public life by fear of calumny and the attacks of partisan foes. There has never been any candidate presented for any office to the American people who has not been bitterly assailed, both as to his public and his private character.

The history of our politics has proved that the statement is as true in our day as in the day of the great English bard, "Be thou as chaste as ice and as pure as snow thou canst not escape calumny."

Such is the high regard in which you are held by your fellow citizens that you have been singularly blessed in this respect. Your merit is so great that you have silenced the wicked tongue of slander, and not even the most reckless partisan press has said one word of criticism against your official acts. Your fair name will long endure in the hearts of the people of this city. We know that

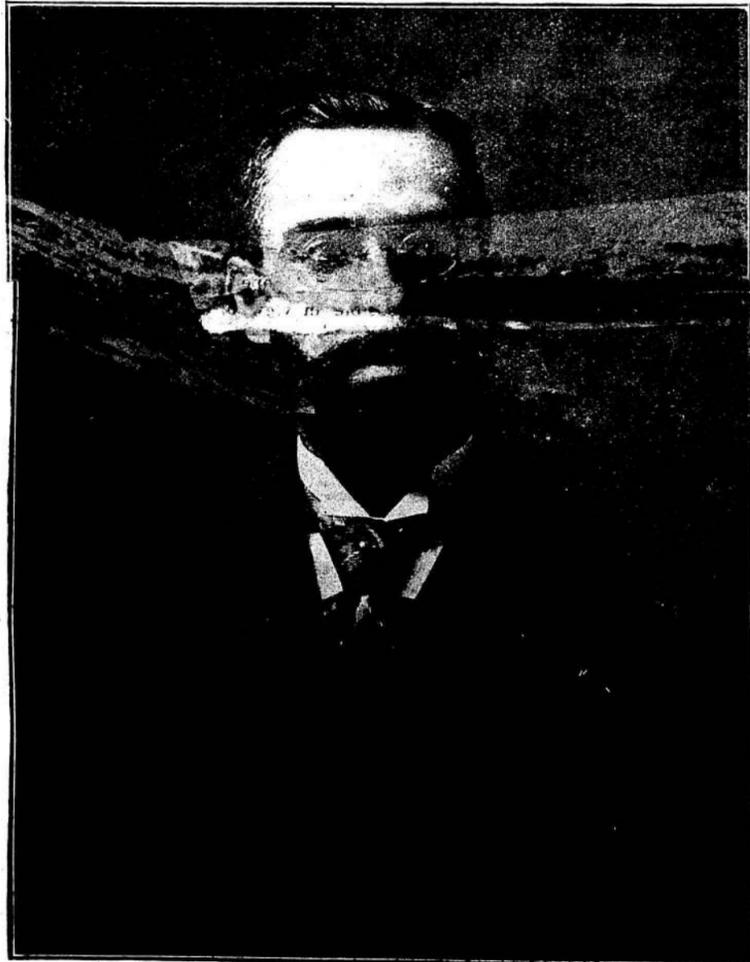
you will leave office as you enter it, with unsullied name and with unstained reputation, a heritage better than gold to leave to your family and party.

This is all the more creditable to you because of the fierce struggle that you have had to achieve a place in this world. You were born of humble parents and by your own efforts you have risen to a high place in this community. You know how hard it is to rise from obscurity in this age, and the lives of few indeed can stand the test of twenty-five years of active life in the business world, in the forum of politics and in the duties of public office and escape the calumny which is heaped alike upon the just and the unjust. It is, therefore, no idle or inconsiderate word I uttered when I said the Democratic party acted wisely in selecting you for this exalted position. You are here in the presence of your friends. They all know you perhaps as well as I. As far back as I can remember I have deemed it a rare privilege to enjoy your confidence and friendship. I came from the same alma mater as you, the glorious free college of this city, the crowning jewel in our glorious system of free education. The sons

of that mother ever stand ready to do their duty as citizens, and the records of no institution in the world can show so long a list of able and illustrious sons, especially when we consider the comparatively short period of its existence.

As a brother alumnus and as a Democrat who loves the city which has afforded him an opportunity to exercise the glorious right of freedom of speech and freedom of worship, I desire again to impress you with a sense of the greatness of the trust which has been given to you by our party. I do this not to deter you from accepting the great burden we would impose upon you, but to make you resolve to enter upon the new office to which you will surely be chosen by your party in November, with a firm determination to serve our city with your whole heart and your whole mind and your whole soul, so that all the people, regardless of party, will be forced to acknowledge the wisdom of our choice. Be as careful of your reputation in the future as you have been in the past. Be faithful and intelligent of the performance of your new duties as of the old.

Be as true to yourself as you have



Henry W. Unger.

Henry W. Unger was born July 3, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of New York. He is in the true sense of the word a self-made man. When fourteen years of age he entered the employ of the law firm of Isaacs & Sanger, and remained there until 1883, when he became clerk and stenographer to the Corporation Counsel. When in 1884 Mayor Edson instituted the cabinet conferences of the heads of the municipal departments, or, as they were then called, the "Saturday matinees," Mr. Unger acted as secretary, and thus gained a practical knowledge of the workings of the city government. He left the law department of the city to assume the position of official stenographic secretary to the Grand Jury, and was the first to fill that important office on its creation by the Legislature in 1885. The late ex-Judge Martine was at that time District Attorney, and he had Mr. Unger, in addition to his Grand Jury duties, render general legal assistance in the office. From his early youth, without the advantages of a collegiate education, Mr. Unger has closely followed the study of law, and in 1884, when just of age, upon the certificates of his old employers, Judge Meyer S. Isaacs and Corporation Counsel E. Henry Lacombe, he was admitted to the bar. Two years later he severed his connection with the District

Attorney's office, and entered upon the general practice of law with the firm of Isaacs & Sanger. He made a specialty of corporation and probate practice, and received distinction in the factional strifes of District Assembly No. 49 and in the dissolution of the Mount Vernon & Eastchester Railroad Company, and other cases which occupied public attention at that time.

In 1886 he returned to the District Attorney's office as a clerk in the bond department, and by his faithful attention to the duties of the office was soon promoted to the head of the department. When the late Col. John R. Fellows became District Attorney he appointed Mr. Unger a deputy, and he was promoted, step by step, until he became First Assistant District Attorney, and since that time has frequently served as Acting District Attorney. He was Assistant District Attorney under Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and relinquished his position shortly after Col. Gardiner's withdrawal from office.

Mr. Unger is a man who has enjoyed the confidence of every chief under whom he has served, and is recognized by the legal fraternity as a master mind on criminal jurisprudence. He is a member of the General Committee and Law Committee of Tammany Hall, from the Twenty-second District, and resides at 241 East Thirty-ninth street.

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ever been and your administration will be a glorious and successful one. By your administration of the Register's office you have fixed a high standard of official excellence; your record is not only your own, it is the proud heritage of your party. We are proud of that record and we stand on it. If the people approve of that record, as we have no doubt they will, they will ratify our choice by a decisive majority, and we ask you in their name to devote your life during the term of your new office to the unceasing effort to advance the interests of our city.

We shall not be satisfied with a fitful attention to duty nor imperfect service. We know what you have done for the city in the past and we will exact a rigorous accounting of your stewardship. We know that you possess the qualifications of this great office, and we exact no other pledge than that you devote yourself to its successful administration.

You will enter upon the discharge of those duties with unsullied name, with a reputation of which any man may be proud. Be true to yourself, and at the end of your term you will have gained fresh laurels and have won new renown.

Accept then the trust we offer you; take up our standard, and bear it aloft in the full confidence that it will not be trailed in the dust of defeat, but will be borne triumphantly to glorious victory by the militant hosts of Democracy.

Mr. Fromme in accepting said:

Mr. Mulqueen and gentlemen of the committee: I am deeply moved by the handsome manner in which, through your spokesman, you convey to me the nomination as president of the Borough of Manhattan: I accept the nomination and am profoundly grateful to our organization for this additional and greatest manifestation of confidence reposed in me. I am told by your spokesman that as Register of this county I have given satisfaction to the lawyers, real estate men and others having business with the office. If that be so it is because I hold that a public official should do his duty and in doing so must act for all the people. So will I continue to act. The importance of the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan is materially increased by the new charter. It includes the Department of Highways and Public Works, the Department of Buildings, the Department of Buildings and Supplies, the Department of Sewers and Tunnels, the making of all contracts connected therewith the initiation of all street openings, parks, approaches to bridges and tunnels and all other improvements. It gives a seat in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, passing on the appropriation for the entire city, with two votes for this borough. Necessarily the duties of this office, if honestly and efficiently administered, make for the betterment of this city and tend to increase real estate values. On these lines will I conduct the office. I have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish. I will execute the duties of the office with fidelity, to the benefit of the city and its citizens, mindful at all times that he serves his party best who serves the people best. I stand for the Democratic party at all times. I stand for the Democratic platform. I stand for the Democratic candidates. I stand for New York for New Yorkers. I will always be true to myself, and shall always act and so discharge the additional duties intrusted to me as to render myself worthy of the honor you have conferred and merit the trust you have reposed in me.

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(For the Hebrew Standard.)

A Bridal Toast.

Here's to the health of the dear bride;
Here's to the tie that has been tied;
Not the tie I see on the groom,
But the tie that can't untie so soon.
Here's to the knot we love so dear,
The knot that has been knotted here.
The knot—may it not be untied;
Oh, not with the knots of the bride.
Here's to the tie of the bride and groom!
No tie is sweeter in this room.
The tie is now a perfect knot.
Health and happiness be your lot!

JANIE JACOBSON.

In The Jewish World.

The death of Rabbi Dr. Salomon Hahn is announced from Potsdam.

The Jewish residents of Lynn, Mass., are to build a synagogue in that city.

Of thirty-six licenses issued in Fall River, Mass., to newsdealers, eighteen of the applicants were young Hebrew boys.

Through an anti-Semitic incident a duel took place between the Mayor of Lemberg and the Jewish advocate Lilien. Both were wounded.

Efforts are being made to consolidate the Hebrew charities of St. Louis. This is putting them on a business basis; something that appeals to every donor of funds.

At the annual meeting of the Cong. Beth Hamedrash Hagodal of Denver, Col., held last week, Rabbi Farber was re-elected for three years, although his present term does not expire until April 1st next.

The Utopian Club, a prominent social organization of Boston, has secured a

large dwelling on Copeland street, Roxbury, for its club house. The house will be renovated immediately and the club will take possession early in November.

The Emperor has appointed Herr Friedrich Benedikt, hitherto Chief Inspector of the Austrian State Railways, to be Chief Councillor in the newly created Department of Railway Construction at the Ministry of Railways.

M. Isaac Hartog, who died recently in Brussels, held several honorary offices in the Jewish community, to which he devoted his best energies with unbounded zeal. He was President of the Bienfaisance Israelite, of the Jeunesse Israelite and the Apprenticing Committee.

Imperial sanction has been given to a number of Jews to accept and wear decorations conferred on them by foreign Sovereigns. Prominent among them is Teodor Ritter von Tausig, Director of the General Austrian Bodencreditanstalt in Vienna, who has received the Turkish Medjidie Order, First Class.

The board of directors of the Beth Israel Hospital Association of Newark building committee reported that it is ready to begin work on the new hospital building at West Kinney and High streets. The committee was given permission to go ahead with the work as soon as possible.

A free Hebrew school will be opened in a few days at the corner of Penn avenue and Linden street, Scranton, Pa., to be known as the William McKinley Memorial School. It was decided to establish the school at a meeting of Lodge No. 232, Independent Order of B'Rith Abraham, held recently.

Owing to the stay of several members of the Brodsky family, of Kiev, in Biarritz, divine service was held there on Rosh Hashana. Efforts have been made to establish a regular place of worship, and 25,000 fcs. collected for the purpose, but nothing has so far been done by the Consistory of Bayonne, in whose hands the matter rests.

Certain anti-Semitic sheets in Austria accused the merchant Emil Hoffer of having attempted a ritual murder on the girl Anna Jaroschawa, aged 15. Before the court the girl afterwards avowed inventing this story in order to press money out of Hoffer. Having regard for her age, Anna Jaroschawa was condemned to only a year's imprisonment.

The Sons of Israel, a Jewish congregation composed of twenty-two Polish and Russian Jews at South Bend, Ind., will build a Jewish synagogue, the first edifice of the kind in that city. The building will be constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings. Its dimensions will be 36x60 feet, and its cost is estimated at not less than \$8,000.

A widely known and much respected member of the medical profession, Dr. Samuel Stern, Extraordinary Professor at the University of Vienna, has resigned his chair on the attainment of his seventieth birthday. He is the author of several standard works, among them "Diagnosis of Chest Diseases" and "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Functions of the Nervous System."

Karl Goldberger de Buda, head of the patrician family of Goldberger de Buda, has passed away in Budapest in his eighty-ninth year, after a short illness. The deceased, who was for a very long time the chief of the very important firm of Samuel F. Goldberger & Son, lived in retirement for the last quarter of a century. He had been president of

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The institution of the Jewish notariates dates back to the twelfth century. The notaries were formerly appointed like Chief Rabbis, Rabbi-Judges and Administrators of the Community, directly by the Caid of the Jews. It is only within the last twenty-five years that they have been appointed on the nomination of the Caid, and since 1898, when the office of Jewish Caid was abolished, on that of the Chief Rabbi.

Imperial and Commercial Councillor Wilhelm Naschauer, Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown, and of the French Legion of Honour, died in Vienna on the 3rd inst. The deceased was for many years President of the Agricultural Produce Exchange. He was Deputy Chairman of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce, which he represented in the Austrian Diet, an Assessor at the Tribunal of Commerce, and Director of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The funeral on the 7th was attended by numerous official personages.

The children's library of the Council of Jewish Women at 177 Philip street, Albany, which has the distinction of being the only children's room in Albany at present, is increasing its circulation rapidly and the books are now almost all arranged on the shelves. It is open every Wednesday afternoon, when numbers of Jewish children enjoy the big, pleasant room, with its long magazine table and its cases of stories, histories and books of travel. A new feature of the work is the penny savings bank, which is open on Thursdays. Last Thursday, the first day it was patronized by more than 50 children.

Although the Jewish population in Belgium is a small one (it is estimated at 4,000), anti-Semitism has gained a footing in that country, and is making so much progress both among the Radicals as well as the Clericals, that a Committee has been formed for combating the movement. It is named "Comite Marnix pour la diffusion des idees de justice et de liberte," and is composed exclus-

ively of Christians. The Committee has recently published a manifesto, of which 300,000 copies have been issued. Marnix de St. Aldegonde was one of the principal fighters for liberty against the Inquisition and the Spanish rule in the sixteenth century.

A decree of the Bey has been promulgated with reference to the nomination of Tunisian Jewish notaries. The first clause of the decree stipulates that, in order to be appointed Jewish notaries, candidates must have passed a legal examination by a commission, consisting of the Chief Rabbi, the Vice-President and Clerk of the Rabbinical Tribunal, and a Jewish notary appointed by the Prime Minister. The decree further states that notaries appointed as the result of this examination will only have the right to draw up marriage and divorce deeds if they are recognized as capable of doing so after having undergone a special examination distinct from the first. The chief Rabbi must ask permission from the Government to convene the Commission whenever a vacancy occurs in the body of Jewish notaries.

The head of the Educational Department of the Ministry of Finance, M. I. A. Anapoff, when visiting Wilna, received a deputation from the committee in charge of the establishing of a commercial school in that town. The committee explained that the opening of that school is impossible on account of the restriction of the number of pupils of Jewish parents, who form an overwhelming number of the local commercial class, while by adhering to these restrictions the school will run the danger of being left without pupils. M. Anapoff pointed out to the deputation the possibility of increasing the number of Jewish pupils to fifty per cent., while vacancies not filled by Christian pupils could be occupied by pupils of other denominations.

BERLIN, Tuesday.—The affair of the schoolboy Winter, who was murdered on March 13, 1900, has again been brought to the forefront of public attention by the publication of the result of a professional investigation by the medical faculty of Danzig. This important document states categorically that Winter's death was caused by strangulation, and that the cut in the throat was done when the body was disjunct with the object of hiding it more easily, and that the blood marks on the coat and vest were caused by bleeding after death. The Vossische Zeitung says it is extremely regrettable that these facts were not discovered earlier, for they would have prevented the ruin of several persons, there would have been no Konitz trials for perjury, and there would have been no need to quarter the military on the town. Coupled with the fact that it is now stated that Winter's lungs were found full of blood, the idea of a "ritual murder" is apparently finally exploded.

Rabbi Kahn, who came to Leavenworth Kas., from Detroit, Mich., to officiate in the pulpit of the synagogue during the recent Jewish holidays, will become a permanent acquisition to the city's ecclesiastical circles. Rabbi Kahn has been elected for two years by the congregation.

The Ministry of Public Instruction of Russia is contemplating the serious reform of the course of Chedar education. It is intended to introduce in these Chedarim, or elementary schools for Jewish children, the compulsory study of the Russian language and of arithmetic; while from persons desirous of opening new Chedarim an obligatory census will be required equal to the programme of examinations for elementary teachers. Those

of the Melamdin, or teachers, who are already in possession of a license for keeping schools, will be allowed to retain their privilege on condition of teaching the general educational subjects. According to the Severo-Zapadnoye Slovo, entrance examinations in the Vilna Commercial school will commence in the beginning of the current month of October, old style. Only a preparatory class, and I. and II. forms, will be opened this year. The number of pupils for each of these classes will be limited to forty, whereby half the number admitted may be pupils of the Jewish creed. The number of applications received was about 550. Thus only one-fifth part of that number will be admitted this year into that school.

Three hundred members of the Medical Society for Internal Diseases will meet at Norderney, in order to undertake a voyage, for scientific purposes, to all the North Sea islands. It had at first been intended to meet at Borkum, but as the Jewish members decided to stay away from this famous anti-Semitic watering place, where they would have been exposed to insults from the inhabitants, Privy Councillor von Leyden, who had made the arrangements for the conference, intimated by telegraph that if the Jewish colleagues should abstain for this reason, the place of meeting would be chosen somewhere else. This has been carried out.

A REMINDER.

HATHORN WATER



DRINK HATHORN WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST. It will cleanse your system, clear your head and stimulate your vitality. DRINK IT IN THE EVENING AS A SEDATIVE. It will promote restful sleep. AFTER ALCOHOLIC INDULGENCE DRINK IT FREELY. For high livers it is the standard of dietary expedients. The best mineral waters come from Saratoga, and others also. They are all "Saratoga Waters." The natural medicinal water bottled lay and night all the year from the HATHORN SPRING in Saratoga alone has the brand of "HATHORN WATER." It can be had in every city in the United States. It has no equal substitute in the world.

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CITY NEWS.

Temple Emanu-El.

On Sabbath morning Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach on the topic "How Can One Become Religious?"

On Nov. 3 at 11.30 a. m. the Sunday services will be resumed and Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Moral Problem: How to Enforce the Moral Law."

Seventy-second Street Synagogue.

Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver will preach next Sabbath on the subject, "The First Humanitarian."

Congregation Hand in Hand.

Rev. Mayer Kopfstein will inaugurate his series of Friday evening lectures this evening. He will preach on "Civic Duty." Saturday morning Rabbi Kopfstein will preach in German.

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

At last Saturday's Sabbath service Isaac Aronson, an inmate of this institution, acted during the whole service as cantor. Rev. Dr. K. Kohler addressed the children. The managers present and the children listened with rapt attention to the lecture, which was as instructive as it was entertaining.

The thanks of this society are tendered to the reverend gentleman with the expressed hope that he will find it convenient during the season to address again the children.

On the same Saturday evening the band of this institution gave a concert at the Baron de Hirsch Home for Working Girls to the enjoyment of all present.

Young Folks' League Temple Anshe Chesed.

A series of Friday evening lectures will be inaugurated under the auspices of the Young Folks' League of the Temple Anshe Chesed at the Synagogue, No. 160 East 112th street. The first lecture will be delivered this Friday evening by Rev. S. Schulman of Temple Beth El.

Shearith Israel Sisterhood.

Bishop Potter will address the members of the Shearith Israel Sisterhood on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, at 8.45 in the assembly room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth street and Central Park West. His subject will be "Sisterhood Work to Combat with Condition."

By reason of Bishop Potter's well known work in the downtown district, his reports in hand and the efforts of his clergy, he will no doubt offer valuable suggestions, and it is hoped that there will be a large assemblage present to listen to him.

Montefiore Home.

The annual meeting of the donors, patrons and members of the Montefiore Home, will be held at the institution, Broadway and 138th and 139th streets, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the annual reports of the president and committees, and the transaction of such business as may legally be brought before it.

An election of eight directors will be held at 11 o'clock, to serve for three years, in place of Mr. Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Mr. Isaac Brandon, Mr. Isaac Eppinger, Mr. Samson Fried, Mr. Louis Gans, Mr. Samuel Kridel, Mr. S. P. Mendel, Mr. Isidor Straus.

Jewish Theological Seminary.

Memorial services in honor of the late Sabato Morais, the founder of the seminary, and for a long time the president of its faculty, were held last Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning in the seminary chapel. After the evening services some earnest remarks were addressed to the students by Hon. A. J. Solomons, president of the Board of Trustees.

The services next Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock will likewise be to honor the memory of the late Sabato Morais, and Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes, chairman of the faculty, will preach the sermon. All are invited to attend.

United Hebrew Charities.

The annual meeting of the United Hebrew Charities took place last Monday night at the Charities building. President Henry Rice read his report, as also did Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager. The latter urged that the administrative expenses, which are now \$25,000 a year for clerks and employes, should be increased to \$50,000.

Among those present were the following: Hon. Solomon Loeb, Hon. Jacob

H. Schiff, Hon. Leonard Lewisohn, Hon. Simon Borg, Hon. Isidor Straus, Edward Lauterbach, Esq., Samuel D. Levy, Nathan Bijur, I. S. Korn, Mr. Necarlsomer, Morris Loeb, Henry Rosenwald, Mrs. Julien Hart, Mrs. Henry Rice, Mrs. Nathan Bijur.

Mr. Henry S. Allen was nominated and elected honorary vice-president for life in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in behalf of the Charities. This motion was made by Hon. Jacob H. Schiff and seconded by Hon. Isidor Straus.

Eighth Annual Meeting of the Society Ohole Shem.

The eighth annual meeting of the Ohole Shem Society took place last Monday evening at the Jewish Theological Seminary Hall. There were present: Messrs. Herman Rosenthal (president), J. D. Eisenstein, A. S. Freidus, C. D. Birkhahn, S. Abel, B. Briscow, N. T. London, P. Wiernik, H. Glucksohn and Boris Kazmann; Revs. H. Masliansky, J. Seff, E. Friedlander (formerly of Montreal) and J. Goldstein; Drs. S. M. Brainin and Louis Ginzberg. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. J. P. Solomon and Nissim Behar.

In his review of the past year's work the president stated that the following papers had been read: "Akiba," by Dr. Ginzberg; "Moses," by Dr. S. M. Brainin; "The Annexation of the Philippine Islands Viewed from the Standpoint of the Mosaic and Talmudic Law," by J. D. Eisenstein; "Iba Ezra as a Poet," by Rev. Dr. J. Friedlander; "Hebrew Belles-Lettres," by I. Davidson; עקר המצוות by Rev. B. Drachman. The thanks of the association were due to all these gentlemen for their excellent work. For the coming season the following menu has been provided:

November: "מע בארע ישראל" by J. D. Eisenstein; December: "Ueber die Genesis der Cabbalah," by Dr. L. Ginzberg; January: "The Sefer Jezirah and the Chinese Classics," by Dr. Binion; February: "Some Jewish Humorists," by I. Davidson; March: paper, by Rev. A. B. Ehrlich; April: paper, by Rev. Dr. K. Kohler; May: paper, by Rev. Dr. Drachman; June: "On Early Jewish Russian History," by H. Rosenthal. There will also be a paper in Hebrew by Rev. J. Zosnitz.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Herman Rosenthal; vice-presidents, Dr. Louis Ginzberg and J. D. Eisenstein; treasurer, J. P. Solomon; secretary, English, Rev. J. Goldstein, Hebrew, N. T. London; committee, Dr. Brainin, Rev. Dr. Drachman, Rev. H. Masliansky and Messrs. Abel and Briscow. Cordial votes of thanks were accorded to those of last year's officials whose limited spare time forced them to relinquish office. They were: Dr. Brainin, vice-president; Rev. H. Masliansky, treasurer, and Rev. Dr. Radin, of the committee. A vote of thanks to the Board of Managers of the Jewish Theological Seminary for continued kindness to the society in granting it the free use of the meeting room, was carried by acclamation.

Samuel Tichner Society.

The annual entertainment and ball of the above named society will be held this (Saturday) evening (Nov. 2) at the Lexington Opera House (Terrace Garden), East 58th street. The committee have provided an excellent programme, and the sociability which usually prevails at these affairs will no doubt again be in evidence, and an enjoyable evening should result.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

The Board of Directors desire to acknowledge the following contributions: F. M. Warburg, \$50; the Jewish Ladies of the Atlantic Highlands Sewing Circle, \$29; Ferdinand Stern, \$2. New York, Oct. 30, 1901.

Miss Newmark's Recital.

Miss Stella Newmark, a young American pianist, has just returned from a three years' course of piano studies at the Julius Stern Musical Conservatory, Berlin, and will make her first appearance at the Waldorf-Astoria at a piano recital on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 12. Prior to her departure for Europe Miss Newmark toured many of the principal cities as a piano soloist, and was especially commended for her admirable playing at concerts in Steinway Hall, Carnegie Lyceum, Y. M. C. A. Hall and at Chickering Hall. Miss Newmark brings with her diplomas signed by the leading musical professors of Germany, and also the only medal of "musical merit" ever awarded to a pianist.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ANCHELL—LEVISON.—Miss Annie Levison to Mr. Benjamin Anshell. At home 281 South 5th st., Brooklyn, November 3, evening. No cards.

BLESS—TAUSIG.—Pauline Tausig and Samuel Bless. Notice of reception later.

BLOCH—OPPENHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. Leo Oppenheim, of Albany, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Cora to Gabriel Bloch, of Brooklyn. At home Sunday evening, November 3, at 306 Bridge st., Brooklyn, from 8 to 11. No cards.

DESSER—FRANKLIN.—Sol Desser to Miss Sadie Franklin, daughter of Morris and Henrietta Franklin, both of New York.

FUCHS—ASCHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ascher beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Flora, to Mr. Morris Fuchs, Sunday, October 27, 1901. No cards.

HAMBURGER—LOEWENTHAL.—Mrs. A. Loewenthal announces the engagement of her daughter Belle to Mr. M. Hamburger. At home Sunday, November 3, after six p. m., 92 Keap st., Brooklyn. No cards.

ROSENBAUM—FEIGENBAUM.—Max Rosenbaum to Mary Feigenbaum.

SCHON—UNGAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Ungar announce the engagement of their daughter Hattie to Mr. William Schon, of Halifax, N. S. At home, 55 East 117th st., November 3, from three to 6 p. m.

SOLOMON—GOTTSCHALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Gottschall beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Mr. Joseph Solomon. At home, 51 East 122d st., Sunday, October 27, from three to six p. m. No cards.

SULZBERGER—SCHRAG.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Sulzberger announce the engagement of their daughter Belle to Dr. Hugo Schrag, of Karlsruhe, Germany.

VAN LIER—SECKEL.—Mrs. Ella Seckel announces the engagement of her daughter Sophie, to Mr. Gus Van Lier, of New York.

VOLPE—MICHELSON.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Michelson announce the engagement of their daughter Marie to Mr. Arnold D. Volpe. At home Sunday, November 19, from three to six p. m., 66 East 86th st., New York. No cards.

WEISS—SCHLESINGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Schlesinger beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Esther to Mr. William Weiss. At home Sunday, November 10, 1901, 305 East Houston st., Borough of Manhattan.

WOLFE—LEVY.—Miss Sadie Wolfe to Mr. Max G. Levy. At home Sunday, November 3, 1901, 1812 Lexington av., from three to six p. m.

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, \$6.50. Full upper and lower sets, \$12. Partial plates, from \$1.50 to \$6.50. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Gold crowns, \$6.50. Porcelain crown on pivot teeth, \$4. Open evenings until 9. Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

291 Third avenue, between 22d and 23d streets.

The Shaari Zedek Club of Harlem.

The Shaari Zedek Club of Harlem will hold their annual ball on Saturday evening, Nov. 9, at the Harlem Casino, corner of 124th street and Seventh avenue. The committee in charge includes Messrs. Michael Levy, chairman, Samuel Schweiger and David Metzgar.

The campaign as conducted by Jerome against Unger is an evidence of the character of both. Jerome has been nasty and vituperative, his speeches being mainly confined to the abuse of his opponent and his self-glorification. Unger, on the other hand, has been gentlemanly and courteous to a marked degree. He has never vilified his adversary, and his public addresses have only referred to the vital issues of the hour.

Vote for Henry W. Unger, the gentleman, par excellence.

MARRIED.

Cohn—Lopez.

On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901, at the Imperial Lyceum, Mr. Morris R. Lopez to Miss Nettie Cohn, by Rev. B. Hast.

Sachs—Lichtenberg.

On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901, Miss Laura Lichtenberg to Mr. Isidore Sachs, by Rev. B. Hast.

Hamburger—Mendel.

On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901, at the bride's residence, by Rev. F. Light, Mr. Emanuel Hamburger to Miss Nettie Mendel.

Levy—Israel.

On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901, at the bride's residence, by Rev. F. Light, Mr. Alexander Levy to Miss Flora Israel.

Gorgeous Fabrics for Opening Season at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.

Pompador patterns in silks will be the vogue in this season's evening gowns. A richness and beauty never dreamed of, a riot of colors, a dazzle of fabrics hail the opening of autumn gayeties at the great Broadway establishment of Arnold, Constable & Co., with a promise of a complete return to the picturesque in my lady's gowns.

Flowers in their natural colors are strewn over white grounds; blue and pink and cream—all the pale shades—are also used, but the more gorgeous are the white, irregular satin or moire antique stripes cross the design, merging the whole lot into a shimmering glow. A white gros-grain ground is sown with bunches of yellow wisteria, striped with white satin at wide intervals. Another pattern shows bunches of wild roses, caught with a huge lovers' knot in white satin. Damasse matelasse is a sumptuous fabric, with repousse flowers that seem to change color as the light shifts from petal to petal.

The lighter materials—gauzes and chiffons, silk lumines, etc., preserve the same hand-painted effects. Geraniums in their vivid, changeful rods, irises and roses, are indescribably beautiful on this diaphanous surface. Velvets for evening and outdoor wear will have an enormous popularity. Black and white effects will obtain to a large degree in close stripes, small figures and polka dots. Glace velvet is a novel and striking fancy, and velvet imprimé with flowers in natural tints and repousse vines in the foundation color. In gray armure, with knots of pale pink roses, it is particularly fetching for carriage or reception wear. Panne velvet imprimé, the flowers outlined with gold, is among the latest from Paris.

French and Swiss Robes of exquisite manufacture are a specialty with Arnold, Constable & Co. Aeolian cloth, barege, nun's veiling, as well as chiffon—they are offered complete in every detail, waiting only the final touch of the dress-maker. Heavy canvas cloth, with satin embroidered border, and many varieties of zibeline are novelties for walking gowns.

Some of the Stars in "The Chaperone."

"The Chaperone," the new operatic comedy in which Frank L. Perley's singing comedians are now on a brief tour before their expected New York engagement, is receiving praise from the musical and dramatic critics wherever the tuneful travesty has appeared. Isidore Witmark's sparkling melodies, evoking much favorable comment. Among the many principals who are credited with scoring a distinct success are Walter Jones, who is receiving as high as eight encores on his song, "Somehow, It Made Him Think of Home," Digby Bell, who is spoken of as having regained his old-time comic opera popularity; Jos. C. Mirron, in a buffo-basso role that is one of the hits of "The Chaperone;" Ed Redway, the grotesque little dancer engaged by Mr. Perley from George Edward's London company; Marie Cahill, who has another "Three Little Lambs" part and several taking songs; Louise Gunning, the young prima donna; Eva Tanguay, the vivacious soubrette, whose "Sambo" song has "caught on," and who divides dancing honors with Walter Jones and Ed Redway; dainty Frances Wheeler in her song, "The Little Maid That Couldn't Say No;" Miss Mae Stebbins, the little dancer; May Blossom Boley, Margaret McKinney, Templer Saxe, the latest acquisition to the company, and who is making the "Jolly Good Fellows" song a popular hit; E. Lovat-Fraser and George K. Henry. There are thirty-four singing roles, a chorus of sixty and a special orchestra under the direction of Max Hirschfeld; making the company the largest of its kind on the road.

Borough of Brooklyn.

The Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Greenpoint held a meeting last Tuesday night in the Temple rooms and voted thanks to the committee for the good work that they had accomplished in connection with the fifteenth anniversary celebration. Remarks were made by Mrs. R. May, president; Mrs. J. Schwartz, vice-president; Mr. J. Mannheim, honorary member, and Mr. Heller, president of the Congregation. Each of the officers were presented with a souvenir as a token from the society. After the meeting the president, vice-president and treasurer entertained all members present to a supper. The officers are: Mrs. R. May, president; Mrs. J. Schwartz, vice-president; Mrs. C. Mannheim, treasurer; Mrs. I. Reichert, secretary; Mrs. H. Heymann, conductress.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Hirsch, of 388 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of their wedding day on Sunday, Oct. 27, 1901. A family dinner was given, which was attended by their children and grandchildren. Music and dancing was in order for the evening. Many handsome presents and many telegrams were received by the happy couple.

In his speech at St. Nicholas Rink on the evening of Oct. 23, Edward M. Shepard declared himself in favor of police reform, and said he was ready to punish to the uttermost official malfeasance. From a truthful man like Mr. Shepard, every citizen can bank on such a statement.

Elect Edward M. Shepard Mayor and all will be well.

Brooklyn Theatres.

Amphion Theatre.

Andrew Mack's new play, "Tom Moore," which was written for him by Theodore Burr Sayre, will have its first local hearing at the Amphion Monday, Nov. 4, when the popular young player will begin a week's engagement. The management expects that this new Irish play will be as royally received as was the Irish poet for whom it was named, as it marks a decided departure from the style of Irish drama which we have been presented with for the last half century. He will sing a number of Moore's songs during the action of the play. There will be a special matinee on election day.

Bijou Theatre.

On Monday, Nov. 4, Elmer E. Vance's latest scenic production, "Treasure Island," comes to the Bijou Theatre. The company has been especially selected for this piece, and "Beatrice," who for years has been Mr. Vance's star, has originated another boy's role, which will undoubtedly be made famous in the annals of the theatre, as have all her other creations of later years.

Folly Theatre.

A change of plans was decided upon recently by Messrs. Hyde & Behman. By it the new Folly Theatre, which was opened with vaudeville, will become a dramatic house, and the Gayety Theatre will be devoted to variety. The new order of things will go into effect Monday, Nov. 4. All the attractions booked at the Gayety from that date will be transferred to the Folly. A complete exchange of staffs will also be effected. Manager Bennett Wilson and his subordinates going over to the Folly and Manager Clarke and his assistants moving to the Gayety. Furthermore, the Folly, which was an individual enterprise of Richard Hyde, has been leased by the Hyde & Behman Amusement Company.

Grand Opera House.

At the Grand Opera House next week these popular favorites, the Rays, will be the attraction in the fifth edition of "A Hot Old Time," and they bring with them the famous aggregation of acrobats, the Prosper troupe, fresh from European triumphs. Everything bright, cheery and new, scenery, calcium and electric effects, a perfect cyclone of delight. The cast also includes the DeForests, whirlwind dancers, Weston and Allen, Doherty sisters, Bel Dillon and other popular favorites. Election returns will be read from the stage on Tuesday evening.

Ex-Governor Black was Republican Governor of this State when the Canal steal of \$10,000,000 was perpetrated. Now he is for Reform and Seth Low. Will Governor Black explain how this steal was successfully carried out during his administration? These Reformers are a queer lot, anyhow. Vote for Shepard and crush out the whole gang of them.

IN THE THEATRES.

New York Theatre.

"Florodora, the greater" still continues at the New York Theatre, nightly breaking all records. With an augmented company, extra musicians, etc., the Florodora presented now is one of the finest and best ever seen in any city in the world. The same beautiful music, new costumes, and handsome women prevail, and all in all the play as presented at the New York outdoes that seen at the Casino. The year-mark of this century wonder will be reached shortly and pretty souvenirs will be distributed on the occasion. The popular Sunday night concerts still continue at this house.

Harlem Opera House.

The attraction at the Harlem Opera House for the week beginning Monday, Nov. 4, will be the Klaw & Erlanger comedy company, with the Rogers brothers in John J. McNally's latest vaudeville farce, "The Rogers Brothers in Washington." There are eighty people in this organization, including an auxiliary company of forty of the most shapely and attractive young women on the stage. As an exposition of feminine beauty this attractions has never been equaled. The principals are William West, Eugene Jepson, Gus A. Feinburg, Pat Rooney, Jr., James Cherry, John B. Hendricks, William Morpey, Hattie Williams, Caroline Gordo, Jeannette Bageard, Edith St. Clair, Emma Francis, May Taylor, Nora Bayes, Georgia Irving, Elsie Davis and Gertrude Saye.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Joseph Arthur's famous comedy drama, "Blue Jeans," will be revived at the Fifth Avenue with all the original mechanical effects and a completely new scenic equipment. Vaudeville will rule between acts and will keep the show continuous, the leaders in that section being Billy S. Clifford, the brothers Damann, Bianca Lyons, Terry and Elmer, Edyth Wells and the kalatechnoscope.

Proctor's 58th Street Theatre.

"What Happened to Jones" will be revived by the Proctor Stock at the Fifty-eight Street Theatre, preceded by the comedy curtain raiser, "More Than Seven." The Broadhurst comedy is well played by Proctor's company and serves as a lively entertainment. Vaudeville in abundance will also be supplied by the four Probyns, Dooley and Fowley, the Waldron brothers, Mathieus jugglers and the kalatechnoscope.

Metropolis Theatre.

David Belasco's "Heart of Maryland" is announced as the next attraction at the Metropolis Theatre. It will be produced on the same elaborate scale that it was given originally at the Herald Square Theatre under the supervision of the author. The belfry scene is as thrilling as ever, and the heroine, "Maryland Calvert," exacts as much sympathy as before.

Proctor's 23d Street Theatre.

"Phunphorall" is the Hanlon's pantomime at the Twenty-third Street, preceded by "A Quiet Family" as a curtain raiser. The Hanlon brothers will appear in both numbers as leaders in the fun-making. The Florence troupe, Jules and Ella Garrison, Nellie Burt, with her two pickaninnies, the three Westons, Raymond and Caverly, Lynn Welcher and Wolther supply the vaudeville portion of the entertainment.

Proctor's 125th Street Theatre.

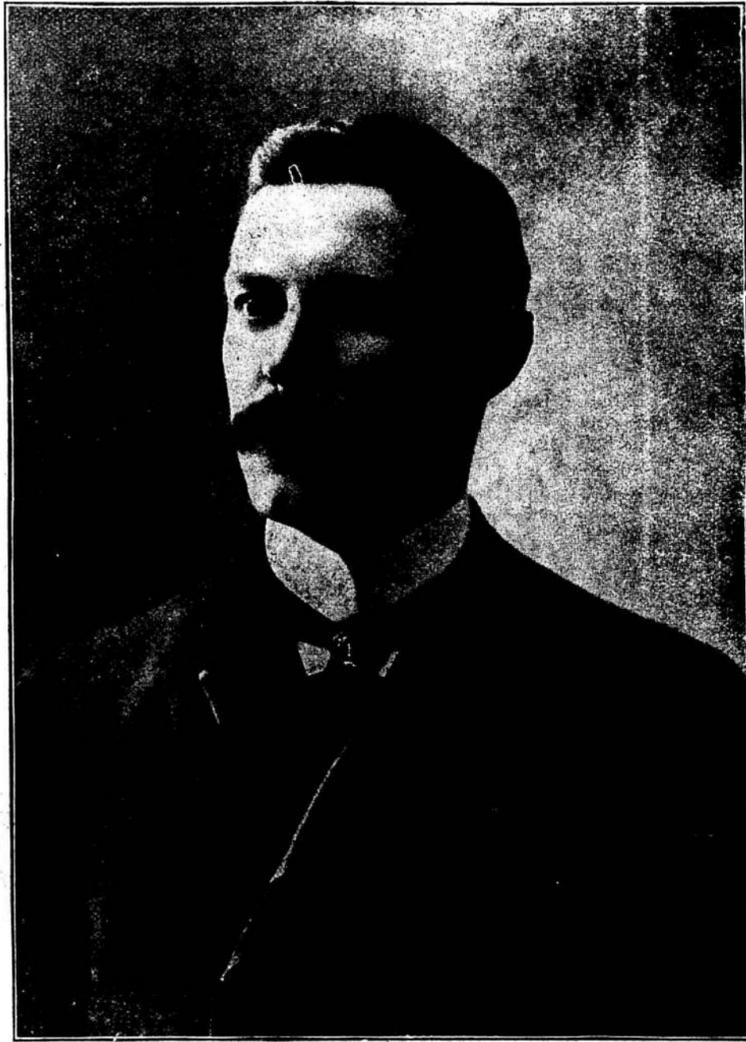
The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre has "Nancy & Co." as its principal card. This famous old Daly comedy is in excellent hands and has proved a strong magnet at Manager Proctor's other theatres. The election week vaudeville bills include Thomas Nast, Jr., Louise Taylor, Willard Reed and the kalatechnoscope.

Mr. Bandmann at the Murray Hill.

That is an excellent practice adopted by the Murray Hill Theatre of from time to time reinforcing its own stock company by stars and producing standard and classic plays better than it otherwise could. This idea has frequently been put into use by Manager Donnelly in seasons past, and has always resulted well. This year he has started in early on the same lines, and Daniel Bandmann is playing "Othello" at his house, on Lexington avenue, this week. Crowded houses at matinee and evening performances testify to the popularity of the plan. Mr. Bandmann is one of the best of the old-time players now on the stage. He was trained in the old-time school and sticks to the old-time plays, as younger theatregoers are pleased to call them, with a

smear which they think expresses superiority, but which really conceals ignorance. People of this kind will not be lured to see a Shakespeare play unless it has a great name at the head of the playbill, or employs a star cast, like that use last spring by Nat Goodwin in his production of "The Merchant of Venice." Now, the same week Mr. Goodwin produced that play at the Knickerbocker, Mr. Bandmann was appearing as Shylock at the Murray Hill, and it is a matter of fact that his impersonation of the Jew of Venice was as superior to Goodwin's as anything very well could be. Of course, Mr. Goodwin had not studied the part very long and had not been

trained in the Shakespeare atmosphere. His Shylock was entirely praiseworthy in that it was an honest attempt toward something higher in art than he had yet tried, but it was a bad Shylock, admittedly. Attempts like his are to be distinctly encouraged, and it's more the pity that the Broadway audience demand so much in the matter of scenery, as a cloak for bad acting, seemingly, that we cannot have them more often. People who form the clientele of the Murray Hill do not ask so much, and, therefore, have a better opportunity to see the standard things in dramatic literature. And that is where they have the advantage.



John T. Oakley.

John T. Oakley, candidate for Sheriff of New York yesterday became violently unreasonable and abused the Court of Appeals because it has declared the 'prevailing-rate-of-wages' law and the New York stonedressing law to be unconstitutional.

O'Brien, who showed himself to be a demagogue of pernicious character, set the pace for excitable and easily influenced members by declaring the Court of Appeals to have been in collusion with contractors, who, according to his real or pretended belief, will profit by the nullification of the laws mentioned. He was followed by men who are in the habit of speaking before they think, and the meeting of the Federated Union was becoming a disgrace to organized labor when a delegate who maintained a level head through all the acrimonious and senseless harangues, and whose sense of justice and respect for the judiciary could not be affected by the vaporings of rabid agitators, diverted the discussion from the course into which it had been turned, saying, in the course of his remarks:

"It is absurd to say that the judges are not men of the highest character. They are, I believe, incorruptible men, and violent language counts for nothing. Attacking the judiciary is a weak thing to do. In doing so you are only besmirching yourselves."

"The calm, forceful remarks of this speaker, James P. Archibald, of the Paper Hangers' Union, brought the delegates to their senses and put a stop to censure of the Court of Appeals. It is to the credit of the Federated Union that it was possible for one fair-minded man overcome so quickly the effect which incendiary agitators had produced. Organized workmen may be temporarily wayed by inflammatory speakers, but firmness and conservatism remain dominant in the end. It is because organized labor has come to be guided by reason and intelligence that its strength is constantly growing."

Mr. William J. O'Brien was the defeated candidate for Sheriff two years ago on the Fusion ticket. He is again a candidate on the Fusion ticket for the same office.

William Barnes, Jr., is chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and also editor and proprietor of the Albany Evening Journal. Here is what Mr. Barnes thought of Mr. O'Brien in his paper March 11 of this year:

"Excited by the example of William J. O'Brien, delegate from the Granite Cutters' Union, several Socialist members of the Central Federated Union of the city

"Tan Shoes and a Swallow Tail Coat"

are not considered the correct attire for the theatre among the more particular, although one well-meaning person actually appeared in that combination at a banquet recently. Just when and where the Tuxedo may be worn and when the "Swallow Tail" is required are questions we shall be glad to answer if you are at all doubtful. We have both and every thing to go with them from Opera Hat to "Pumps." Correct in style—moderate in cost—suppose you investigate.

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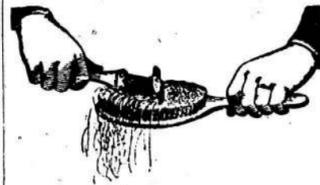
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Hartford, Conn.

The newly organized club of our Jewish residents has taken from the Hartford Club the unexpired portion of the lease of the premises on Prospect street occupied as a club house, by the Colonial Club until its amalgamation with the Hartford Club. The building is to be thoroughly renovated throughout and equipped with new furniture. The members have decided on the name Touro Club in memory of Judah Touro, who was distinguished for large benevolences fifty years or more ago. His name was given to a hall in this city, which formerly stood on the site of the present Cheney building on Main street. It is intended to make the club a first-class social organization, and there are assurances that there will be a large membership roll. Everything will be done to make the club house attractive and homelike, and light lunches will be served to members at any time. Membership will be confined to those of the Jewish faith. Officers have been elected, as follows:

President—William B. Rothschild.
Vice-presidents—Raphael Ballerstein, Charles Taussig, Dr. Nathan Mayer.
Secretary—Abraham Hutten.
Treasurer—J. Samuels.

Board of Governors—I. Wise, W. B. Rothschild, R. Ballerstein, Charles Taussig, Dr. N. Mayer, J. Samuels, A. Hutten, F. C. Opper, H. P. Levy, J. Kashman, Felix Lyon.

The Entertainment Committee is preparing for several entertainments and social gatherings during the coming winter, and it is expected that there will be many ladies' nights. The club starts off under good auspices and it is expected to be a great success. It is proposed to open the club house as soon as the building has been renovated, probably within a month.

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Babylonian Influence on the Bible.

(Dr. Morris Jastrow in the Independent)

Details cannot be discussed and hence one can do no more than refer to the general aspects of other parallels that exist between Babylonian and Hebrew traditions. The story of Adam and Eve no longer stands alone. In the same Babylonian epic which contains the story of the Deluge there is found an episode of a "wild man of the woods" going about naked who associates with the animals of the fields as Adam does (Genesis ii, 23-25) until a more suitable mate is brought to him in the shape of a woman. Attracted by her he inherits his former associates and brings to the woman. The Babylonian Adam bears the significant name of Ea-bani, i. e., "Ea creates," or "the creation of Ea." The latter being, according to one phase of Babylonian beliefs, the special god of humanity and the creator of mankind, the first man is called his offspring, whereas the Babylonian Eve is called U'khat, i. e., "woman," just as the mate of Adam, according to one of the Biblical versions (Genesis ii, 23) is called Ish-sha, i. e., "woman." But, again, the same observation is to be made as in the case of the creation and Deluge stories.

The stock whence the Biblical and Babylonian tales spring is common, but the development is independent. In consequence the setting is totally different, important variations occur, and the purpose served by the tales is correspondingly unlike.

The Sabbath, as a religious institution, is far older than the Pentateuchal legislation. It can be traced back to a Babylonian prototype, not, however, as a day of rest from labor, but as a kind of atonement day, when by various rites and by observing certain restricted regulations the anger of the gods could be appeased. On this old institution the Hebrews engrafted their religious ideas and produced the unique institution of a day observed as a respite from the week's toil, which, from being an "inauspicious" occasion, a *desira*, is viewed as a "delight."

The sacrificial ritual of Leviticus presents striking parallels to customs prevailing at an early period in Babylonian temples, but stipulations of a secular character, such as the regulation of trade, the restriction of the creditor's power of the debtor, the land laws, laws of inheritance and the like more betray Babylonian influences.

There are, however, two sides to this influence. While Babylonian models were followed in certain respects, it is also manifest that the Pentateuchal legislation is pervaded by a spirit of opposition to Babylonian conditions. Such laws as the prohibition to take interest for money loaned to one in distress (Exodus xxii, 24; Leviticus, xxv., 36; compare Psalms, xv., 5) is a protest against the business of money lending as carried on in Babylonia, where thousands of tablets found beneath the mounds reveal the extent to which this enterprise was developed in the commercial centres of the Euphrates Valley. Of course, without money lending commerce on a large scale cannot be carried on, but this is exactly what the Pentateuch aims to avoid. The ideal which it holds up is not commerce but agriculture. It has no sympathy with commercial expansion; it does not hold out the hope, nay, it distinctly discourages the prospect—of the people becoming the rivals of the Babylonians and Phoenicians, the great merchants of antiquity. The progeny of Abraham is to be "as numerous as the sands of the sea," but nowhere is wealth held up either as a goal or even a possibility.

The picture which the compilers of the Pentateuchal codes had in mind was that of each man sitting with his family

under the shade of his fig tree. Every patriarchal family was to own the land which he cultivated. Country life is given the preference over city life. Hence interest is intentionally tabooed as the effective blow against converting the people into a commercial nation. Such a regulation, again, which prohibits the priests from owning lands—a certain number of acres being merely set aside in order to furnish a maintenance—evidently aimed against Babylonian conditions, where the temples were large landowners and had, in fact, monopolized the enormous business establishments lending money, farming lands—leasing or real estate transactions and in manufactures. The spirit of Pentateuch is utterly opposed to such a development of priestly pre-

An Italian Jew as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Cavaliere de Polacco, Councillor to the Italian Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for Italy in Bulgaria. Many years ago Italy set the example of giving posts to Jews in the diplomatic service when it appointed the late Signor Isacco Artom as Minister to Denmark. Within recent years another Jew, Signor Segre, has been Italian Minister at Lima (Peru). Count Hirschel di Minerbi, who was until a year or two ago Councillor of the Italian Embassy in London, more than once discharged the functions of Ambassador during the absence from England of his chief.



George H. Fahrbach.

George H. Fahrbach, Democratic candidate for County Clerk, is peculiarly qualified to fill the office for which he has been nominated. Of German parentage, he was born in the old First Ward, Feb. 1, 1862. Two years later his parents moved to what is now the 24th Assembly District, where he has lived ever since. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards graduated from Heidenfeldt's Institution, where ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was one of his fellow students. Leaving school he engaged in the lithographing business in which he remained from 1875 until 1886.

In 1886 Mr. Fahrbach was made Recording Clerk in the County Clerk's office by James A. Flack. He has continued in the County Clerk's office to the present time, serving under County

clerks James A. Flack, Edward Reilly, Joseph P. Scully, Leonard Gelgerich, William McKenna, Henry D. Purroy and William Sohmer. In 1890 County Clerk Scully made him Equity Clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held until 1898 when he was made Deputy County Clerk.

The German Theatre.

One success follows another at the Irving Place. Wellzogen's "A Blank Page" might have been kept on the repertory indefinitely, but Mr. Conried's company is not to waste its talent altogether on such light material. "Dollie," in which Fraulein von Ostermann and that capital comedian, Herr von Seyffertitz, have the chief parts, may be seen this and to-morrow evening. For last (Thursday) night Sudermann's "Heimath" was announced too late to be considered in this issue. On election night one more performance of "A Blank Page."

The Hungarian Elections.

The elections to the Hungarian Parliament are not yet complete, but so far as is known, ten Jews have been returned. One of them, Dr. Josef Beszi, a

candidate for County Clerk, is peculiarly qualified to fill the office for which he has been nominated. Of German parentage, he was born in the old First Ward, Feb. 1, 1862. Two years later his parents moved to what is now the 24th Assembly District, where he has lived ever since. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards graduated from Heidenfeldt's Institution, where ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant was one of his fellow students. Leaving school he engaged in the lithographing business in which he remained from 1875 until 1886.

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Masilianski.

Masilianski, the great national orator, certainly the best Maggid we ever listened to in London, is still drawing great crowds in New York, and is hailed as "The Tribune of the Russian-American Jews." Masilianski, who is forty-five years of age and a native of Slutz, Lithuania, has been twenty-five years in the pulpit and on the platform and is now employed by the Educational Alliance of New York to lecture as a jargon speaker. Both in method and manner and matter he is superior to the ordinary Maggid, and while he is drawing his great crowds he is perhaps the last of his race, for the day of Maggid are dwindling. The next generation will not sit at the feet of "men who have much to say." London Jewish World.

Finished His Talmudic Dictionary.

After more than a quarter of a century of erudite labor the venerable rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Marcus Jastrow, of Germantown, has completed in manuscript the "Dictionary of the Talmud," which has been awaited with interest by Biblical students and Oriental scholars all over the world. Begun in 1877, the actual compiling and writing of this important work have taken twenty-four of the ripest years of Dr. Jastrow's life. His friends are deeply concerned that at this moment, when congratulations from distinguished persons are naturally flowing in upon him, he should be lying on a bed of sickness at his home, 123 Upsal street. The report of his condition yesterday, however, indicated that this week will see him fairly convalescent.

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The Order.

In an editorial entitled "The B'nai B'rith to the Rescue," the American Israelite says:

The Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., has issued a circular letter to the subordinate lodges, setting forth that when, at the Chicago convention, the committee proposed a per capita taxation of 55 cents per annum for Constitution Grand Lodge purposes, the appropriation in favor of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives of 25 cents per capita yearly was not considered. The activity of the order in the immigration and removal problems has also of necessity increased the expenses of the Executive Committee above what they were computed at in the budget. A deficit of \$5,000 has occurred during the past year, and will occur annually until provided for; that is a total of \$25,000 between the last and the next sessions of the Constitution Grand Lodge. The committee therefore asks that the per capita tax be made \$1 annually, an increase of 45 cents, for each member. When it is borne in mind that one-fourth (25 cents) of this is for the Denver Hospital, that the emergency caused by the ever increasing stream of immigration is great and must be met, and that the individual assessment of the total of the proposed taxation is, after all, insignificant, it should not be necessary to make any special appeal to the subordinate lodges to adopt the amendment at the first meeting after the receipt of President Levi's letter.

As to the desirability of avoiding a special session of the Constitution Grand Lodge to deal with this crisis, there is and may well be a difference of opinion. The present plans of helping the dwellers in the congested sections of the large cities, more especially New York, to remove to points where the environments are more wholesome, and where there is a greater demand for their labor, while they are good as far as they go, are hardly far-reaching enough. The scheme might be made much more comprehensive by, for instance, the establishment of receiving depots at a number of interior points, at each of which a fixed number of those coming West from the congested districts could be cared for until they were self-sustaining, and as fast as men were discharged from the depots their places could be immediately filled by fresh arrivals, and thus the number of those sheltered at each depot could be kept up to its maximum. If its capacity were, say twenty at one time, it could care for several hundred during one year. This would of course require money, and a great deal of it, which could be raised from several sources, e. g., by per capita taxation of the members of the orders, as proposed, with an increase in the amount necessary; by annual subscriptions from members of an organization formed for this purpose under B'nai B'rith auspices, similar to those which maintain the Cleveland Orphan Asylum and the Denver Hospital, or from independent local organizations, under B'nai B'rith auspices, each of which shall pledge itself to establish and maintain one or more of the local depots. It is a very large undertaking, but it can be more or less successfully carried out.

Before going into a campaign of this kind, however, the order should drop all of its impedimenta. First and foremost, the foreign lodges, which are largely a fad and have hitherto been only an additional expense, should be made to take care of themselves financially and contribute their share toward the carrying on of the general work. Second, the Menorah subsidy should be discontinued, as that journal, however excellent it may be, is now an individual enterprise and can give the order no service that cannot be obtained free of cost from any or all the other Jewish periodicals. Thirdly, the connection with the Jewish Chautauqua should be severed. The objects of the two organizations are entirely dif-

ferent. The Chautauqua plan is a serious work for the Chautauqua Society; for the B'nai B'rith it is merely an amusement. There was perhaps a time when the order of B'nai B'rith could afford to play at "intellectual advancement," but its playtime is past. It has come to maturity and has serious duties to perform, serious obligations which it must shoulder which it ought not to refuse to assume, because it is the only representative Jewish body that has the men, the organization and the confidence of the public in its executive ability and absolute integrity to such an extent that the hope that it will be able to cope successfully with these grave and perplexing problems justifies intrusting it with the necessary money.

Whatever the order concludes to do in the future, however, its present usefulness, which is great, must not be diminished. Lest it should be, the subordinate lodges of the seven districts ought at once to vote in favor of the amendment increasing the per capita tax for Constitution Grand Lodge and Denver Hospital purposes to \$1 annually. Prompt action will inspire enthusiasm which will be effective in sustaining those who are doing the actual work in this gigantic undertaking.

District No. 1.

The fine weather which prevailed on Sunday morning last did not seem to prevent a large attendance at the B'nai B'rith Hall. President Benno Horwitz, in a new fall suit, was promptly on hand and the proceedings were enlivened by a stirring address delivered by him upon "Morals and Politics." He closed with the words "Judged by the tone of the metropolitan press and the comments of a large part of the press of the country, it would seem that in certain localities morals and politics are incompatible terms. Let us hope that there may be a regeneration in civic affairs, and that the citizen will realize that he owes a duty to the State, and that that can only be discharged by his participation in the affairs of his vicinage and the performance of certain public obligations which rested upon our early settlers and their immediate progeny."

Brother E. J. Graetz has composed a new version of "Home, Sweet Home," which he will sing at the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

Mount Sinai Lodge, No. 270, of New York, is preparing to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary. It has determined to commemorate the event by a donation to the Yonkers Home, another to the Jewish Hospital for consumptives, in Denver, and a social feature, possibly a banquet.

Chi Hun Wue, the talented Chinaman, will deliver a short talk on "Oriental Politics" before the Sunday Club on Sunday morning next.

District No. 2.

Mrs. Fannie Marienthal, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has donated \$100 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Districts No. 2, 6, and 7, of Cleveland, Ohio.

District No. 7.

Grand Secretary Nat Strauss, of New Orleans, contemplates paying a visit to the Montgomery (Ala.) lodges. He will receive a hearty welcome.

A joint committee of the Montgomery (Ala.) local lodges, Emanuel and Alabama, has been appointed to plan a course of literary work during the coming season, and much is expected from the brethren composing the committee.

The New Orleans lodges will have a series of entertainments during the coming winter.

"IF YOU SEE IT IN THE SUN, IT'S SO." "As Mayor of Brooklyn he gave away franchises and the city got nothing. When Seth Low was Mayor of the city of Brooklyn his office was a camping ground for franchise grabbers. He had the office then, and he was not looking for votes. The record shows that while he was Mayor every single available franchise that was asked of him was given.—N. Y. Sun, Oct. 29, 1897.

To the question, "In what way would Seth Low be responsible to the people if he should be elected?" the N. Y. Sun of Nov. 2, 1897, replied: "He would be responsible solely to his own Peckaniffian conscience, or, rather, self-consciousness."

TRYING TO BAMBOOZLE DEMOCRATS.

Low's "Non-Partisanship" Merely a Cloak for Platt to Steal New York City—Low Says He is a Good Republican—Give Him Credit for Knowing His Own Politics—Low as a Republican.

Mr. Platt, in a published interview, just previous to the pre-arranged nomination of Seth Low, stated "New York is a Democratic city, and the nominee for Mayor should be a Democrat."

Within a week after this utterance Mr. Platt, through his lieutenant and personal agent, Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff, forced the nomination of Seth Low, a Republican, upon the conferees, against the protest of such misguided Democrats as had been beguiled into taking part in that hippodrome affair. When notified of the nomination, Mr. Low replied: "I am a Republican and always expected to remain one"—thus inviting the aid and support of the Republican organization, and assuring them that he was one of them.

A Clean-Cut Issue.

The issue, therefore, is clean-cut. Seth Low is a Republican and the candidate of the Republican organization, Edward M. Shepard, is a Democrat and the candidate of the Democratic organization.

New York is a Democratic city and should have and will have a Democratic Mayor.

Merely a Sample Republican Record.

As a sample as what a municipal Republican administration means to the taxpayer, it is only necessary to recall that at the close of the Wurster Brooklyn administration in '96 several of the leading Republican officials were indicted for malfeasance in office, some have been convicted, and every department of the city government was so honey-combed with fraud and corruption that it resulted in the utter discrediting of the Republican party in the Borough of Brooklyn, and in a plurality vote in 1897 of more than 20,000 in favor of Robert A. Van Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Reasons for Voting Against Low.

The Strong Republican administration in New York City and the several Republican administrations in Brooklyn did absolutely nothing to further Rapid Transit.

The present Democratic administration has forwarded Rapid Transit connecting Bronx and Manhattan Boroughs; has provided for the extension of Rapid Transit to Brooklyn and Queens; has contracted for the building of new bridges, connecting those boroughs with Manhattan, and favors the purchase and ownership by the City of all existing ferries.

Low Came High to Taxpayers.

As to the business-like character of Republican administrations, please recall that during two terms of Mr. Low as Mayor of Brooklyn, the tax rate was increased, without any corresponding benefits in the way of public improvements. And as to the character of his appointments, it is sufficient to say that he did not deem any of them fit to be trusted until, before their appointment, he had obtained from them their written resignations to be used at his pleasure.

Facts.

The above statement merely being a recital of facts known to all Democrats familiar with local conditions, why should any Democrat hesitate in making a choice between the candidate of his own party—Edward M. Shepard—and the pliant tool of the Republican machine—Seth Low?

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THE HEBREW STANDARD.

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Declare Ye among the Nations,
Publish and set up a Standard.

As we go to press Wednesday evenings,
local notices, to secure insertion,
must reach us before noon that day.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1, 1901.

Sabbath Portion of the Law:

וירא

The Appeal from God to God.

הללה לך השם כל הארץ לא יעשה משפט

"That he far from Thee to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked; and that the righteous should be as the wicked, that be far from Thee. Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"—Gen. xviii. 25.

The story of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah is well known. Believer and unbeliever alike have puzzled over it. For the earthquake and the rain of sulphurous bitumen over what was once garden ground where flourished cities and dwelt communities are almost within the ken of modern history. And faithful credulous acceptance of a Divine Reason and a Divine Anger has become part of the intellectual life of human kind.

Sandwiched in between two parts of the story of Isaac comes the story of the destruction which overcame the flourishing plain of the Dead Sea and left it a desert and uninhabitable region for aye. The problem here is the opposite of that presented by the Book of Jonah. Nineveh is saved because of the innocent human beings in it and because of the "much cattle." That is just and right. But these Cities of the Plain and their indwellers and the very grass of the ground are destroyed. It has happened. It is notorious knowledge embedded in the folklore of all the Semites. How account for it?

Thus: The cry of the evil that was wrought had gone up to God and he said

אראה ואראה

"Let me go down and see for myself." Then the punishment was decreed. But the truth must be known to "my servant Abraham," in whom the blessing of all the generations of men is vested. Then Abraham—the Semitic type of human effort at comprehension, the *av-ram*, "father of Aram," a nation which, like himself, shall seek and strive and speak in privacy with God and struggle for understanding—drew near to God and argued. Argued with God? Yes, why not? He is perfect justice and wisdom. We are imperfect, frail, failing in foresight, weak of comprehension. Let us argue with God in our trouble. From God as we conceive Him to God as He is. There lies our right of appeal. "If there be but fifty—but forty-five—but forty—but thirty—but twenty—but ten righteous men in this land shall this destruction be?" No. For the sake of even ten it shall not be. For the fate of the righteous shall not be as that of the evil-doer. But there are not even ten. For when the angels of God enter the city, before the new arrivals have lain down to rest, all the men—

כל העם מקצה

"all the people from all quarters"—gather round for evil purposes. And so the word goes forth and the doom is sealed.

"Shall not the judge of all the earth do right?" Were there no innocent little

children, as in Nineveh? Was there not here also "much cattle," as in Nineveh? Down to the very grass of the field must all be destroyed? Yes, all. Still, God shall listen to man and man may question and plead and if his questioning be earnest and his pleading be sincere then shall he be allowed to appeal "from God to God." For God is for all, for the little child as for the aged sage. But more is revealed after trial and struggle and pleading. The primitive conception, so long as truth and justice and right are the bases of the concept, is God. And the later conception with the same stipulation, also is God. And later on, even after the eye has closed to mortal conditions, and mortal limitations are removed by the great hand of Death, even then shall comprehension grow "מהיל על היל" "from victory to victory," and the appeal from God to God—from God as we, at any given moment, comprehend Him, unto Him as it may, later on, be given to us to understand—shall be a source of strength and wisdom and salvation for us.

When troubles and deprivations assail us, as they will with all, when doubt of the righteousness and justice of our trials assail, when rebellion against God's decrees seems right, let us go to the Court of Appeal. Like Abraham, let us stand alone with God and question Him. He will answer. And, in the end, we will begin to understand. We shall be able to ask ourselves, as did the Patriarch, "Shall the Judge of all the Earth not do right?" and with wider understanding and a deeper insight we also shall be able to say, הלה "Far be the thought from us!"

A Popular Candidate.

Henry Ward Beecher says that "a man's character is the reality of himself—his reputation is the opinion others have formed of him. Character is in him; reputation is from other people. That is the substance; this is the shadow."

The excellent character of John T. Oakley is a prominent factor in his present campaign for the position of Sheriff which will bring to his canvass thousands of votes from those who esteem character as the prerequisite for a public official. He has made his character himself, by his honesty, fair-mindedness and purity of life. His reputation is what his friends think of him and they stamp him as a courteous, genial gentleman, of unblemished life, kind-heartedness and liberal to a fault and possessed of those sterling qualities of heart and mind which grasp him as with hoops of steel.

In his many years of public life Mr. Oakley has ably demonstrated his ability and integrity, and our readers can feel assured that if elevated to the position of Sheriff of New York County he will discharge the duties of the office in a manner that will not only be creditable to him but to the voters and citizens of the county. A vote for John T. Oakley is a vote for a self-made young American and a true man of the people.

Chief Rabbi of America.

Bad examples, like the small-pox, are contagious, and there is a good deal of truth in the Talmudic adage, "One good deed leads to another, one evil action produces another."

Now comes Rabbi Jacob Widrevitz, who signs himself *Chief Rabbi of America*, and publishes a letter expressing his support of one of the political candidates and his willingness "to urge all Hebrew citizens to do the same."

Outside of "gett" circles the "Chief Rabbi of America" is an unknown quantity. We wish simply to point the moral that when uptown orthodox Rabbis "of high degree" forget themselves by preaching politics instead of religion downtown orthodox Rabbis "of low degree" are sure to follow the sad example.

אוי כי נשלו עטרת ראשינו

The Election.

We have this year a whirlwind campaign, such as we never had before. De-nunciatory, fiery, hot, uncompromising, indecently personal. The most remarkable feature of the political contest consists in the fact that the leaders of the hosts arranged in martial array are men noted for the high character which they have borne, their intellectual equipment, their familiarity with public affairs, their undisputed earnestness and sincerity in fulfilling the promises which they have made and their determination to give to the city an honest, clean and economic administration. On one side we have Tammany Hall, an organization, compact, well officered, in power, with very few interruptions since the rise of the city from an insignificant borough to the cosmopolis of the country. The bannerbearer, Mr. Edward M. Shepard, has had no affiliation with Tammany Hall, has denounced its methods and its policy and has nevertheless accepted the marshal's baton and is the champion of Tammany Hall? No. Of the great Democratic party in the City of New York. He is above all a sturdy, intrepid champion of Democracy and is unwilling to hand over the City of New York to the tender mercies of the Hon. Tom Platt and the Albany clique. And that is the great question at issue. It is neither Croker nor Tammany Hall, but the life of the Democratic party. Albany, with its rapacious maw, wishes nothing better than to swallow that big morsel, the City of New York. And the Senior Senator, sagacious, unscrupulous and crafty as he is, has shuffled the cards so well that under the guise of a fusion of heterogenous factions he has sugared the pill so well that the citizens will not feel that they are in reality handing over the City of New York to the unscrupulous rule of the Republican clique of centralized power.

Very skilful, indeed, have (con) fusion leaders understood to cover up the real question at issue. They knew that they would not have the slightest show to success without the help of a few dissatisfied democrats. New York City is the great citadel of democracy and Tammany Hall is the only organization which truly represents and has never swerved in its loyalty and fidelity. And let us look at the past. With few years of interregnum New York has been governed by Tammany Hall. It has built up a city which is the envy of the world. Its miles and miles of well-paved and asphalted streets and roads, its magnificent bridges, its numerous parks, its police—no matter what the papers may say about Devery—as efficient and valiant as any in the world—its network of railways, its speedways, its libraries and institutions of learning, have created a city of which the United States are proud, and all accomplished by Democratic officials under the lead and guidance of Tammany Hall.

It has been recognized that uniformity in the administration of the city, discipline and efficiency of the appointed officials are requisite to good government. For that reason greater power has been conferred upon the chief magistrate. What chance will Mr. Seth Low, with the motley group selected from the various factions, have to give us for such an efficient administration as the city needs? Every

faction will demand its share of the spoils and they will exact it. Mr. Shepard is evidently the man for the situation. Even his opponents laud him and tell us that he can not be swerved from his path.

But what is of the greatest importance is the fact that he is a staunch Democrat, a Democrat of the old school, of the Jackson school. As such he will initiate such a reform as the wildest whirl-wind orator will not dare to broach. And as, no doubt, Tammany Hall—even if it should succumb for the time being to the wild frenzy of the moment—will always remain the old and only Democratic organization in the City of New York, it will issue from the discipline of Mr. Edward M. Shepard as the best political organization to which the administration of the city can be confided.

A vote for Edward M. Shepard, is a vote for good, honest government, is a vote for a friend of the people. No aristocrat, no kid-glove mayor, no man who will betray the community by delivering it over to Republican exploitation, but honest, upright, uncompromising.

Henry W. Unger.

To tell the readers of the HEBREW STANDARD who Henry W. Unger is would be a mere supererogation.

Every Israelite knows him, or has heard of him, and his name in Jewish circles is as familiar as household words.

The fact that he is a representative Israelite, in the fullest acceptance of the term, gives assurance that no Jew will vote against him, for the reason that aside from racial ties, he possesses to a marked degree all the qualifications necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of that important office.

An experience of years in the various branches of the District Attorney's office has so familiarized him with its various details that the official work has become almost a second nature to him, and his retention in office by both Democratic and Republican District Attorneys, the unstinted praise accorded him by the Judges of the General Sessions is a rare and deserving endorsement of his capabilities for the position and an assurance to the public that he is the right man in the right place.

In private life everybody knows him as a courteous, affable gentleman, mild and pleasant in his demeanor, and sincere in his friendship.

There can be no doubt of his election. His opponent, Judge Jerome, has been so vituperative in this campaign, that no self-respecting citizen should vote for him.

He has disregarded the issues of the campaign, and devoted himself to abuse of Platt, Croker, Whitney, Unger, the Judges, the Grand Jury, etc., and we hope that a deserved lesson will be taught him at the polls.

As to Mr. Unger's Judaism, the following which is re-printed from the HEBREW STANDARD of Sept. 24, 1896, needs no comment:

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 21, '96.

Editor Hebrew Standard:

Dear Sir—In answer to your editorial inquiry, "How did the Jewish delegates to the Democratic Convention at Buffalo pass the Yom Kippur?" I beg to say several of them attended services at the Congregation Beth El, conspicuous among them being Assistant District Attorney Henry W. Unger. The honorable gentleman had secured a seat in advance through the courtesy of Rev. D. H. Wittenberg, and never left his seat in the Shul all day, except when called to the reading of the Law. If Mr. Unger is a typical representative, New York Judaism can be proud of its politicians. Respectfully yours,
A SEAT HOLDER.

The East Side Jew.

The East Side Jew awoke a few weeks ago and found himself famous.

His locality has become the storm centre of municipal politics, and Republican magnates to whom he was heretofore an unknown quantity are now courting his favor and his vote.

His honesty, his industry, his commercial aptness and his many other virtues are lauded to the skies, and his self-constituted champions are prepared—before election—to sacrifice themselves upon the altar of his friendship, and, if necessary, perform *hari kari* for his sake.

It is to laugh.

Jerome—minus his hatchet—has been automobilizing through the District at a rapid rate telling his new found friends the East Side Jews what he will do for them when he is elected and presenting to their view a beautiful vision of an unmolested Sunday, an open beer saloon and freedom from municipal restrictions.

Does Jerome think that the East Side Jew is a fool? The Russian Jew, like his Irish neighbor, takes as naturally to politics as a duck to water, and views it from the same practical standpoint as he would any mercantile, social or economic proposition submitted to him.

Naturally, the East Side Jew is a Democrat in politics, because he is convinced that the Democratic party is the most liberal in its views and within its folds better opportunities are afforded for his activities than in any other organization.

The East Side Jew puts more trust in facts than in fables, more reliance in actual performances than in soft promises more faith in those who have always honored his people, than in those who suddenly fawn upon him for their own selfish purposes.

What has the Republican party done for the East Side Jew? is the question he naturally asks.

And the answer is—NOTHING.

For every odious bill restricting his liberties

For every curtailment of his rights as a citizen

For every infringement upon his religious privileges

For every indirect current of Anti-Semitism

he is indebted to the Republican party.

Every Sunday when he wishes to buy meat for his family,

Every Sunday when he wishes to transact his ordinary business,

Every Sunday when he wishes to take a glass of beer, the stern fact is thrust upon him that these privileges have been denied him by the Republican party, which now has the *Chutzpa* to ask him to aid them by his vote, to continue their violation of his rights and privileges as a citizen.

He knows that the observant Jew is handicapped in every direction by the odious Sunday laws enacted by these puritanical pietists.

He has to gain his livelihood by working only five days in the week, while those of other religious creeds labor six days.

Nay, nay, sweet saint Jerome

הקול קול יעקב והרים ידי עשו

Hakkole kol Yankov v'ha-yodayim y'day Aysor.

"Thy voice is the voice of Jacob, but thy hands are the hands of Esau."

Jerome says he is in favor of a liberal liquor law, he is in favor of an amendment to the Sunday Butcher

Law, but he has never told the East Side Jew, that the Republican party is the dominant power in the Legislature, and that Jerome's influence with Platt and the Republican leaders amounts to nothing.

And the East Side Jew knows this full well, and besides which, he has not forgotten the slanderous statements made by Moss and Jerome AGAINST THE VIRTUE AND CHASTITY OF DOWN-TOWN JEWISH WOMEN.

No honied phrases can obliterate that vile slander from his memory.

No sweet promises can palliate that grievous offence.

No soft words can blot out that odious, wicked lie.

The East Side Jew knows as a fact, that in the Union League Club, the centre of Republican activity, NO JEW CAN BE ADMITTED AS A MEMBER.

The son of Jesse Seligman, the banker, of whom every East Side Jew has heard, was blackballed BECAUSE HE WAS A JEW.

They gladly received his liberal contributions to the party, but they would not receive his son as a member, BECAUSE HE WAS A JEW.

Jerome never told them that, nor did he tell that that Seth Low is today a member of the Union League Club, and while he considers their votes good enough to help place him in power NO JEW IS GOOD ENOUGH TO BE ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP IN IT.

But the East Side Jew knows it, and while Jerome may think he has captured his vote by his hypocritical promises, yet he realizes that it is his bounden duty to himself and his people to stamp out Anti-Semitism in whatever shape or form it may present itself.

Any club that blackballs a man for no other reason than because he is a Jew, is a hot-bed of Anti-Semitism, and Seth Low shows the hypocrisy of his pretended love for the East Side Jew by continuing his membership in it.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that the Republican party never places a Jew upon its ticket for any responsible position, except when there is no chance of his being elected.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that David Leventritt, a Jew, was placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Joseph E. Newburger, a Jew, was elected a Judge of the General Sessions by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Ferdinand Levy (now Commissioner of Taxes) and Isaac Fromme (now Democratic candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan) both Jews, were severally elected Register of the City of New York by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Randolph Guggenheimer, a Jew, was elected President of the Council by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Henry M. Goldfogel, a Jew, was elected to Congress by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Jefferson M. Levy, a Jew, was elected to Congress by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Jacob A. Cantor, a Jew, was elected to the State Senate by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Simon W. Rosendale, a Jew,

was elected as Attorney General of the State of New York by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Herman Joseph, a Jew, was elected as Judge of the Seventh District Court by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that Benjamin Hoffman, a Jew, was elected as Judge of the Fifth District Court by the Democratic party.

Jerome forgets to tell the East Side Jew that there are over 300 Jews holding official positions in the various municipal departments, Counsel to the Board of Health, Assistant District Attorneys, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Clerks of the Court, etc., appointed by the Democratic party.

And does Jerome really imagine that the East Side Jew will cast aside that well-known representative Israelite whose name in Jewish circles is as familiar as household words—Henry W. Unger—and vote for him.

The East Side Jew, if he happens to be a lawyer—and there are any number of them—will always prefer, all things being equal, to vote for a co-religionist whom he has known for years, whose integrity—despite Jerome's slush—is unquestioned, whose ability is beyond doubt, whose experience is a matter of record, than for Jerome, whom he only knows by the severity of the sentence—sans mercy—sans humanity—sans justice upon his client as the Boss Justice of the Special Sessions, and which has deservedly gained the name of "Slaughter House."

Nay, nay, sweet, sweet Jerome. The East Side Jew, we repeat, is no fool.

He knows his duty and will perform it.

He will vote for Unger, the Jew, for District Attorney.

He will vote for Fromme, the Jew, for President of the Borough.

He will vote the entire Democratic ticket, and on the morning after election he will joyously exclaim:

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS MY SHEPHERD, I SHALL NOT WANT."

If ability, experience and personal honesty are pre-requisites for the position of District Attorney, then Henry W. Unger possesses these qualifications to a marked degree. No one gainsays his ability; every one admits his experience, and to doubt his personal honesty is "to doubt that the sun doth shine." Cast your ballot for Unger.

Honest Utterances.

Mr. Shepard's speech when he was officially notified of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of the consolidated City of New York, was in entire keeping with his character as his fellow-townsmen have known him. He had no apologies to make. He stood with supreme confidence upon his record, believing that that was enough to justify any apparent inconsistency, and he cheerfully declared that if elected he would discharge the duties of his office according to his own ideas of right and wrong. Those who know Mr. Shepard best cannot doubt for a moment that he meant exactly what he said.

The satisfactory manner with which Isaac Fromme discharged the various duties of Register of the City of New York is an evidence of his ability to fill the position of President of the Borough of Manhattan, for which he has been nominated. Vote for him.

Parkhurst's Strong Words.

Dr. Parkhurst has written strong words of praise for Mr. Shepard in this week's issue of the *Christian at Work*. He said in part:

"One of the worst and most improbable things that we, as fusionists, can do will be to defame Mr. Shepard. His record for integrity is a clear record. He is a man of pure life and unquestioned devotion to what he considers to be the righteous and true. People know that perfectly well, and a fusionist press knows it perfectly well, and it is just because that it is a known fact that universal surprise is felt at his present position.

"Now, if there is anything that will draw Tammany toward him, it will be the fusionists' abuse of him."

Democrats should not fail to vote the whole ticket from top to bottom. Notwithstanding the tirade of abuse heaped upon the nominees, all are worthy of earnest and united support. The city is always prosperous under Democratic administration. When Edward M. Shepard takes his seat in the Mayorality chair, he ought to have the assistance of every Democratic official named on the Democratic ticket.

No Puritanical Administration.

Edward M. Shepard does not stand with the people who insist that what is right is always right. He is the candidate of those who believe that New York City must be a law unto itself, and that it cannot be governed as a small municipality might be. Taking that position, and having promised that whatever of wrongdoing may exist in lesser administrative officials shall be excused. Shepard appeals to the people who want a business administration that shall neither be puritanical nor open, but will pursue a wise middle course. And, above all, that New York shall not be published as a city reeking with vice, crime and corruption.

A Brief Review of a Republican Reform Administration.

Mayor Strong was a Republican. He was supported by five so-called Democratic organizations.

Mayor Strong's administration increased the annual expenses of the city \$11,000,000.

Mayor Strong's administration did not increase the pay of a single mechanic or laborer, but let a contract for the Hall of Records to the highest bidder.

Bishop Potter is to address the Shearith Israel Sisterhood on Thursday next, the 7th inst. All Jews will hear with pleasure of this proof of the learned and popular prelate's liberality and brotherly feeling. Apart from his high standing in his own church, Dr. Potter, in his capacity as a citizen, has been a strong influence for good in this city. If for nothing else than his high-minded, large-hearted work in the down-town branch of the Guild for Crippled Children, he has earned the gratitude and respect of all Jews. At the branch the majority of the children are Jewish, and, though the Guild is administered by one of the Bishop's clergy, the food supplied is strictly kosher. What a lesson to some of our Reform administrators of our communal charities! We bespeak a large attendance and a hearty welcome to the good Bishop.

For the Hebrew Standard.

The Binding of Isaac.

Jewish Legendary Rendering of Genesis xxii.

וַיִּקְרָא יְהוָה אֶת אַבְרָהָם.

"And God did try Abraham."

"Now Isaac, and Ishmael, his brother, went and came together to the tent of Abraham, and Ishmael did glorify himself, saying: 'I was but 13 years old when my father was told to circumcise me; yet I consented to the thing.' Then Isaac answered and said: 'Wherefore dost thou thus glorify thyself about such a little thing? As God, the God of my father, liveth, if God told my father, 'Take Isaac and offer him up for a burnt offering,' I would not withhold my life, but I would do the thing with gladness.' And the saying was good in the sight of God, and he directed to try Abraham in this manner."

Then the Satan came before the Holy One, blessed be He, and made accusation, saying: "Didst Thou see Abraham at first when he had no child? How he served Thee and built altars and offered sacrifices unto Thee! But when Isaac was born unto him then he forsook Thee and made a feast for all the dwellers of the earth, but forgot his God and offered Him no sacrifice." Then God said unto the Satan: "As I live, if I said to him, 'Offer thy son,' he would not withhold him from Me." But the Satan answered God: "Speak thus to Abraham and see if he transgress not and depart not now from Thy word." It was at that time that God said: "Take thy son, etc."

Then Abraham said within his heart: "How shall I separate my son from Sarah, my wife, so that I may offer him up to God?" So he went to the tent and he sat down before Sarah and said unto her: "Our son, Isaac, is grown, but he has not learned the worship of God. Bring him to me and I will take him to Shem and to Heber, his son. There will he learn the ways of God and how to pray to God." And Sarah said: "Well hast thou spoken. Nevertheless, do not take my son far from me, and let him not dwell many days away from me, for my soul is straitly bound with his soul."

Then Sarah took Isaac her son and kept him by her side that night and kissed him and clasped him and instructed him until morning, saying: "How can my soul part from thee?" And she kissed him and embraced him yet again, and wept over him. Then said she to Abraham: "I prithee, my lord, guard our son, and overlook him, for I have no other child but him. Do not neglect him. If he be ahungered, give him bread to eat; if he be athirst, give him water to drink; do not let him walk far afoot; do not let him sit in the sun; do not let him go alone; and all that he should wish, do thou unto him!" And Sarah wept yet again a great weeping that night, and gave instructions until the dawning. And it came to pass in the morning that Sarah took goodly garb from among the garments which Abimelech gave unto her, and clothed her son, and put a noble turban on his head and put a precious stone in the turban and gave provision for the road.

And Abraham and Isaac went together. And Sarah and the servants came to see them off, and they said unto her: "Return thou to the tent." And when Sarah heard these words from her son she wept a great weeping. And Abraham and Isaac also wept. And also those who went with them wept an exceeding great weeping. Then Sarah seized a strong hold of Isaac between her arms and embraced him, and wept yet more, and said: "Who knoweth whether I shall ever see thee again?"

And, weeping, she left Isaac, and her handmaids and her servants went with her to the tent. But Abraham and Isaac and Ishmael and Eleazer went on. Then Ishmael said unto Eleazer: "Now Isaac will die, and I, being the firstborn, will inherit." But Eleazer answered and said: "Did not Abraham drive thee and thy mother forth and swear thou shouldst not inherit? Am I not a son of his house and a faithful servant, and will not the heritage be mine?"

Now it came to pass in their going that the Satan came and appeared unto Abraham like a very old man, poor and very humble, and said: "A fool and a boor art thou, for a son hath been given thee in thy later days, and now goest thou forth to slay him, guiltless. Thus thing is not from God, for God would not do this evil." When Abraham heard this then he knew it was the saying of the Satan to entice him from the way of God. So Abraham rebuked him and he went from him. But the Satan came back and came to Isaac in the guise of a very handsome youth, and said: "Thy father, this dotard and fool, bringeth thee to slay thee, guiltless, this day. Consent not to lose thy soul and thy youth thus." And Isaac said unto his father: "Hast thou heard, O my father! what this man hath said unto me?" Then Abraham said: "Take heed to thyself of him and hearken not to him, for a Satan is he unto us to make us transgress the commands of God." Then Abraham again rebuked the Satan and the Satan went from them. And when he saw that he might not prevail over them, then hid he himself awhile from them and went on before them on the road and appeared unto them like a great river. And the waters went up to their throats and they were astonished, for Abraham knew the place and knew there was not water in that place. And he said unto Isaac: "The Satan hath done all this unto us." And he rebuked the Satan, saying: "The Eternal rebuke thee, O Satan! Go from us for we go with the command of God." And the Satan feared the voice of Abraham and departed from them, and the place became again dry land.

Then said Isaac: "Behold the fire, etc.; but where is the lamb, etc.?" Then said Abraham: "My son, thee hath God chosen to be the burnt offering." And Isaac said: "All that God hath said unto thee will I do with joy and with a willing heart." Then said Abraham: "My son, if there be in thy heart about this a thought or an idea which is not resolute; tell it me, my son, and hide it not from me." But Isaac said: "As the Eternal liveth and as my soul liveth, O my father! there is naught within me either to right or left against the thing which God hath said. Neither bone of my bone nor flesh of my flesh shrinketh nor shuddereth from the thing. There is no manner of thought nor evil idea in my mind against this thing but joy of heart and gladness of soul and blessing of God that hath delight in me now to accept me as a burnt offering."

Then Abraham rejoiced greatly and built an altar, and Isaac handed him stones and mortar. And Isaac said: "Bind me fast, O my father, and place me on the altar lest I shrink from the keenness of the knife when it is in my flesh, and so profane the offering." And he said further: "When thou shalt have slain me and burnt me for an offering, take with thee the remnant of my ashes and bring it to Sarah, my mother, and say unto her: 'This is a sweet savor of Isaac,' but say not this should she be seated by the well or on a height, lest she cast away her life over me and die." And Abraham wept as Isaac said these words and the tears of Abraham fell on Isaac, his son. And Isaac wept exceedingly, and he said: "Haste, hasten, prithee, O my father! and do the will of God." And the hearts of Abraham and of Isaac were glad in the thing. Though the eye wept bitterly, yet the heart was glad.

Then the Angels of Mercy drew near and chanted: "O Eternal King! merciful and gracious! Take ransom and exchange instead of the life of Isaac."

Now the Satan went to Sarah and seemed to her like an old man, and said unto her: "Dost thou not know what Abraham doth to-day to Isaac thy son? He offereth him up, and Isaac cries and weeps before his father, but he doth not regard him and hath no compassion for him." In this wise he spake unto her many times. Then Sarah lifted up her voice and wept and cried with a great and bitter cry, and cast herself

The Mirror.

We hereby formally announce that *Aspaklarya* is no one person. He has more faces than Janus, more heads than the Hydra, more hands than Briareus. He acts mysteriously and his information is obtained through the sure source of a mesmerized medium—a young woman of great beauty and touching personal history. She is the seventeenth daughter of the seventh son of the lost Pleiad. Therefore the scene at the Ohole Shem meeting last week—when an unhappy man whose visiting cards do not bear the name "Aspaklarya," was bitterly attacked by a bumptious young *Maskil*—was wholly uncalled for, and the chairman showed lamentable weakness in allowing it. The man who thought himself aggrieved was clearly out of order. There must be no public airing of trifling grievances if the Ohole Shem is to gain any influence. The self-satisfied, over-crammed youngster who cannot stand a little good-humored criticism, must not be allowed to turn the meeting-room into a bear-garden, every time his self-importance feels itself slighted. The joke of the thing that no one can at any moment be sure who it was that wrote any particular *Mirror* paragraph.

I have always held that physique and type of features in any particular race are seriously modified by food, climate, mode of life, general environment and—probably most influential of all—prenatal, maternal, visual impressions. (I am conscious that that last is an awkward phrase, but I can't condense it into clearer shape.) This last influence very possibly accounts for the persistence of a race-type when all other influences should react against that persistence. These extremely profound "biologico-ethnological remarks" are suggested by a group of portraits entitled "Jewish Soldiers of China," in which an English Jack Tar, a French infantryman, a German Guardsman, a Russian infantryman and an American trooper were pictured. The photographs are, of course, from life. They are given as typical of Jews in the international contingents in China. Now the point is, that unless so told, the observer would not at first guess that the individuals depicted are Jews. Each looks like a fair type of the children of the country under whose flag he is fighting—except perhaps the German, a Jew who looks aristocratic enough to belong to any *ancienne noblesse* in the Indo-European world. It is only after learning that they are Jews that one recognizes, on closer inspection, the Jewish, *behind* the superimposed type, in each case.

I learn that the venerable and learned Marcus Jastrow, of Philadelphia, has just completed the manuscript of his fine Dictionary of the Talmud. It has occupied his time for twenty-four years. The printed form will require about two years more, it is said. Dr. Jastrow deserves well of his generation for this stupendous undertaking so happily completed. It would not be out of place, in my opinion, for all American Jews to hold some sort of celebration in honor of Jastrow and his monumental work.

"Jesus among the Jews," was the subject of the first of the new course of Friday evening lectures by friend Meyer of Temple Emanu-El, Milwau-

kee. There is a charmingly musical alliteration about the title. The next subject will be "Christ among the Collegians," to be followed by "Rabbis among Renegades" and "Meyer among the Meshummodim." Bah! The taste displayed in the title is execrable. The choice of subject, by a Rabbi preaching to Jews, is abominable. The final indignant outcry of protest by every decent American citizen will be irresistible. Then these advertisement-seeking *Rebbelehs* will sing very small. They make us tired!

"With the accession of Rabbi Moise Bergman, of Grand Rapids, to the ranks of Michigan Rabbis, every important pulpit in the State is filled by a graduate of the Hebrew Union College," says the *Jewish American*.

Alas, poor Michigan! say we. Sad thy lot and barren thy soil and sterile thy future! *Alle unsere Sonim soll ein solches schicksal treffen!*

The place is becoming infested with Rabbis, Rabbi-cantors, Rabbi-teachers and Rabbi-editors. All insist on being called "Reverend Doctor." Therefore the man who has really gained the doctorate degree at a reputable university feels himself bound to sign his letters "Reverend Doctor Schmuser," or "Reverend Doctor Shteekeh," or whatever his name happens to be. The fad of calling every man who goes into a pulpit, if only to read a psalm, "doctor," has been worked to death. Let every honest man, who stands on his merit and has no need of absurd pretensions insist that no one should address him by a title he has not earned. It's an insult to a sensible man to assume that his vanity outweighs his self-respect—besides being an injustice to an honorable title.

Rev. Jacob Goldstein is "mad" clean through. He's grumbling bitterly about a few printer's errors in his article last week. Seems to think that his reputation as a writer's ruined because our comp. set up "un-Hebraic locations" for "un-Hebraic locations." Keep calm, O brother! For lo, my meek Chief, has suffered more than thou from the malicious type-chucker. Be thou thankful it was no worse! Wait 'till the Talmudists and learned Rabbis against whom thou runnest a tilt attack thee in their turn. Then wilt thou find out what it means to know real pangs! Our bowels will then, of a verity, yearn over thee.

הנכמים הוחרו ברביים. "Watch your words, heedfully, O ye wise!" Recently, our beloved brother M. H. Harris, of Harlem, in his charming weekly *causerie* in the *American Israelite*—(apropos, having been reproached with unkindness and irreverent roughness towards the reverend boycotter who, I'm assured, is a genuinely nice, decent, earnest and conscientious man, I've decided to treat him in the lace-ruffle, rose-water, *petit maitre*, gentlemen-of-the-old-guard-fire-first fashion—how d'ye like it?)—recently, I say, he told a yarn (being, of course, intimately acquainted with Richard Croker's secrets) of how Justice Freedman got Untermyer's name wiped off the "slate." The blunder of confounding the dignified old Judge with *Andy* Freedman, the base ball magnate, is amusing. Therefore I say: "Watch your words," etc. To any low-minded per-

son who questions whether the advice to *chachamin* applies here, I answer it's a case of *Kol rochomer* with—well, never mind!

I am getting into quite a habit of correcting scribbling brothers, and, no doubt, they love me dearly because of it. The *American Israelite* seems to be under the impression that Johannesburg is in England, because its English exchanges refer to that city frequently. Our friend is in error. Johannesburg is the capital of an island situated in the Pyrenees mountains, somewhat north-westward of the great desert of Gobi, which, as every school-boy knows, is in Australia. Another error of our contemporary is that Jews of the name of Cohen are disproportionately numerous in New South Wales. Therefore the Sydney contingent to South Africa is called the *Cohen*-tingent. The pun arises from the fact that young Australian Jews have volunteered in great number for the war, and that two related wealthy Anglo-Australian families, the Cohens and the Benjamins, have supplied prominent citizens to the colonies. In Melbourne and Sydney there have been a Mayor, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Cabinet Minister, and others members of parliament from these two families. One name lends itself to the pun, and the other does not.

I see that the pastor of the People's Church at Bath, Me., is installing a restaurant in the Church, where work-ignman can get plain, wholesome food and hot coffee at cost. I am only surprised that some of our advanced young Rabbi-pastors haven't caught on to the idea.

The hot coffee would be all right, but to provide the *kosher* food would be an insurmountable obstacle in the way of progress and a marked retrogressive step in the path of Reform. No! the fad won't work.

An amusing error of the same know-everything journal is that which describes Hall Caine as having been a candidate for the British House of Parliament for the Isle of Man. He was nothing of the sort. He was a successful candidate for election to the "House of Keys," the Manx local parliament—a little ancient twopenny ha'peny House which, like the little Channel Island parliament, is allowed to exist because it is a curious survival from antiquity. Its powers are about equal to those of a county council. Therefore the *Israelite's* picture of the perplexity of Lord Salisbury and Sir William Harcourt as to "which of the two great English parties the gifted author intends to connect himself" with, is waste energy. We love our Cincinnati brother and are going to set it right regularly even though correcting its many blunders will make serious inroads on our columns.

I see with regret that Dr. Pereira Mendes allowed himself to be drawn into the vortex of political dispute. Dr. Mendes has been an honor to the orthodox pulpit and has been a model of ministerial propriety generally. In our opinion, strong pressure by prominent members of his congregation must have been brought to bear on him, or he would never have left his own dignified atmosphere to become the puppet and plaything of astute political wire-pullers. He has

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bowed the knee to Ba'al. I am more sorry to see him among those that leap and gash themselves and call upon false gods than I would be to see any other minister in America.

It is very evident that the learned Rabbi overlooked the following paragraph in a recent number of the HEBREW STANDARD:

"We can stand Rabbi-editors, we can look complacently even upon the ham-eating Rabbi, but for the political Rabbi, *soll und der Herr Gott shomer umatzel sein.*"

We have always been opposed to Christological, political, modern bio-sociological, psychic-scientific utterances in the Jewish pulpit. They may be well adapted to reform surroundings, but are entirely out of place in orthodox Jewish synagogues.

Dearly Beloved: Our own brilliant brother, Emil G. Hirsch, hath been "discoorsing"—*parshas Beraitshis*. Behold how he scintillateth—among many other flashes of Hirschish English. "To host its beauties mind must be keyed to sympathy." This is what the scornful term mixed metaphor. "Out of the abundance of light which our chapter polarizess... it is an optimistic key to which the stanzas are set." Verily, here is more mixed metaphor. "In haste one or the other may ask *what boot* how Genesis explains the rhythm and the reason?" What boot? That on t'other leg, of course. "Fickle fancy may bespatter with dew their brows, the spray of fitful or fervent faith may wrap their shoulders in thin webs of glistening tears. But foam moistening the index finger of fact..." Lovely! This is indeed eloquent! The italics are ours. What's the matter with Emil?

Poor Herman Warszawiak! In 1894 he was in San Remo, Italy, resting from his arduous labors. There he encountered a certain Madame Aninka Nicolas (name doesn't sound very Italian) who lent him 50,000 francs, at 5 per cent., in order to start a hat factory for converted Jews—converted by Warszawiak, of course. Now the money is gone; Warszawiak is insolvent; there never has been a hat factory (perhaps there were not enough *meshummodim*) and Madame Aninka wants either her money, her hat factory, or her interest secured. Poor man! he can't give her any of these. What is he to do? This is another instance of the heartless persecution of a saint. By the way, Warszawiak is going through bankruptcy in order to "get back his name." *Aber wozu nuetzt das?*

The Chief Rabbi of London has received a letter from a prominent Christian agitator against usurers, asking him to denounce usury by Jewish money-lenders. Dr. Adler returned a courteous and diplomatic answer. The very pertinent question has been asked whether there are no Christian usurers, and whether the bishops of the Anglican Church and other leaders of Christian sects have also been asked to use their pulpits for this denunciation? At the recent Royal Commission on Money Lending inquiry two notorious usurers were examined. One was a young Russian Jew (since deceased), the other a Scotch Presbyterian. The Jew had been expelled from the Synagogue of which he was

a liberal member. What had been done to the Presbyterian was not stated, for nobody cared. The truth is, that the Rabbi and his pulpit should not be at the service of every unbalanced enthusiast.

"The HEBREW STANDARD continues its despicable attitude towards Reform Rabbis in general, and Rabbi J. Leonard Levy in particular. It is only surprising that the latter gentleman has dignified the unmanly abuse of the HEBREW STANDARD by discussing it in the columns of his paper the *Criterion*"

Discussing it—*und noch wie!* I notice that Yussuf Loeb has arranged a new "Order of Service" for his Sunday lectures. I learn that sparring exercises, the punching-bag and *la savate* are among the exercises at this order of service. I'm taking lessons in pugilism myself in anticipation of Lobe's promised visit. I hope to make him a "criticron" for all discussors of his sort.

"You don't know how to point your jokes," writes a friend, one of those who can always do everything better than any one else. "For instance, in that 'Mirror' paragraph about the Australian Board who resolved at the annual meeting that two of them should, by rotation, attend at the Friday night services in order to improve the worship and the attendance. Why didn't you use the opportunity and refer to last Shabbas' Sidrah, Noach, and note what kind of beast it was that went into the Ark two by two? See what a chance you lost!" My reply is: "Your sort makes me weary. Give me a rest, (נוח). Last Shabbas' Sidrah was *לך לך*, which, in the vernacular, means 'get out!'"

For a polyglot go-as-you-please meeting commend me to the Ohole Shem. Strict rules of debate and procedure are very wisely kept in the back-ground. But a great mistake is made by the free use of the German language. Hebrew is occasionally, but very rarely, used. English is heard too. For the use of English and Hebrew there are obvious reasons. Many of the members, and those by no means the least learned and valuable, can only express themselves freely in Yiddish. But in the presence of the more pretentious "Datsch" they do not care to essay it. Hence they are dumb and often bored spectators. This is an English-speaking land. The society is one for the pursuit of the cult of Hebraism. Most of the members can best speak Yiddish. But why is the free use of German encouraged? Echo answers: *Why?*

Our friend Taubenhaus, of Brooklyn, has been getting into hot water with the Cincinnati organ of orthodox Judaism, the *American Israelite*, and replied convincingly. The *Israelite* might now turn its orthodox searchlight on a few of the graduates and chief supporters of its college. Taubenhaus' crime of lecturing to the Christian Sunday-school pupils is regular *chassidism* when compared to what other Rebbis are doing. I greatly fear that I shall have to put my knife into a certain very prominent Rabbi in a Pennsylvania city who, if all tales that have reached me are true, has been guilty of a perfect *chillul hashem*.

ASPAKLARYA.

Correspondence.

Our Duty to Our Faith.

To the Editor of the Hebrew Standard: Sir:—I regret not having expressed myself with sufficient clearness in my letter under the above head, to make it understood that the subject I desire to see discussed in your periodical is the prevalence of vice among our poor, and its cause. The remark that "The indifference of the orthodox—a contradiction in terms—to the perversion of 'reform' is what enables it to flourish in numbers, and to spread ignorance and irreligion," was introduced only incidentally, in the effort to arouse your readers to a sense of their duty in the premises. I would be sorry if the main point should be lost sight of, for it is not a theory but a condition that confronts us, and it would be useless to cast the blame exclusively on the ministers, since "All Israel are responsible for one another," and every congregation has the minister it elects. What is urgently needed is that the people take the matter into their own hands, if their ministers will not lead them, and remove the disgrace which now hangs on our time-honored reputation for morality, and which threatens to engulf us as soon as the pecuniary fortune of our country in its fickleness (to speak metaphorically), may again be on the wane, and the well-to-do of to-day be among the impoverished of to-morrow. An improvement in civic government can undoubtedly do much good, but righteousness itself must be the basis of all political laws and their administration. It would be deplorable for us to deceive ourselves with the belief that our morals can be pure unless we take to heart the biblical plea that we should be holy because the Lord our God is holy, as is so frequently enjoined on us.

To follow the mode of argument of your correspondent "Another Pleader for Principles," and yet be on the practical side, I would say that such organizations as the Jewish Endeavor Society, which is apparently under orthodox leadership, and has been established for the purpose of diffusing religious sentiment among our poorer brethren, can be of no avail while orthodox and reform ministers lecture indiscriminately to the members. For orthodoxy must teach that obedience to the word of God, under all circumstances, is the spirit of the first table of the Decalogue (See I Samuel XV. 22, 23). Reform, on the contrary, teaches that we may disregard any ceremonial precept, including the fourth commandment itself, if it stands in the way of our convenience; and that sacrifice by alms-giving covers a multitude of sins. The consequence is that if we cannot earn a comfortable livelihood by such means, the argumentation becomes pertinent as to why the second table of commandments should be any more, of deterrent, unless the strong hand of the civil law interferes to punish us.

The question of "reform" is no longer an academic one, for it has had more than a fair trial, and not only has it been found wanting, but destructive. The duty of the "orthodox" is, therefore, to grapple with it, instead of halting between two opinions—the service of God or of Mammon. Who will contend for God and holiness?

Respectfully yours,
A Pleader for Principles.
New York, Oct. 27th, 1901.

An Impressive Orthodox Service.

Accounts of marriage ceremonies do not, as a rule, call for comment. But the Hebrew Standard of last week contained the report of a wedding in Cleveland which has suggested some serious reflections.

The ceremony in question was performed by the Rev. Meldola De Sola, of Montreal, and the account of it contains the following: "There were many members of the reform temples present to whom the old-fashioned orthodox service was a revelation. So impressed were they with the solemnity and beauty of the ceremony that the remark was made that if all orthodox services were as impressive as the ones just witnessed, many now associated with reform congregations would come back to orthodoxy."

No one will question the earnestness and deep religious sentiment of those who compose our old-fashioned congregations. But it would be idle to close our eyes to the fact that in only too many instances there is a lack of decorum in the synagogue, a failure to

evince a proper regard for the injunction "Know before whom thou standest," which is utterly repugnant to men and women educated in this country and imbued with the American idea of the sanctity of a place of worship. Orthodoxy and a decorous synagogue service are not incompatible, and it is a thousand pities that the heads of so many orthodox congregations have failed to grasp this important truth. It would not be difficult to prove that many people now attached to reform congregations have been driven from orthodoxy by the absence of decorum, and lack of reverential demeanor, which they have been led to regard as characteristic of orthodox worship.

But this is not the only train of thought suggested by the Cleveland news item.

If the Rev. Meldola De Sola has become known as one of the most earnest champions of orthodox Judaism in this country, it has been mainly due to his pulpit utterances. And yet he has always set his face against the policy which makes the sermon the most prominent feature in the service. He is on record as having urged that every preacher be competent to officiate acceptably so that the desk be not treated as of secondary importance to the pulpit, and he has labored strenuously to give impressiveness to the rendering of the liturgy. If this principle were acted upon generally; if our young orthodox Rabbis were made to feel that their weekly sermon was not the beginning and end of the service; if they were compelled to give as much attention to the dignified rendering of the prayers as to the preparation and delivery of their homilies, the services of many orthodox synagogues would gain wonderfully in dignity and impressiveness, and not a few who now attend reform places of worship would be drawn to orthodox ones.

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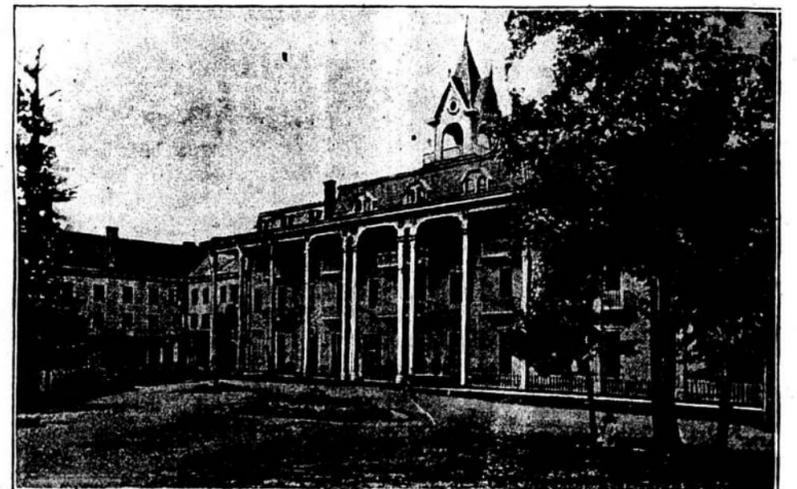
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The Binding of Isaac.

Continued from page 9.

down on the ground, and strewed ashes on her head and said: "O my son, Isaac! Would that I might die in place of thee, whom I swaddled and reared; but now my joy in thee is turned to wailing. * * * Yet must I comfort myself over thee who art doing the command of God. For who shall dare to transgress the command of God? Righteous art Thou, O Eternal, for all Thy ways are good and just. And I, even I, rejoice in Thy word which Thou hast said; though my eyes weep in bitterness yet my heart is glad." And Sarah lay her head in the lap of one of her handmaids and lay like stone. Then after she rose and went forth inquiring by the way until unto Hebron, and she asked all the farmers on the way whom she met what was happening to her son.

At the end came the Satan again unto Sarah in the likeness of a man, and said unto her: "I told thee lies for he is not slain and he is not dead." And it came to pass, when she heard this thing, that she rejoiced so exceedingly over her son that her soul went forth out of her from joy and she died.

Now when Abraham had finished his worship he returned with Isaac to his servant knives and they went back to Beersheba to their home. And they asked: "Where is Sarah?" And they said: "She hath gone to Hebron to seek thee, for thus and thus was told her. And Abraham and Isaac went for her to Hebron and there found her dead. And they wept over her a great weeping, and Isaac lay upon his mother's face and wept and said: "Mother, mother, how couldst thou desert me and go thither and whither! How couldst thou leave me?"

JACOB GOLDSTEIN.

RICH CAPITALISTS ARE FAVORED. Do you believe that a Republican Legislature was justified in favoring capitalists and taxing small depositors in Savings Banks? If you do, vote for the Republicans. If you think that depositors in Savings Banks should not be discriminated against, then emphasize your displeasure by voting the straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

Democratic Rule Vindicated

During the city campaign of 1894, which resulted in the election of Colonel William L. Strong, a Republican, as Mayor of the former city of New York, and a mongrel ticket of political adventurers to other local offices, the sweeping charge was made over and over again that every department of the city government was corrupt and extravagant. The "rascals" were to be turned out, and Colonel Strong said in every speech that where there was corruption in the departments he would find it and expose it. One of his first official acts, after he had filled the offices within his gift with political carpet-baggers from California, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey, was to secure the passage by a Republican Legislature of an act authorizing an extra appropriation of \$100,000 for the expenses of his Commissioners of Accounts. They had the regular appropriation of \$60,000 for that office.

It was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the extra money was to be used to employ detectives and expert accountants to go over the books of every department to find the stealing and corruption that had been going on under former Democratic administrations, and to catch and punish the thieves. For months Pinkerton men and other spies were at work in the city departments. Clerks and other employees were shadowed day and night and books and accounts for a period of five years or more were gone over by high salaried expert accountants. When most of the \$160,000 had been expended for such work the Republican Commissioners of Accounts made public the result of their discoveries. In one office, still under Democratic

control, they found that the accounts of one clerk would not balance. There was a difference of \$2.65. When the matter was brought into court where there could be a judicial and impartial investigation it developed that the alleged shortage (?) was merely a clerical error. That was the only exposure or discovery of wrongdoing after six years of Democratic government.

Napoleon said, "Scratch a Russian and you will find a Cossack." The adage finds its counterpart in the present campaign—"Scratch Jerome and you will find a Rosha." Can there be any choice between a candidate who has had years of experience in the District Attorney's office, who is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, an unblemished reputation, and one who is a howling blatherskite, and whose campaign stock in trade consists of personal abuse and general vilification.

Abe Levy got off a good thing the other night at a political meeting.

He said, "Jerome has called Unger a Matzo-ponim. I say that Jerome is an azzus ponim."

Free Sons of Israel.

Office of the Grand Lodge of the United States and District Grand Lodge No. 1, 791 Lexington Avenue.

Office of the District Grand Lodge No. 2, 99 Le Moine Street, Chicago, Ill.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES. OFFICERS. JULIUS HARBURGER, Grand Master, 104 Second Avenue, New York. S. HOFFHEIMER, First Deputy G. M., 1476 Lexington Avenue, New York. M. S. MEYERHOFF, Second Deputy G. M., 816 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ADOLPH PIKE, Third Deputy G. M., 108 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. I. H. GOLDSMITH, Grand Secretary, 791 Lexington Avenue, New York. L. FRANKENTHALER, Grand Treasurer, 72 East 93d Street, New York. WILLIAM A. GANS, Chairman Committee on Endowment, 141 Broadway, New York.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Philip Stein, Court House, Chicago, Ill. Herman Stiefel, 325 East 4th Street, N. Y. I. J. Schwartzkopf, 32 East 119th St., N. Y. Abm. Hafer, 302 West 139th Street, N. Y. J. M. Wilkin, Chas. M. Obst, 209 West Newton Street, Boston, Mass. Benj. Blumenthal, 53 East 83d Street, N. Y. J. S. Bechnitzler, 3019 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo. Isaac Hamburger, 5 West 120th Street, N. Y. Adolph Finkenber, 2287 Third Avenue, N. Y.

District Grand Lodge, No. 1. Officers. M. S. STERN, Grand Master. ISAAC ENGEL, 1st Deputy Grand Master. WILLIAM BOOKHEIM, 2d Deputy Grand Master.

AARON WOLFSON, 3d Deputy Grand Master. EMIL TAUSIG, Grand Treasurer. I. H. GOLDSMITH, Grand Secretary. MEIER GOLDBERG, Grand Warden. CARBON MINTZ, Grand Tyler.

General Committee. IYER ELSAS, Chairman Committee on Appeals. BENJAMIN ORBACH, Chairman Committee on Finance. ISAAC BAER, Chairman Committee on Laws. SAMUEL ORNSTEIN, Chairman Committee on State of the District. MORT. J. LICHTENBERG, Chairman Board of District Deputies.

Abraham Lodge No. 2.

Memorial services will be held this Sunday evening, Nov. 3, at 8.30 p. m. at the lodge rooms, Mannerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth street, in order that a fitting tribute be paid to the memory of Lucien Moll, ex-president, and other deceased members of Abraham Lodge. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Rudolph Grossman and Grand Master M. S. Stern, while the musical portion will be rendered by Mme. Luckstone, Meyers, Mrs. E. D. Daly and Mr. David Bimberg.

SAVINGS BANKS TAXED.

The tax on the Wall Street banks was reduced from \$2.31 per one hundred dollars to one dollar per one hundred dollars. To make this good to some extent a Republican Legislature imposed a tax of one per cent. on the earnings of depositors in savings banks. This is robbing the poor and lining the pockets of the rich. Do you approve of this? If you do vote the Republican ticket. If you do not, then vote the straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

Montreal.

At the annual meeting of the Shaar Hashomayim congregation, Mr. Lazarus Cohen declined re-election as president on account of ill health. The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows: president, Moses Vineberg; barnass, Harris Kellert; treasurer, Lyon Cohen; secretary, S. Roman; trustees, F. Ship, E. L. Rosenthal and M. Markus; hon. solicitor, S. W. Jacobs.

The annual meeting of the Baron de Hirsch Institute was held on Sunday, and was largely attended. In accordance with the new by-laws, the following gentlemen, having subscribed \$100 each, were elected life governors: D. A. Ansell, B. A. Boas, M. B. Davis, M. E. Davis, A. Goldstein, J. H. Jacobs, A. Jacobs, M. Markus, S. Roman, E. L. Rosenthal, I. Rubenstein, M. Vineberg, A. M. Vineberg, H. A. Werner and Mark Workman. Twenty-four elective governors were elected to form with the life governors the Board of Governors, which will meet next Sunday to elect the president and other executive officers. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Lord Strachona for his contribution of \$250, and a recommendation was forwarded to the Board of Governors that he be elected an honorary member of the society. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. A. Ansell, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Rabbi Bernard M. Kaplan, the Dominion Hebrew Chaplain, reports that there are only two Jewish convicts in the St. Vincent De Paul penitentiary.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, sitting, bed-room and bath with board, in strictly private family, West side, between 68th and 80th streets. Address L. M. c. o. Hebrew Standard.

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C. H. PEPPER, OLEUM, has removed to 1401 Broadway, Bet. 38th and 39th Sts., New York. Telephone, 704—38th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COHEN, PHILIP—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 Philip Cohen, 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 Joseph J. Cohen, 90 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of April next.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Administrator, 90 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Aaron Friedman, Morris Friedman, Edward Friedman, Henry Friedman, Barbara Ferguson-Nassau, Fanny Daws, Julia Steinhardt and Sarah Liebowitz Friedman, whose place of residence is unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Samuel Friedman, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Pepl Friedman, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate of our County of New York to have a certain instrument relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Samuel Friedman, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1901, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of 21 years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. JACOB STIEFEL, Petitioner's Attorney, 116 Nassau street, New York City.

BLIND, SOPHIE—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 Sophie Blind or S. Blind, 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 Max Franklin, attorney for the administrator, at No. 346-348 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. AUGUST BLIND, Administrator. MAX FRANKLIN, Attorney for Administrator, 346-348 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

AMSEL, HENRY B.—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 B. Amsel, 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. 15 Broad street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April, 1902.

Dated, New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. IRENE AMSEL, Administrator. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for the Administrator, No. 15 Broad Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 27, 1901. Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of Chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section eighteen of Article three of the Constitution of the State of New York, will be submitted to the people of said State for the purpose of voting thereon, at the next general election in said State, to be held on the fifth of November, nineteen hundred and one:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION. Proposing an amendment to section eighteen of article three of the Constitution, relating to exemptions of real and personal property from taxation. Whereas, the Legislature at its regular session in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine duly adopted a resolution, providing for an amendment to the Constitution relating to exemptions of real and personal property from taxation;

Whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the Constitution, and referred to this legislature for action thereon;

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur) that section eighteen of article three of the Constitution be amended in the following manner: The Legislature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases: Changing the names of persons. Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands. Locating or changing county seats. Praying for changes of venue in criminal cases. Incorporating villages. Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors. Selecting, drawing, summoning or empanelling grand or petit jurors. Regulating the rate of interest on money. The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting. Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed. 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. Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson river below Waterford, and on the East river, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the State. The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property abutting on such railroad be obtained, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the appellate division of the supreme court, in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed, may, upon application appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

Section 2. Resolved (if the Senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the next general election in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Assembly, March 13, 1901. The foregoing resolution was duly passed by a majority of the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, April 22, 1901. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, President.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-seventh [L. S.] day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

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

JOHN T. McDONOUGH, Secretary of State. FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT. Shall the proposed amendment to section eighteen of article three of the Constitution, relating to exemptions of real and personal property from taxation, be approved.

JOHN T. McDONOUGH, Secretary of State. BINSTOCK, JACOB.—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 Jacob Binstock, 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 Edw. Herrmann, her attorney, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.

Dated, New York, the 5th day of August, 1901. EDW. HERRMANN, DORA BINSTOCK, Attorney for Administrator, Administrator, 38 Park Row, New York.

KOHN, SIGMUND.—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 Sigmund Kohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1901. GUSTAV KOHN, Administrator. IPPMAN & RUCK, Attorneys for Administrator, 182 Nassau Street, New York City.

KOHN, LEOPOLD.—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 Leopold Kohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Fernando Solinger, their attorney, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1901. FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executor, 231 Broadway, N. Y.

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Old Isaac.

A Story of Poland in the Beginning of this Century.

Old Isaac sat down on the little bench in front of his cottage, in order to enjoy the cool evening breeze that floated over to him from the forest-crowned mountains dimly visible in the distance.

The sun had long ago disappeared behind these very mountains, but the clouds overhead were still tinged with ruddy sunset hues, and diffused a magic pink light on all surrounding objects.

This glow hovered like a halo around Isaac's venerable head, and gave a youthful tinge to the pale and wrinkled countenance whose lower part was encircled by a fringe of white beard, that ran up on either side to meet the scanty white locks which depended from beneath the close-fitting black velvet skull-cap.

It was the custom of old Isaac, who dwelt quite alone in his little cottage, to come out like this every fine evening, and to smoke his pipe in the vine-covered porch outside the door. But on Friday evenings he left his pipe within, and in place of it brought out on his bench a small sidur (prayer-book), from whose pages he read industriously until the light failed him, after which he recited from memory, and in the traditional sing-song tone, numberless psalms and verses from the holy scriptures.

Now this evening on which we are introduced to old Isaac was not a Friday evening, so after he had seated himself he drew forth his pipe from the pocket of his long-tailed coat, lit it, and placing it between his lips, prepared calmly to enjoy his nightly treat.

Usually the silence roundabout remained unbroken by any sounds save those of belated birds or wakeful owls who emerged from their day's retirement. But on this evening, as old Isaac silently puffed away at his pipe, he gradually became aware of another sound accompanying these familiar cries of animal life. He bent down his head and listened attentively. Yes, there it came again, a faint moan distinctly borne to his ears by the breeze.

Isaac placed his pipe on the bench beside him and rising from his seat walked slowly in the direction whence the sound had come, pausing occasionally to listen for it again.

There was a stretch of woods not far distant from Isaac's cottage, and it was from here that the cries apparently came. Isaac was not quite devoid of the apprehension that they might proceed from some prowling beast of prey, for it was but a few days since he, while on his way to the village on the other side of the mountain, had come upon a wolf which had sneaked off at his approach. However, if these cries of distress really proceeded from a human being, it seemed to Isaac that his knowledge of the vicinity of beasts of prey was all the more reason that he should hasten to offer his assistance.

He therefore kept resolutely on his way until he reached the little forest through which he had walked but a short distance when he suddenly came upon the object of his search.

Crouching at the foot of a tree and moaning piteously was the small form of a little boy apparently about five or six years of age. He was richly clad, but his shoes and black velvet blouse were defaced by mud and moisture, while the bare limbs above his short socks were woefully torn by brambles.

Old Isaac stopped in amazement, and the child who had glanced up at the sound of his approaching footsteps, uttered a cry of joy, and held out his little arms to the kindly looking man before him.

The motion went straight to Isaac's heart, and tenderly taking up the light form of the boy who confidingly laid his arms around the old man's neck, he swiftly retraced his way to the cottage.

Arrived there he proceeded to make the child comfortable as quickly as possible. He carefully untied the little cap that covered its curly brown locks, tenderly washed the tear-stained face, the bruised hands and limbs, and then, placing the boy in a cushioned chair, bade him to sit quietly there, while he would prepare some food for him.

"Yes, yes," gleefully exclaimed the child, "I am very hungry." The old man took milk and bread from a cupboard, poured the former into a cup, cut a large slice of the latter, and placed both before the boy who began eagerly to eat.

Old Isaac watched in silence for awhile. At last, when the child had somewhat appeased its hunger, he suddenly asked:

"Little boy, can you tell me your name?"

"Oh, yes," responded the child, "I am Stanislaus, Count Borinski," the harsh names, so difficult for a child's tongue to master, came easily from the little rosebud mouth. It could be perceived that the little boy had been carefully taught his high-sounding title.

"Ah!" exclaimed the old man, in surprise, "and so your mother is the gracious Countess Ludmilla, widow of Count Leo Borinski."

"Yes," replied the child, "My papa is dead. That is, what they say to me when I ask for him."

"Poor child," pityingly said old Isaac, "but tell me, how did you get lost?"

"Oh," indifferently said the child, as he crumbled up a piece of bread, "I ran away!"

"Ran away?" repeated old Isaac, in amazement, "but what for?"

"I wished to find out if there were any dwarfs in the forest, such as old Marushka tells me of when she puts me to bed, and as my mama, when I asked her to let me go, forbid me to do so, I was obliged to run away."

"Well, did you find any dwarfs?" asked the old man.

"No," said the child in a disappointed tone, "and it is not at all nice in the forest. I do not believe that there is any such house in it, all built of cake with windows of candy, as Marushka talks about. But instead, it is full of nasty little briars that scratch one's hands and feet, and make them bleed," and the little fellow looked regretfully at his hands.

"Be thankful that you met with nothing worse, my child," said Isaac, in a grave voice; "wolves have been seen in the forest lately."

The child opened his large brown eyes at these words, but there was no look of fear in them, rather one of regret as he exclaimed:

"Oh, I wish I had seen one, then I would have spoken to him as little Red Riding Hood did," apparently the little head was full of fairy lore, "but," resumed the child, "I wish you would put me to bed, I am very tired."

"Do you not want to go home?" asked Isaac. Little Stanislaus shook his head. "I would be scolded and punished," said he, "I would rather sleep here."

"I think myself that that will be best," said the old man, more to himself than to the child. "It is a good three hours walk to castle Borinski, and it is dangerous to go through the forest and over the mountains at night."

"Take me on your lap," said the child. "I always go to sleep in Marushka's lap. Then you can put me to bed."

Old Isaac took the child on his knee and laid the curly head on his shoulder. Slowly the bright brown eyes grew smaller as the lids closed down on them, and before long the boy was sound asleep. But still, Isaac would not put the child away, for as it lay against his heart, many memories, both sweet and bitter, were busy there.

He had not always lived alone in the cottage that was now so solitary. It was not so very long ago since a fair young daughter who had brightened the little home, had gone forth to join her fortunes to those of a stranger, one who had not gained the old man's approval. And so the father, angered by his great loss, had discarded the daughter whom he fondly loved. He had never seen her again, and had heard from her but once in many years that she had been away from him. That was when he received a letter from her, in which she begged his forgiveness for the sake of the little daughter who had been born to her, and who was named for her dead grandmother, the wife of old Isaac. But the touching missive failed to arouse more than a transient emotion in the old man, and he had laid it away and sternly refused an answer.

"But now, as the little boy lay asleep against his breast, the old man was overcome by the thought how sweet it would be to have a child of his own lie so confidingly in his arms, and it flashed over him that the little Leah, his granddaughter, must be of the same age as the child on his knee. The thought would not be banished; it seemed as if the warm form of the sleeping child had might to melt the crust of anger that had lain thick on old Isaac's heart so many years, for the old man's eyes suddenly filled with blinding tears, as a

swift resolve to pardon and recall his daughter sent a shock of happiness through his whole frame.

He rose from his chair, and carefully placing the unconscious child on the white bed that stood near by, lovingly kissed its red lips ere warmly covering up the little body. He then picked up the cap that lay on the floor beside his chair, and a little top and string that had fallen from the child's pocket. These he placed on the table beside the cup of milk from which the boy had drunk.

And now old Isaac went hastily over to a chest of drawers that stood in a corner of the room, and pulling out the top drawer, took from a tin box that lay there, the letter that his daughter had written him six years ago. How different was the mood in which he now read it, to that when he had first received it, and very glad was he that he had not obeyed his first impulse, which was to destroy it, for it contained his daughter's address and this was of great importance to him, for he wished to write immediately.

To be continued.

SMALL DEPOSITORS BEAR BURDEN.

Have you a little deposit in the savings bank? Your interest will be reduced one per cent. in January next. A Republican Legislature taxed deposits in savings banks and reduced the tax on the Wall street banks. If you approve of a tax on thrift vote for the Republicans. If you disapprove of such an infamous tax vote the straight Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

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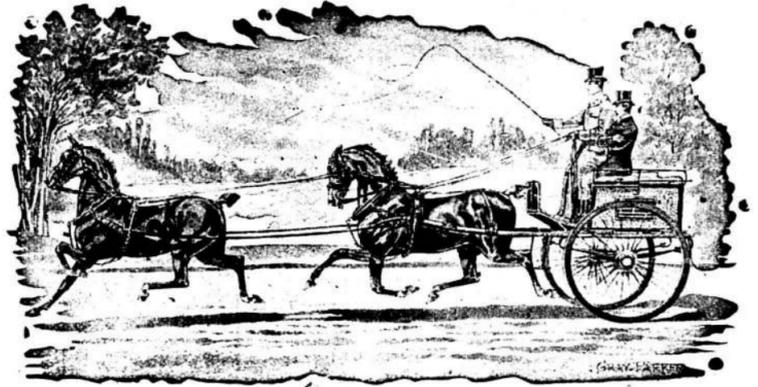
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The Jewish Sanhedrin.

(Prof. Thomas Nicholson, D. D., Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.)

Jewish tradition traces the origin of the Sanhedrin to the seventy councillors appointed by Moses under divine command, as recorded in Num. xi. 16-25. In Ex. xviii. 13-29, there is an interesting account of an earlier organization. Jethro saw the great strain on Moses and counseled him to appoint assistants, which he did. Out of this seems to have grown the idea of the seventy elders. These, however, did not constitute a regularly organized court like the Sanhedrin. In 2 Chron. xix. 4-11, Jehoshaphat sets up judges and a council composed of priests, Levites and the heads of father's houses as a court of appeal over the more local tribunals. This was simply a court of justice and there is no evidence that it had any governing functions. These all seem to have been transitory and simply expressions of the felt need. There is evidence, however, that the Great Council existed as early as the time of the Ptolemies, and it is certainly mentioned in the time of Antiochus the Great, or about the close of the third century, B. C. We have it referred to in 1 Maccabees xii. 6, when Jonathan the high priest sent to Rome and secured from the Roman senate letters commanding the governors of every place to bring them into the land of Judea safely. The council here is said to have included Jonathan the high priest, the elders of the nation, the priests and the other people of the Jews. It is an aristocratic rather than a democratic body and is referred to again as the council or as the senate in 2 Maccabees i. 10; iv. 44; xl. 27.

Under the Emperor Gabinius the Jewish territory was divided into five "synods" or little Sanhedrins and the powers were somewhat limited. When Julius Caesar imposed a new order of things, about a half a century before Christ, we find the council of Jerusalem called the "Sanhedrin," serving as a court of justice, with an authority extending at least over Judea and Galilee. Herod the Great began his reign by ordering all the members of the Sanhedrin to be put to death, and some forty-five were thus killed. He then created a new Sanhedrin, whose members were disposed to do his bidding, appointing numerous Pharisees among the number. At Herod's death, his son Archelaus obtained the provinces of Judea and Samaria, and the government became well-nigh an aristocracy under the supreme direction of the high priests. The Sanhedrin became the supreme Jewish court of justice, though its authority probably did not extend outside of the province of Judea. This condition continued until the destruction of Jerusalem, when this council was abolished, at least so far as its previously existing form and power were concerned.

The Sanhedrin was generally composed of the priestly nobility, who were all Sadducees, or who were Sadducean in sympathies, of Pharisees who were professional lawyers, and of a class of laymen called elders. There were seventy-one members; seventy voting members, besides the president, after the model of the council of elders in Moses' time. We do not know exactly how these members were appointed, but seems most probable that either the body itself elected, or that they were appointed by the Roman authorities. Perhaps at different periods each method might have been used. The only absolute requirement was that, as in the case of a judge in a criminal court, none but Israelites of pure blood should be eligible to election. New members were formally inducted to the office by the laying on of hands and an impressive ritual ceremony. The high priest was the leading personage in the body, and the best authorities hold that he was the president. Prominent representatives of the priestly class were always members, and they played a leading part. Then the scribes, who were professional lawyers, and who were always radical Pharisees, were represented. These Pharisees exerted the greatest amount of influence and were supported by the populace to such an extent that the people did not tolerate Sadducean supremacy. In addition to these there seemed to have been some lay members under the old Mosaic designation; elders who were chosen from among the members of an inferior Sanhedrin composed of one member for every ten inhabitants, which was the inferior judicial tribunal in all towns with a population of at least 120. This inferior tribunal tried cases involving property rights, assault, robbery, and such like. In the time of the

apostles the Pharisees were the predominant influence in the Sanhedrin.

The jurisdiction of the Great Sanhedrin was restricted to the eleven toparchies (townships) of Judea proper, and this explains why they had no power over Jesus and his apostles when they were in Galilee or elsewhere outside of Judea. There was a sense in which they exercised authority throughout orthodox Judaism. They issued warrants to congregations for the apprehension of offenders, who were to be brought to Jerusalem for trial, but the obedience to such orders depended on the disposition of the local Sanhedrin, and the Jerusalem Council could not enforce its authority outside of Judea, if the local synagogue refused to comply with the request.

The Roman authorities reserved the right to take the initiative themselves and to proceed independently of the Sanhedrin. Occasionally they called this council together for the purpose of submitting a matter requiring to be investigated from the Jewish point of view. As a rule, however, the Sanhedrin was given authority to decide such questions as the following: The enlargement of the city or of the courts of the temple, the trial of a high priest for any misdemeanor, questions of idolatry or of false prophecy, sedition or blasphemy, all transgressions of the Mosaic law. All judicial or administrative matters might come up to it, on an appeal from the lower and local Sanhedrins, as we appeal cases to our Supreme Court. Voluntary war could only be engaged in after the vote of this body had sanctioned it. This great council could even try a Roman citizen for invading the sacred courts of the temple, into which even Jews could not go. This was rather an uncommon concession for the Roman authorities to make. The council also had independent authority in regard to police affairs and could order arrests to be made by its own officers. Its decisions were final in all cases except those involving death, in which case its decision must be ratified by the Roman procurator.

The members of the court sat in a semi-circle, that they might see each other. In front of them sat the two clerks of the court, one on the right hand and the other on the left. One of these recorded the votes of those who were in favor of acquittal, the other the votes of those favoring condemnation. In voting, each individual stood up in turn and announced his vote. If the offense was a capital one, the youngest member voted first, so that his decision might not be influenced by the opinion of his seniors; in all other cases the oldest man voted first and so on down to the youngest. For a sentence of acquittal a mere majority vote was sufficient, but for the condemnation there must be, at least, a majority of two. Twenty-three members constituted a quorum. In case twelve of these voted for condemnation and eleven for acquittal two new judges must be brought in, and so on, two at a time were added, until the man was acquitted, or until there was a majority of two for conviction. In addition to the above, there sat in front three rows of the disciples of the learned men, each of whom had a special seat assigned him. These students were allowed to speak and to argue in any case, but if the offense involved the death of the prisoner, they could speak for but not against him. The prisoner at the bar was set before them dressed in mourning, and must always maintain a humble attitude and demeanor.

The argument and testimony for acquittal was held first and afterward the grounds for condemnation. The sentence of acquittal might be pronounced on the same day as the trial, but a sentence of condemnation not until the day following.

The Great Council continued to be a power among the Jews until the destruction of Jerusalem, when it was probably finally broken up. The remnants of it or the substitutes for it, which are found after that, can hardly be considered a continuation of the original seventy.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, SS:—Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

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1901. Democratic Nominations TAMMANY HALL. Election Day, Nov. 5, 1901; Polls Open at 6 A. M., Close at 5 P. M.

CITY. For Mayor, EDWARD M. SHEPARD. For Comptroller, WILLIAM W. LADD, JR. For President of the Board of Aldermen, GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN. For Justices of the Supreme Court, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, CHARLES H. KNOX, CHARLES W. DAYTON. For Judge of the City Court, JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN.

COUNTY. For Sheriff, JOHN T. OAKLEY. For County Clerk, GEORGE H. FAHRBACH. For District Attorney, HENRY W. UNGER. For Register, FRANK J. GOODWIN. For President of the Borough of Manhattan, ISAAC FROMME. For Coroners, EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK, EDWARD W. HART, JACOB E. BAUSCH, ANTONIO ZUCCA.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. For President of the Borough, LOUIS F. HAFKEN. For Coroners, THOMAS M. LYNCH, JOHN ROGGE. For Aldermen, MICHAEL KENNEDY, THOMAS F. FOLEY, PATRICK HIGGINS, ISAAC MARKS, GEORGE S. O'NEIL, TIMOTHY P. SULLIVAN, CHARLES W. CULKIN, MAX J. POLAKOFF, JAMES J. DUNPHY, LEOPOLD W. HARBURGER, REGINALD S. DOULL, JAMES J. DEVLIN, CHARLES METZGER, JOHN J. HAGGERTY, FREDERICK RICHTER, JOHN H. DONNELLY, JOHN J. TWOMEY, JAMES E. GAFFNEY, EUGENE LAINES SYKES, THOMAS F. WOODS, MELVIN H. DALBERG, JOHN M. RODDY, THOMAS F. DALRYMPLE, TIMOTHY J. O'CONNELL, ROBERT B. SAUL, JOHN V. COGGIN, DAVID J. TOBIN, PATRICK CHAMBERS, DANIEL F. MURPHY, JOHN H. DONNELLY, THOMAS GILLERAN, JOHN A. SCHAFFERT, JAMES W. CARROLL, HERMAN J. LEVY, JOHN JOSEPH DIETZ, THOMAS F. MCCAUL, JAMES OWENS, LAWRENCE W. McGRATH, PHILIP HARNISCHKEGER, CHARLES E. CLARKE, JOHN J. BRADY, HENRY GEIGER, FRANK GASS, JOHN H. DRURY.

For Members of Assembly, THOMAS F. BALDWIN, JOSEPH P. BOURKE, ANTHONY J. BARRETT, WILLIAM H. BURNS, FREDERICK L. DRESCHER, HARRY E. OXFORD, JAMES E. DUROSS, ISIDOR COHN, WILLIAM J. STEWART, JOHN W. MULLOUGH, CLARENCE McADAM, LEON SANDERS, RICHARD S. REILLY, HENRY W. DOLL, JAMES E. SMITH, SAMUEL PRINCE, JAMES FITZGERALD, GEORGE P. RICHTER, WILLIAM A. SWEETSER, JOHN H. FITZPATRICK, HERMAN S. MENDELSON, WILLIAM E. MEEKS, LOUIS N. WHEATON, LEO P. LILLYMAN, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, MYRON SULZBERGER, CHAMPE S. ANDREWS, JOHN T. DOOLING, HERBERT MAASS, GOTTHART A. LITHAUER, JOHN W. CRAWFORD, MATTHEW McBEVILLE, JOHN J. EGAN, JOHN J. SCANLON, WILLIAM E. MORRIS, ANNEXED 1—JOHN J. SLOANE, ANNEXED 2—ULRICH X. GRIFFIN.

LEGAL NOTICES. ROSENDORF, WILLIAM.—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 William Rosendorf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of May next. Dated, New York, the 24th day of October, 1901. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. LEVY, MAURICE.—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 Maurice Levy, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 240 East 60th street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated, New York, the 29th day of October, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, JOHN H. LIND, Executors. Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BAER, ABRAHAM.—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 Abraham Baer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wetmore & Jenner, No. 54 Pine street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated, New York, the twenty-sixth day of April, 1901. HERMAN BAER, FANNIE BAER, Executors. CAHN, KATHERINA.—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 Katherina Cahn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Leo G. Rosenblatt, Esq., their attorney, at No. 27 Pine street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of November next. Dated New York, the 30th day of April, 1901. HENRY CALMAN, EMIL CARLEBACH, Executors. LEO G. ROSENBLATT, Atty. for Executors. MORRIS, JEANNETTE.—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 Jeannette Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Maurice S. Heyman, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of December next. Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1901. Maurice S. Heyman, MELVIN L. MORRIS, Attorney for Administrator, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. GRABFELDER, MATILDA.—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 Matilda Grabfelder, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of N. Kauffmann, No. 11 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of December, 1901 next. Dated New York, the 7th day of June, 1901. NATHAN KAUFFMANN, EDWARD JACOBS, Executors. Edward Jacobs, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad street, New York City. ADLER, MORRIS.—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 Morris Adler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz: the offices of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhelm, No. 25 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1902. Dated New York, Sept. 11, 1901. ISAAC LIEBMANN, ELISE ADLER, Executors. Kurzman & Frankenhelm, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. LEVY, JACOB.—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 Jacob Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William A. Gans, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next. Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1901. EDWARD ROSENFELD, CHARLES EMANUEL, Executors. WILLIAM A. GANS, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. WOLFF, ROSETTA.—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 Rosetta Wolff, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of George Hahn, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next. Dated New York, the 9th day of August, 1901. ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor. GEORGE HAHN, Attorney for Executor, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. WORMS, ABRAHAM.—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 Abraham Worms, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Seymour Mork, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January next. Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1901. CAROLINE BOEHM, FLORENCE C. WORMS, Executrices. SEYMOUR MORK, Attorney for Executrices, 302 Broadway, New York City. HEYMAN, EMANUEL, OR HARRY MANN.—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 Emanuel Heyman, also known as Harry Mann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Zucker, No. 102 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of March, 1902. Dated New York, August 28th, 1901. ALF. HEYMAN, Executor. PETER ZUCKER, Attorney for Executor, 102 Broadway, New York City. ROSEN, MARCUS.—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 Marcus Rosen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVENSCHON, ISIDOR.—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 Isidor Levenschon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at No. 98 Nassau Street, Room 204, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next. Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1901. MEYER SLOTKIN, Administrator. PAULINE LEVENSCHON, Administratrix. NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Attorney for Administrators, 93 Nassau st.

BERNHARD, BENJAMIN.—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 Benjamin Bernhard, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Howard S. Gans, attorney, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of January next. Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. HENRY BERNHARD, ABRAHAM BERNHARD, Executors. HOWARD S. GANS, Attorney for the Executors, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FREEMAN, BENJAMIN.—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 Benjamin Freeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Gottschalk, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of November next. Dated, New York, the 15th day of April, 1901. PHOEBE COHEN FREEMAN, JOSEPH FREEMAN, Executors. HENRY GOTTSCHALK, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILHELM, DIETRICH.—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 Wilhelm Dietrich, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edmund Bittner, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of December next. Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901. JACOB L. BOCK, LOUIS HEMMERDINGER, Executors. EDMUND BITTNER, Attorney for Executor, 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. KAUFER, MAX.—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 Max Kaufler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his 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 31st day of December next. Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1901. IGNAZ KAUFER, Administrator. LOUIS C. LEVY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVI, JOSEPH.—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 Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley Hasbrouck & Schlobder, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next. Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1901. EMANUEL LEVI, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOBDER, Attorneys for Executor, 257 Broadway, New York City.

STERNFELS, MORRIS.—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 Morris Sternfels, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz: the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhelm, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1902. Dated New York, September 11th, 1901. HANNAH STERNFELS, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. WISE, HANNAH.—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 Hannah Wise, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broad street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March, next. Dated, New York, the 13th day of September, 1901. EDMOND E. WISE, Administrator. F. SPIEGELBERG, Attorney for Administrator, 44 Broad Street, Manhattan.

GOTTSCHALK, JACOB.—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 Jacob Gottschalk, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Fleischman & Fox, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH GOTTSCHALK, Administrator. FLEISCHMAN & FOX, Attorneys for Administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. STADLER, JEROME S.—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 Jerome S. Stadler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STADLER, JEROME S.—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 Jerome S. Stadler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STADLER, JEROME S.—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 Jerome S. Stadler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STADLER, JEROME S.—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 Jerome S. Stadler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVENSCHON, ISIDOR.—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 Isidor Levenschon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at No. 98 Nassau Street, Room 204, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next. Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1901. MEYER SLOTKIN, Administrator. PAULINE LEVENSCHON, Administratrix. NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF, Attorney for Administrators, 93 Nassau st.

BERNHARD, BENJAMIN.—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 Benjamin Bernhard, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Howard S. Gans, attorney, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of January next. Dated New York, the 21st day of May, 1901. HENRY BERNHARD, ABRAHAM BERNHARD, Executors. HOWARD S. GANS, Attorney for the Executors, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FREEMAN, BENJAMIN.—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 Benjamin Freeman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Gottschalk, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of November next. Dated, New York, the 15th day of April, 1901. PHOEBE COHEN FREEMAN, JOSEPH FREEMAN, Executors. HENRY GOTTSCHALK, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILHELM, DIETRICH.—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 Wilhelm Dietrich, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edmund Bittner, No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of December next. Dated New York, the 24th day of May, 1901. JACOB L. BOCK, LOUIS HEMMERDINGER, Executors. EDMUND BITTNER, Attorney for Executor, 234 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. KAUFER, MAX.—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 Max Kaufler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his 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 31st day of December next. Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1901. IGNAZ KAUFER, Administrator. LOUIS C. LEVY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVI, JOSEPH.—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 Levi, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Straley Hasbrouck & Schlobder, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next. Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1901. EMANUEL LEVI, Executor. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOBDER, Attorneys for Executor, 257 Broadway, New York City.

STERNFELS, MORRIS.—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 Morris Sternfels, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz: the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhelm, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1902. Dated New York, September 11th, 1901. HANNAH STERNFELS, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 25 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. WISE, HANNAH.—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 Hannah Wise, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broad street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of March, next. Dated, New York, the 13th day of September, 1901. EDMOND E. WISE, Administrator. F. SPIEGELBERG, Attorney for Administrator, 44 Broad Street, Manhattan.

GOTTSCHALK, JACOB.—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 Jacob Gottschalk, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Fleischman & Fox, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH GOTTSCHALK, Administrator. FLEISCHMAN & FOX, Attorneys for Administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. STADLER, JEROME S.—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 Jerome S. Stadler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STADLER, JEROME S.—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 Jerome S. Stadler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Messrs. Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next. Dated, New York, the 18th day of September, 1901. JOSEPH G. ROSEN, HENRY L. INFELD, Executors. GOLDFOGLE, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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LOCAL DIRECTORY.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Congregations.

Adath Israel, 350 East 57th street.
 Adath Israel of West Harlem, 135 West 125th street.
 Adath Jeshurun, 112 East 110th street.
 Adereth El, 135 East 29th street.
 Agudath Jeshorim, 115 East 86th street.
 Agudath Achim, M. Krakauer, 54-56 Pitt street.
 Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim, 55th street and Lexington avenue.
 Anshe Chesed, 160 East 112th street.
 Atereth Israel, 323 East 82d street.
 Ateres Zwi, 347 East 121st street.
 Beth-El, 76th street and Fifth avenue.
 Beth Hamedrash Hagodal, 54 Norfolk street.
 Beth Hamedrash Shaari Torah, 24 Chrystie street.
 Beth Israel, 305 West 37th street.
 Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d street and Lexington avenue.
 Beth Israel Emanuel, 246 West 114th street.
 Beth Tefilla, 176 East 106th street.
 B'nai David, 175th street and Third avenue.
 B'nai Emmes Marlampoler, 44 East Broadway.
 B'nai Israel, 225 East 79th street.
 B'nai Jeshurun, 65th street and Madison avenue.
 B'nai Peyser, 316 East Fourth street.
 B'nee Sholom, 630 East Fifth street.
 Chaari Zedek, 38 Henry street.
 Chaari Zedek of Harlem, 29 West 118th street.
 Chebra Achim Rachmonim, 154 East Fifty-fourth street, Louis Morris, president; P. Adams, secretary.
 Chebra Anshe Chesed, 160 East 86th street.
 Chebra Kadisha Talmud Torah, 622 East Fifth street.
 Derech Amunah, 278 Bleecker street.
 Emanu-El, Fifth avenue and 43d street.
 Emuna Israel, 301 West 29th street.
 Etz Chaim, Fifth street and avenue B.
 Hand-in-Hand, 145th street, near Willis avenue.
 Israel's Hope, 213-215 East 124th street.
 Kahal Adath Jeshurun, 14 Eldridge street.
 Kehllath Jeshurun, 127 East 82d street.
 Kol Israel Anshe Poland, 22 Forsyth street.
 Matte Levi, 49 East Broadway.
 Congregation Melah Sholom, 119th street and Second avenue.
 Nachlath Zevi, 170 East 114th street.
 Mount Zion, 113th street and Madison avenue.
 Ohab Zedek, 172 Norfolk street.
 Ohavey Sholom, 31 East Broadway.
 Orach Chaim, 221 East 50th street.
 Poel Zedek, 34 Pitt street.
 People's Synagogue, 197 East Broadway.
 Rodef Sholom, 63d street and Lexington avenue.
 Shaarai Berochoh, 133-140 East 50th street.
 Shaari Tefila, 106 West 82d street.
 Shearith B'nai Israel, 638 Sixth street.
 Shearith Israel, 70th street and Central Park West.
 Sons of Israel, 15 Pike street.
 Talmud Torah, 38 Hester street.
 Temple Israel, 125th street and Fifth avenue.
 Temple Sinal, 116th street, near Lenox avenue.
 Tifereth Israel, 128 Allen street.
 Zichron Ephraim, 67th street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

There are a very large number of minor congregations, worshipping in halls in the lower part of the city, that are not given here.

Libraries.

Agullar, 113 East 59th street, 197 East Broadway, 616 Fifth street, 174 East 110th street.
 Malmondes, 733 Lexington avenue.

Clubs.

B'nai Berith (Fraternity), 60th street and Lexington avenue.
 Columbia, 2056 Fifth avenue.
 Criterion, 516 Fifth avenue.
 Fidelity, 110 East 59th street.
 Freundschaft, 72d street and Park avenue.
 Harmonie, 42d street, between Fifth and Sixth avenue.
 Judeans, Phil. Cowan, Secretary, 489 Fifth avenue.
 Progress, 63d street and Fifth avenue.
 West End, 446 Amsterdam avenue.

Sisterhoods of Personal Service.

Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim Sisterhood, 82 East Second street.
 Atereth Israel Sisterhood, 323 East 82d street.
 Beth-El Sisterhood, 240 East 60th street.
 Beth Israel Sisterhood, 72d street and Lexington avenue.
 B'nai Jeshurun Sisterhood, 320 East 65th street.
 B'nee Sholom Sisterhood, 630 East Fifth street.
 Chaari Zedek Sisterhood, 38 Henry street.
 Emanuel Sisterhood, 223 East 79th street.
 Federation of Sisterhoods, Mrs. S. Schulman, Secretary, 1144 Park avenue.
 Rodef Sholom Sisterhood, 63d street and Lexington avenue.
 Shaaray Tefilla Sisterhood, 166 West 82d street.
 Shearith Israel Sisterhood, 70th street and Central Park West.
 Temple Israel Sisterhood, 242 East 112th street.

Ladies' Aid Societies.

Amelia Relief Society, 2009 Third avenue.
 Caroline Aid Society, 239 East 57th street.
 Ceres Sewing Circle, 170 East 80th street.
 Deborah Benevolent Society, 170 East 60th street.
 Downtown Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, 237 East 57th street.
 Downtown Hebrew Ladies' Relief Association, 206 East Broadway.
 Gertrude Aid Society; president's address, 213 East 87th street.
 Independent Order "Treue Schwestern." Secretary's address, 668 East 136th st.
 Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Congregation Atereth Israel, 323 East 82d street.
 Ladies' Benevolent Society Gates of Hope, 115 East 86th street.
 Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society; office, 209 East Broadway.
 Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society of Yorkville, 115 East 86th street.
 Ladies' Lying-In Relief Society; president's address, 244 West 52d street.
 Young Ladies' Charitable Aid Society, 55th street and Third avenue.
 Young Ladies' Charitable Society, Terrace Garden, East 58th street.
 Yorkville Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society, 170 East 60th street.

Auxiliary Societies.

Beth Israel Leagues Nos. 1, 2 and 5, Advisory Board, secretary's address, 114 East 56th street.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam avenue and 137th street.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mount Sinal Hospital, Lexington avenue and 67th street.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society of the B'nai B'rith Home for the Aged and Infirm at Yonkers, 723 Lexington avenue.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society for the Aid of Jewish Prisoners, Mrs. D. E. Klein, Secretary, 252 West 128th street.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Beth Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway.
 Ladies' Auxiliary of Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 150th street and 11th avenue.
 Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Montefiore Home, 138th street and Boulevard.
 Ladies' Benevolent Society of Congregation Shaarai Tefila, 82d street and Ninth avenue.

Lebanon League, Westchester avenue and 156th street.
 Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, Lexington Assembly Rooms, 58th street.
 Young Ladies and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home, Treasurer's address, James Loeb, 70 Pine street.

Benefit and Fraternal Societies.

Baron de Hirsch Ladies' Benevolent Society meets at 115 East 86th street.
 Congregation Derech Amuno Free Burial Society, 27 Sixth avenue.
 Chebra Hased Veamet, office, 70th street and Central Park W.
 Keshet Shel Barzel, secretary's address, 19 St. Mark's place.
 Independent Order of Berith Abraham, secretary's address, 273 East Houston street.
 Independent Order B'nai B'rith, secretary's address, 723 Lexington avenue.
 Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, secretary's address, 791 Lexington avenue.
 Independent Order Sons of Benjamin, secretary's address, 212 East 58th street.
 United Hands Mutual Benefit Society, secretary's office, 81 East 125th street.

Communal Institutions.

Baron de Hirsch Fund, 5 Broadway.
 Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 223 East 64th street.
 Beth Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway.
 Brightside Day Nursery and Kindergarten, 132 Attorney street.
 Clara De Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 East 63d street.
 Downtown Sabbath School Association, 206 East Broadway.
 Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.
 East Side Day Nursery, 57 Allen street.
 East Side Dispensary, 327 Third street.
 Emma Lazarus Club for Working Girls, 58 St. Mark's place.
 Hebrew Ladies' Maternal Aid Society, secretary, Mrs. N. Jacobs, 1470 Fifth avenue.
 Hebrew Relief Society, 99 Central Park W.
 Hebrew Benevolent Aid Society, 58 St. Mark's place.
 Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, 58 St. Mark's place.
 Hebrew Gemilath Chassodim Association, 215 East Broadway, New York.
 Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, secretary, 212 West 69th street.
 Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, 151st street and Boulevard.
 Hebrew Infant Asylum, 909 Eagle avenue.
 Hebrew Sanitary Relief Society, secretary, 103 West 56th street.
 Hachnosath Orchim Association, 210 Madison street.
 Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Amsterdam avenue and 138th street.
 Hebrew Institute, 197 East Broadway.
 Hebrew Sanitarium, 60 Broadway.
 Hebrew Lying-In Relief Society, Second avenue and 21st street.
 Hebrew Sheltering House for Aged, 210 Madison street.
 Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant street.
 Hebrew Technical School for Girls, 267 Henry street.
 Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 125 W. 105th street.
 Home for Aged and Infirm of the I. O. B. B., Yonkers, N. Y.
 Industrial School of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society, 209 East Broadway.
 Industrial School of the United Hebrew Charities, 58 St. Mark's place (Eighth street).
 Jewish Endeavor Society, 109 Henry street.
 Jewish Immigrants' Protective Association, 212 East 58th street.
 Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, secretary, Mrs. I. Josephle, 321 Riverside Drive.

Jewish Sabbath Observance Association, office, 70th street and Central Park W.
 Jewish Theological Seminary, 136 Lexington avenue.
 Lebanon Hospital Synagogue, Westchester and Caidwell avenues.
 Lebanon Hospital League—The Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue.
 Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, 138th street and Boulevard.
 Montefiore Hebrew Free School, 208 Madison street.
 Mount Sinal Hospital, 66th street and Lexington avenue.
 Mount Sinal Training School for Nurses, 149 East 67th street.
 Passover Relief Association, 122 East 47th street.
 Purim Association, J. S. Isaacs, 111 Broadway.
 Roumanian Aid Society, University Settlement Building, 57 Rivington street.
 Russian-American Hebrew Association, East Broadway corner Jefferson street.
 Seligman-Solomon Society, 237 East 57th street.
 Society for the Aid of Jewish Prisoners, Room 32, Hebrew Charities Building, corner Second and E. 21st street, Henry Solomon, Secretary.
 Society for Religious Study Cong. B'nai Jeshurun, 65th street and Madison avenue.
 United Hebrew Charities, 356 Second avenue.
 Young Men Hebrew Association, 92d street and Lexington avenue.
 Young Women's Hebrew Association, 206 East Broadway.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Congregations.

Ahawath Achim, Johnson avenue, near Ewen street.
 Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholés street.
 Ahawath Chesed, Lorimer and Stagg streets.
 Beth El, 110 Noble street (Greenpoint).
 Beth Elohim, State street, near Hoyt street.
 Beth Elohim, (E. D.), Keap street, near Division avenue.
 Beth Hamedresh Hagodal, Siegel street.
 Beth Israel, Boerum place and State street.
 Beth Jacob, Keap street, near South Fourth street.
 Bikur Cholim, Wyona street, E. N. Y.
 B'nai Jacob, 126 Prospect avenue.
 B'nai Sholom, 326 Ninth street.
 Emanuel, Fourth avenue and 49th street.
 Gemilath Chesed, Cook street.
 Mt. Sinal, 345 Bridge street.
 Sons of Israel, Bay 22d street and Benson avenue (Bath Beach).
 Talmud Torah, 61-65 Meserole street.
 Temple Israel, Bedford and Lafayette avenues.
 Cong. United Brethren, 53d street, near Third avenue.

Clubs.

Unity Club, Franklin avenue and Hancock street.

Ladies' Aid Societies.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of Greenpoint; secretary's address, 100 Noble street.
 Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of the 26th Ward, 97 Bradford street.

Communal Institutions.

B'nos Zion Society; secretary's address, 326 Fourth avenue.
 Brooklyn Hebrew Dispensary, 70 Johnson avenue.
 Gemilath Chasodim Society, 83 Graham avenue.
 Hebrew American League, 715 Broadway.
 Hebrew Benevolent Association, 161 Smith street.
 Hebrew Benevolent Society (E. D.), 276 Keap street.
 Hebrew Educational Society, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street.

Hebrew Free School Association, 11 Beaver street.
 Hebrew League, secretary's address, 177 Watkins street.
 Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph avenue.
Borough of Richmond.
 Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, Richmond turnpike.
 Hebrew Benevolent Society of Staten Island, Richmond turnpike. (Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.)
 Young Men's Hebrew Association of Staten Island, Richmond turnpike. (Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.)

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No. 3	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 4	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 5	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 6	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 7	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 8	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 9	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 10	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 11	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 12	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 13	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 14	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 15	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 16	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 17	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 18	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 19	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
No. 20	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

Rugs and Centre Carpets

Fourth Floor.

It pays to take a short upward trip
to find such assortments and such low
prices:

Best Wilton—26x36 inch	6.99
Best Axminster—26x36 inch	3.99
Best Axminster—18x24 inch	1.39
Best Axminster—27x36 inch	1.99
Best Axminster—36x48 inch	3.99
Best Axminster—48x60 inch	4.99
Best Axminster—60x72 inch	1.97
Best Axminster—72x84 inch	2.79
Best Axminster—84x96 inch	15.99
Best Axminster—96x108 inch	19.75
Best Axminster—108x120 inch	22.49
Best Axminster—120x132 inch	3.99
Best Axminster—132x144 inch	7.99
Best Axminster—144x156 inch	2.19
Best Axminster—156x168 inch	3.49

Bed Sets Below Value!

Best Bedspread, Paint Arabes, Irish Point, Antique, Bohemian and Beach Lace	value \$39.00	29.99
Best Bedspread, value \$25.00	18.99	
Best Bedspread, value \$15.00	9.99	
French Bohemian, value \$10.00	7.99	
French Bohemian, value \$8.00	5.99	
French Bohemian, value \$4.99	2.99	

Utica

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Always some surprising value in
good, reliable makes. . . . This week
it's UTICA at sensational prices.

UTICA SHEETS

64x90	35	81x90	54
66x90	39	81x90	59
68x90	44	81x90	64
70x90	49	81x90	69
72x90	54	81x90	74
74x90	59	81x90	79

You will observe a number of UTICA
sizes among above, especially made for
extra wide and extra long beds.

UTICA PILLOW CASES

42x36	11	50x36	15
44x36	12	52x36	16
46x36	13	54x36	17
48x36	14	56x36	18

All with good width, hem, neatly stitched
sheets with hemstitch, hem 8 cents
more per size. Pillow cases—4 cents more
per size.

Fancy Belts and Girdles

Silk Elastic, Satin and fancy Braid—
plain or steel studded—with and with-
out back ornaments or slides, with
buckles to match—oxidized, steel,
French grey, Rose and Roman gold—
with and without turquoise or am-
ethysts. . . . 98 cents to 3.08

Steel studded Satin Belts	58
Steel studded girdle effect	58
Front fast back buckles	1.30
Silk Elastic—handsome oxidized or gilt buckles and back ornament	1.40
plain or jewelled	1.40
Broad Satin Braid Belts—large jewelled ornament in back—buckle clasp to match	2.40

Dress and Cloaking Velvets

All the Novelties, and many Specially
Good Values:

Persian Appliques and Band Trimmings on Panna Velvet, edged with Black Velvet and Gilt	39
Black Velvet Pannamentation, Band and Scroll effects	40
Persian Bands on white and figured Panna Velvet—also Black Velvet Appliques with Persian centres— value 60c.	40

Dress Trimmings

Velvets are to be more fashionable
than for many years. . . . For Jackets,
Costumes, Waists and Skirts, they are
greatly in demand. . . . These prices
are all for grades that will give
thorough satisfaction.

Cloaking Velours—32-inch	2.00 to 2.50
Black and Colored Velvets	.79, .98, 1.25, 1.50
Corduroys—wide and narrow ords	.50 to .98
Velveteens—best finish	.40 to 1.25

New Silk Louisines

Beautiful tints in plain and changeable
effects; also fine Silk Poplins in evening
shades and white,
Earlier sold at 79c. . . . 59

Sofa Pillows

You cannot have too many of these
comforts—here, there, everywhere
they are seen, and do much toward
giving coziness to the home. . . . Spend
as little or as much as you wish,
you'll be more than satisfied with re-
turn for money.

Silk, Ecolaine, Saten, Tapestry, fig'd Bath and Velour Fig'd emb'd or hand painted—cord edge, ruffle or plain	25 to 14.58
Reversible Fig'd Ecolaine— cord edge—18 inch	23
Reversible Fig'd Ecolaine—cord edge Oriental effects—22-inch value	75
Fig'd Bath—plain back of color to match also fig'd silk or emb'd mercerized cotton with ruffle— value 1.98 to 2.40	1.59
Fig'd Bath with plain Silk and cotton ruffle value	3.69
Hand Emb'd Dentin—ribbon ruffle— value	7.98
Hand Painted Satin Cushions satin and chiffon ruffle—value	12.98

Keep the Babies Warm

You can get every necessary here
for cold weather at prices that are
sure to please, whatever the quality
you want.

Shirts—half wool	39 to 49
Shirts—all wool	50 to 69
Shirts—all silk	89 to 98
Wool Bands	25 to 49
Worsted Vests	25 to 59
Silk Vests	25 to 69
Worsted Mittens	19 to 35
Honeycomb and Quilted Bibs	3 to 12
Hand-quilted Bibs	12 to 25
Silk Bibs	25 to 1.39
Baby Vests	39 to 49
Hand-made Booties	39 to 49
Rubber Diapers	39 to 49
Worsted Socks	25 to 1.10
Leggins	29 to .98
Diaper Pads	19 to 14
Child Pads	12 to 19
Cloth and Bed Linen	19 to 44
Rubber Diapers	39 to 49
Cotton Diapers	39 to 72
Donned Diapers	59 to 75

If You Can Buy

Ribbons Here at 17 cents

that others sell at Twenty-four, it's a
pretty good reason for coming here
this week, don't you think?
HERE THEY ARE:

Soft finish Taffetas—4 1/2 inch—
also 4 inch Louisines, with
satin stripe and cord edge, also
plain satin Liberties—the ribbons
everybody wants, and elsewhere
sold at 21 to 24. . . . Here 17

Bed Spreads

White Crochet—Marseilles pattern— 57x82	.59
77x88	.79
84x91	1.25

Three popular prices at which we offer
quiltings better than usual for the money.

New Cloakings

Col'd Boucles for Children's Cloaks	1.19
Beavers—Black and colors	1.75
Double face Golf Cloakings	2.19
Kersey—all the right shades	1.75 to 2.25
Heavy Navy Cloaking Chevots	1.98
The above are 54 and 66 inches wide.	
Astrakhans—Black and colors including the new Persian curl— 50 inches wide	1.79 to 7.59

Every day until ONE P. M.
Not thereafter.
Heavy Outing Flannels,
non-shrinkable—Value .10. . . . 52
Until 1 P. M.—Not later.

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Gentlemen's Footwear of every description.



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Our mattresses and pillows are made
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cans need—the kind that will not get
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