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(For the Hebrew Standard.)

Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph.

May God his soul entwine
In bonds of life divine;
Peace hover o'er him,
Blessings go before him.

Torah! Torah! Sackcloth gird,
Strew ashes on thy head!
Who will now expound thy word?
Oh! Mourn thy noble dead!

Weep for him, the only one
Called truly erudite!
Thou hast lost an only son!
Extinguished is thy light!

Jacob Joseph, Worthy Chief!
Both human and divine,
Thou hast plunged us all in grief,
So short a life was thine.

Short thy life and full of pain,
The Torah was thy joy;
We'll ne'er see thy like again,
Pure without alloy!

Israel, bemoan thy slain!
And let thy tears flow;
Now were burned thy temples twain,
The third did also go—

In flames fanned by thy neglect,
He lived as though in a cloud;
Mortal needs didst not respect,
Till thou hast seen the shroud!

Spirit of the noble dead,
Forgive thy erring flock,
See, they stand with lowered head,
Terrible is their shock!

Noble pleader! plead for them;
"Oh! Turn us, God, to Thee,"
As in life didst bleed for them,
Thy heart's wounds they did see!

Israel, redress the wrong;
Efface that foulest stain;
In honor now help along
The widow of the slain!
V. S. D. AARONSON.

In the Jewish World.

The Baron de Hirsch School Fund in Galicia maintains 50 schools. The number of teachers amounts to 247, and there are 5,634 pupils.

The picnic of the Hebrew Sheltering Association of Bayonne, N. J., at Columbia Park on last Tuesday evening was a successful affair. About 600 persons attended.

The Ahavath Achim Society of Baltimore, organized for social and religious purposes, was incorporated recently by Morris Snyder, Samuel Finkelstine, Jacob Goldstine, Hyman Lipman, Moses Sherman, Charles Glass and Edell Cohen.

The following telegram from Lord Milner has been received in Cape Town on behalf of Rev. A. P. Bender, presumably in reply to a message from that gentleman before his departure: "Best thanks to self and Jewish community whose loyal support I have had so much cause to appreciate."

The Jewish organization of North Tarrytown and Tarrytown, N. Y., which was organized Sept. 8, 1901, will attempt to raise enough funds to build a synagogue. Hyman Levy will present a lot to the association, provided enough money can be raised. Before long a committee will call upon the public for financial assistance.

The income and expenditure of the Jewish community of St. Petersburg for the year 1903, amount to 16,443 roubles. Of the expenditure there

was disbursed 5,400 roubles for the Rabbi and teachers; 8,034 roubles for the relief of the poor; 2,292 roubles for administration expense; 6,347 roubles repayments of debts. The maintenance of the synagogues required 31,676 roubles and the burial-ground 8,778 roubles.

The Roumanian Jews furnish to the active army, on the peace footing, a contingent of 2,939 individuals, among an effective total of 65,000 men. On a war footing, the Roumanian army contains about 10,000 Jewish soldiers.

A new Jewish hospital was recently opened at Warsaw with great éclat. The cost of the building is 1,200,000 roubles, of which 350,000 roubles still remain unpaid. A large donation was received for that purpose from the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The building will have sufficient accommodations for 700 patients.

The venerable Lector, I. H. Weiss, has just celebrated his diamond wedding. Weiss, who was connected for thirty years with the Beth-Hamedrash in Vienna, is the teacher of many Rabbis and scholars, and his works on Talmudic literature have brought him a world-wide reputation.

More cries of distress are heard from the Jewish colony, Mahanaim, near Jaffa, Palestine. The colonists, who have sacrificed their youth and vigor in cultivating the beloved soil, are now driven from their homes by starvation to seek bread for themselves and their families. This colony was founded by the Galician organization "Ahavath Zion," whose funds are now exhausted.

In connection with the Pro-Armenian Congress in Brussels, Dr. Joseph S. Bloch, of Vienna, has with commendable promptitude, issued in book form a number of valuable articles, speeches, letters and other documents dealing with the Jewish Question in Roumania, which have from time to time appeared in his journal *Die Oesterreichische Wochenschrift*.

In Jerusalem the foundation stone was laid of a Jewish hospital for nervous diseases, upon a plot of ground bought by the Ladies Society "Errath Nashim." The hospital will stand outside the city, opposite the new Home for the Aged. The widow and children of the late Isaiah Neustadt, of Moscow, have subscribed 20,000 francs towards the building fund of this much-needed institution. The stone-laying ceremony was attended by a large number of the prominent members of the Jerusalem community, headed by the Chief Rabbi, Samuel Salant.

The strike of the laborers at work on the new temple at Rome has been satisfactorily concluded. The contention between the laborers and the contractor has been settled thus: The laborers are not to work on the Sabbath and other holy days. Sunday they are to work only five hours and are to be paid for the whole day. On the holidays on which they do not work they will receive half-day's pay for each day lost. And so the building of the temple has promptly been re-

sumed with energy, as over it, like the sword of Damocles, hangs the threat of interruption on account of the construction of the direct railway from Rome to Naples.

Work is in progress and it is expected that the building at No. 106 Forsythe street will shortly be ready for occupancy as the B'nai Berith headquarters on the East Side. Among other features, a branch of the Maimonides Library will be established.

The Hebrew Educational Society of Trenton, N. J., will remove its headquarters from Lavine's Hall, on Union street, to Broad and Factory streets. The new officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: P. Urken, president; Moses Miller, financial and corresponding secretary; H. Millner, recording secretary; H. Doesniss, treasurer; Joseph Specter, chairman of lectures; J. W. Robinson, assistant chairman of lectures; P. J. Dorenz and Nathan Specter, library committee; Nathan Goldstein, Robert Prasok and Isaac Buchner, trustees and house committee.

Those who take an interest in the intellectual development of the Palestinian Jews, will be pleased to hear that a concert was recently given at Jaffa by a musical society from Rishon Le Zion. Among the many guests present were the local government authorities, the consuls and other prominent people, and the various performances were received with applause. The programme consisted of a number of first-class musical pieces, comprising selections from "Carmen," "Robert le Diable," "Maritana," "Tannhauser," "Faust," "Wilhelm Tell," etc. Altogether, the concert seems to have been a thorough success.

The *Boston (Mass.) Post* says: "The Hebrews of the city have adopted a novel method of naming a street. The Congregation Shaarai Jeshurun of the North End has recently built a large synagogue on Carl Place, a blind alley that leads off Salem street. In buying the old property where the building was erected, the congregation also secured the right of changing the name of Carl Place. Several votes and many stormy debates failed in the selection of a name, and now the matter is being left to a vote of the Hebrew population, which with characteristic ingenuity, will reap a substantial harvest, for voting tickets are sold at ten cents each, and many are being purchased.

Among those Jews who particularly suffer in the anti-Semitic troubles in Austria and Germany is the large commercial class. "Don't buy of Jews," is perhaps the most favorite mode of agitation. As there has not been hitherto any practical means whereby a stop could be put to these too frequently ruinous attacks, a remedy may perhaps soon be found available in Austria. The Government there is bringing forward a new Press Law, containing a clause to the effect that whoever, and of obviously hostile motives, publishes and circulates a printed appeal directly or indirectly inciting to boycott of certain classes of industrialists, is to be punished by a fine of 50 to 2,000 crowns.

The Russian Jew in America

By HERMAN SLOBIN.

Can you conceive of millions of people in the twentieth century, in this age of freedom, intelligence and progress, obeying the word of a single mortal as divine? Is your imagination vivid enough to picture that man uttering the command, "Let there be ignorance? Can the free American mind conceive of the supreme ruler of a nation pronounce the fiat, "Darkness shall fall upon all classes not of Russian birth or faith"? Can you conceive of the religious injustice, persecution and tyranny, following upon this decree of an absolute monarch? If so, you behold Russia, the Russia of to-day; the Russia that instead of progress has the word regress distinctly stamped upon all its features.

Almost within the memory of the present generation Alexander II, Czar of Russia, issued a circular granting to all races the right of education and religious freedom, so long as this right did not interfere with the government. In 1888, however, it became an established law in Russia that 93 per cent. of the students in her high schools and 98 per cent. of the students in her universities must be of Russian birth and members of the Greek Church. Now 40 per cent. of the inhabitants of Russia are either of foreign birth or are of the Mohammedan, or Persian, or Roumanian, or Hebraic faith. By this law then, nearly two-fifths of a population of 128 millions of human beings are condemned to ignorance. Tyranny suppresses knowledge—government commands barbarism.

The prohibition of education is only one of the many evils that are heaped upon the non-Russians, especially upon the Jews. The long lurking hatred of the Jew has broken out with much of its ancient violence. The cry that the country is weighted with Jewish influence ranges from the dictum of the Czar to the refrains of nursery lullabies. "Down with the Jewish supremacy," cries the Czar; "the

Herman Slobin is a young Jewish student, residing at Worcester, Mass., and is a remarkable example of what one can do under adverse circumstances. When 14 years of age he came to this country from Russia and at once evinced a great desire for study, especially mathematics, and he has applied himself very diligently to his school work at every opportunity. He attended night school and grammar school and received diplomas from both places. After finishing the grammar, he entered the High School, and his work there would be considered rather above the ordinary, even if done by an American boy with every advantage of advancement. He is one of a family of 12 and besides doing his own work in school has directed the studies of a bunch of younger brothers and sisters. He also has a number of pupils among his people, those who have just come over and who are anxious to become familiar with the language which is to become their own in the future.

The report of his good work of the past few years in the High School here has become known elsewhere, and a few days ago a notice that a free scholarship had been conferred upon him by Brown University, at Providence, arrived. Slobin has decided not to accept the Brown scholarship, and will notify them to that effect at once. He is planning to enter Clark College in October. His reason for this is his desire to study mathematics. Having gone as high in this branch as the High School can take him, he wishes to go farther.

Devil and the Jew, they'll take you," is the refrain of the mother's song at her baby's cradle.

In 1887 a rumor was spread that the "Little Father," as the Czar is called, had decreed that all but those of the Russian belief be driven out from Russia proper. The following year the rumor was confirmed by an officer who proclaimed in the market place at St. Petersburg, "Any one not of the Russian religion found in Russia proper 24 hours after this announcement will be exiled and his goods confiscated. In addition this, the Jew who is found in this country after said time will be liable to severe corporal punishment." Oh! How the eager couriers spread the news from village to village! How hundreds of thousands were exiled or driven to perish on the way. What heart could endure the scene at Moscow, as the agents of police accompanied by Cossacks armed with knouts, drove the unfortunates together like a herd of cattle? A crowd of more than 3,000 persons—mothers with their babes on their arms, with the sick children staggering at their side—all received the treatment that would have been accorded to the vilest of criminals.

A terrible experience was in store for the 2,000 Jews who were ordered to leave Odessa, in January, 1888. The cold was so severe that month, that great fires had to be lighted at the corners of the streets, schools were closed, troops were forbidden to exercise, yet the decree against the Jews was nevertheless ordered to be carried into effect. Many had their hands and feet frozen. Many died of cold. A woman was found dead surrounded by her six half-frozen children. Even the Russians were seized with pity, and yet the government gave orders not to delay the expulsion one day.

By order of the Censor no Russian journal was allowed to publish a single line describing these events. But when the foreign press gave an account of the terrible facts, the indignation of the intelligent was intense, and the students cried in chorus, "Does oppression become legal, just and equitable, when practiced in the land of a Czar? Does persecution lose its character because it is directed against the down trodden?" The reply was a cannon shot by which many students were killed; the survivors were banished. Had there been a Daniel Webster to speak for the oppressed, his voice would have been heard far above the tumult proclaiming, "Woe to thee that spoiled and thou wast not spoiled, and dealest treacherously and they dealt not treacherously with thee." But such thoughts and sentiments exist only in a land where all men are free and equal.

The aforementioned plea of the students was the first time in the history of Russia that the absolute power of the Czar over the nation was questioned. The consequence was that from 1888, known as the "black year," up to the present time, spies have been appointed to watch rigorously every act of all classes. The merchant sits at his desk, and a pair of glaring eyes is spying upon him through a back window. The student is studying, or perhaps reading a private letter, a censor creeps up behind him and

stands on tiptoe to look over his shoulder. On every street one is accosted by a beadle with the words, "Show your passport!"

The Jew looks about him. He knows by sad experience that the Russian laws are not a phantasm of the brain. He is compelled to serve five years in the active army and thirteen years in the reserve; he is forbidden to buy or rent landed property. If he cannot pay his taxes, he is whipped to death. The Jewish farmer toils for an entire season, but is the fruit of his labor his own? No; one-fourth of his harvest must be surrendered to the town officer; above all, the Jew is forbidden to practice in peace the religion of his father. What can he do? Is there hope? Has the world a place for him when his own land vituperates, abuses and tortures him? He must either be crushed between the anvil of Orthodoxy and the hammer of Autocracy, or obey the stern command, "Move on." He again looks about him. He beholds written in the western horizon in letters of gold, "Here lies the land of justice and mercy." He must abandon the property that took him years to earn. His heart is shattered at the thought of leaving his friends behind him. But he braves all difficulties and hardships only to be able to go to the glorious country of America.

In the United States, rich and poor, black and white, Christian and Hebrew, are alike recognized. "Come all," it cries, "and let the best man win." The free institutions beckon the down-trodden to enter. "Liberty and equality," whispers the wind; "liberty and equality," exclaim the mountains, and the watchword is conveyed from city to city and State to State. "Hath not a Jew eyes; hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?" In Russia, no; for there he is considered but a beast, yea, lower than a beast; in America, yes. In America the down-trodden Hebrew can stand up say to all the world, "I, too, am a man."

Has the wandering Israelite a fatherland besides Jerusalem? Yes! the country where he has found a home, the country in which he has the liberty to practice his religion and in which he is allowed to enjoy all advantages and privileges in common with the citizens holding other creeds, this country the Hebrew is bound to acknowledge as his fatherland.

In God's good time a morning has dawned for the Jew. Here is liberty enlightening the world. America, peerless, unrivalled, has become the Jewish Canaan. Is not this, then, an incentive to good citizenship? Does not the feeling of equality cherish in the heart of the Jew a love for his

adopted country and a determination to do his share towards making America an Ideal Republic?

In the recent Spanish-American war over 5,000 Jews enlisted. One of the commanders says: "The young Hebrews did not require urging. Their love for America alone was enough and they flocked to the standard of Liberty, the sacred Stars and Stripes." President Roosevelt declares: "The courage displayed by the Jews in our recent war with Spain was marvelous. They seemed possessed of a hidden power."

At last the "man without a country" has found his home and native land. You, O Jews of Russia, whose hearts have been wrung by grief, and suffering, and oppression; you, who have been spurned by all the world; you, who have been scorned, exiled, tortured, can at last take your harp down from the willows and sing the songs of America. Here you have found not only toleration, but brotherly kindness; not only liberties, but Liberty!

From N. Y. Times

The Ten Tribes in Ireland.

The time is past when faith may be relied on implicitly to move a mountain, but there is grave danger that the faith of a band of Irish enthusiasts will remove the Hill of Tara, the ridges and mounds of which constitute perhaps the oldest architectural and archaeological remains of the British Isles. The particular faith here in operation is to the effect that the lost Ten Tribes of Israel were the original settlers of Ireland, and that the deposited the Ark of the Covenant beneath the Hill of Tara. Most people, even though they be indifferently well read, do not rightly know what the lost Ten Tribes of the House of Israel were, why they were lost, or who lost them. Of those who are in possession of this important information, some think that the tribes were lost in Africa and begot the negroes; some think that they were lost in America and begot the Indians. The Welsh have claimed to be their descendants. At least twelve reasons have been alleged to prove that the English are the true and only reliques of the lost Ten Tribes, one of these reasons being that the English have colonies and another that they are renowned—by whom the deponent sayeth not—for their "good works international beneficence, and Christian character." This last pit of ratiocination is clearly not of a nature to appeal to the Irish, and they have not been slow to find much more cogent reasons for claiming the lost Ten Tribes as their own progenitors. Are not the Tuatha de Danaans of Irish legend obviously the tribes of Dan? Coriolanus and Orion are not more demonstrably Cory O'Lanus and O'Ryan. Such argument, however, has little force with British archaeologists, who are grieved at the fate that threatens the Hill of Tara. "No one," says the *Globe* of London, "would mind admitting Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to the circle of his forbears if only thereby the destructive ardor of ruthless iconoclasts could be stayed. And, short of this, there must be some means at the disposal of Parliament by which they can interfere. In any case, if there is at present no such power, the fact constitutes yet another argument in favor of the passage of some such measures as those in force in Italy and the United States of America, by which antiquities are regarded as national possessions."

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A reception was tendered to Second Deputy Grand Master Adolph Finkenberg, of the Grand Lodge of the United States, by GAD Lodge No. 11, of which he is a member, in honor of his election to the office of Second Deputy Grand Master. The lodge room, despite the warm weather, was completely filled by the members of the lodge and visiting brethren.

Among the visitors were Grand Master M. S. Stern; I. H. Goldsmith, Grand Secretary; L. Frankenthaler, Grand Treasurer; William A. Gans, chairman of the Endowment Committee, and the following members of the Executive Committee of the Grand Lodge of the United States: Abraham Hafer, R. Rosenberger, Benjamin Blumenthal, Henry Jacobs, Emil Tausig, Deputy Grand Master of District Grand Lodge, No. 1; Isaac Baer, S. Levison and E. D. Klein, of the General Committee. All of the above named brethren addressed the lodge and congratulated Brother Finkenberg upon his election to his office. Vice President Gottlieb spoke, on behalf of the lodge, and Brother Finkenberg in eloquent terms expressed his thanks and appreciation of the kindly compliment paid to him. After the exercises closed a collation was served at Terrace Garden.

The summer night's festival of the district will take place on Aug. 27 at Sulzer's Harlem River Park.

Order B'nai B'rith.

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District No. 1.
 President J. B. Klein, of District No. 1, was as usual at the office of District No. 1 on Sunday morning last. Charles Hartman, first vice-president, was also on hand.

The new amendment to the endowment law is received with general satisfaction in the district.

Ex-President Charles I. Hoffman, of District Grand Lodge No. 3, is now a resident of the city of New York.

There is no abatement of busy times at the Malmonides Free Library. The circulation department, as well as the reading and reference room, are kept very busy. The library has now 83,000 volumes upon its shelves. A large acquisition has recently been made of books treating on Judaism. The last Bulletin, which is issued quarterly, and which is for general distribution, is double the usual size, and gives a list of juvenile works in the library. The library is the largest individual free circulating library in the city.

President J. B. Klein will begin an active propaganda during the coming fall, and it is expected that there will be a telling revival in Benai Berith circles.

The Home at Yonkers presents a beautiful appearance at this season of the year. If there is any member of the order who has not visited this handsome spot, a visit will amply repay him for his trip. There certainly is no more charming piece of country to be found anywhere. With its beautiful lawn, its ambitious farm, duck pond, squirrel houses; its horticulture, its arbors and shady nooks, not forgetting the rare trees which dot the surrounding verdure, the Home possesses surroundings which charm the eye. There are now ninety inmates in the Home, and five more have been admitted. President Ignatius Rice, who is spending part of the summer at the Lawrence House in Yonkers, visits the Home every evening, and is there every Sunday. Members of the Board of Governors are regular visitors. The inmates present a splendid picture of vigor and health. Mrs. Petersdorf, the matron of the Home, is a general favorite with the inmates, and tries diligently to please them. Mr. Petersdorf is the Superintendent, and is active in the discharge of his duties.

SANITARY LAWS OF ALL AGES.
 Moses the First Lawgiver—State Medicine, Past, Present and Future.

(From the New York Medical Record.)
 Thirty odd centuries ago, the great lawgiver Moses laid down sanitary rules, regulations and exercises which are followed at the present day by all civilized and semi-civilized nations.

Some 3,300 years before the Christian era, the code contained in the Mosaic Exodus laid down restrictions on every possible act that mankind may perform to impair or impede existence. Such as they are, it is hardly possible to improve upon them at this enlightened day. Moses instructed his people that those sanitary commands were inspired by a Supreme Being; that the only health officer in existence was the Almighty, who could watch over their trespasses against the law. No matter where they might be, or what they might do, the Supreme Overseer would bring them to justice for the violation of the code of health.

It was handed down to the Israelites in an oral way for about one thousand years, when it became corrupt and neglected, like other laws of long standing when there is no one to enforce them.

About six centuries before the Christian era, the great Sanhedrim was formed; it consisted of seventy-two men, who compiled the oral law to a written law, adding to it, besides the moral, every possible sanitary regulation that may benefit human health and life. This tribunal enacted laws to improve every possible means of securing healthy food, clothing and shelter, and established minor judiciary courts in every possible community, and gave these courts the right to bring before themselves any one who violated the sanitary measures. The laws of the Sanhedrim were enforced and well kept for hundreds of years, during the time that Judea could establish and enforce its own laws, but when it fell under the sovereignty of the Romans, they were unable to enforce the laws with Roman influence; consequently, they were kept only by the pious Jews.

The infidels could not be compelled to keep the commands under the Roman law. Hence the pious Jews of the sixth century appealed to the Roman Emperor Justinian, under whose reign a code was compiled by sixteen eminent jurists, establishing laws for all Roman States, and quoting decisions mostly from the Jewish Talmud, including many moral and sanitary measures, which is now termed the Justinian Law. Besides adopting many of the Talmudic laws,

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which did not differ from the Mosaic, they added many practical and sanitary regulations. It is to the Justinian Law that our present civilization is indebted for the abolishment of polygamy. It is to the laws of Justinian that we are indebted for the prohibition of the marriage consanguinity. The combination of the Mosaic, Talmudic and Justinian laws forms a fair code for the preservation of human life. The Bible itself is one of the very best textbooks on hygiene that has ever been written. He who strictly follows its teachings will be a perfect sanitarian. "We must learn," says a distinguished writer, "to regard physical as well as moral sins as greatly displeasing in the sight of God."

Jewish hygiene and diet are well known for their regulation to healthy food, for the Jews are restricted to certain fish of the waters and certain beasts of the field. It is from the Mosaic Law that we have learned to legislate against unwholesome food, especially of animal food. Every one of us knows with what care the Jews kill their cattle and their fowl, and with what care the autopsies are made on the animals before they are declared fit for use.

The sanitary laws of Moses provided for the segregation of lepers and the fumigation and destruction of infected clothing. These had great influence on Christian nations when contagion was recognized in epidemics, and probably most of them were, from the standpoint of to-day, either directly or indirectly infectious, and a grand advance in preservative methods became possible. All European nations enforced laws for limiting the spread of leprosy, and these, which have been handed down from ancient times, had merely to be modified in their application in order to exercise a controlling influence on the spread of fulminant febrile diseases.

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CITY NEWS.

Mt. Zion Congregation.

113th St., near Madison Ave.

During the time that the building is being repaired, and the completion of the work is not figured on until about the middle of September, services are being held regularly every Friday evening and Saturday morning at 1666 Madison avenue, in a hall called Madison Hall.

Congregation Beth Mirlam, Long Branch, N. J.

Rev. Leon Harrison, of St. Louis, last Saturday lectured to the congregation. The attendance overflowed the building, and made a most gratifying impression both to the members and to various Gentiles present. The attendances have this year been uniformly very large, and the usefulness of a house of worship at a summer resort such as the Branch, is daily manifesting itself. Dr. Harrison is succeeded in the pulpit this week by the Rev. J. Leonard Levy, of Pittsburg, who will, in turn, be followed by other prominent Rabbis.

Dr. Asher Abroad.

The London Jewish World says: "The Rev. Joseph M. Asher, M. A., who went from this city to the Madison Avenue Synagogue, New York, has been staying in Manchester during the last few days on a visit to his mother. In the course of a short conversation with the writer, Dr. Asher expressed himself hopeful of the future of American Jewry, particularly his own congregation, whilst smilingly declining to be interviewed."

Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.

The children of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society have for the last three weeks been attending vacation school at P. S. 46, where the girls are taught such useful handicraft as drawing, painting, sewing, knitting, crocheting, millinery, cooking and basketry, while the boys are instructed in bench work, painting, basketry, drawing, veneration iron work, fret sawing and what is dearest to the boy's heart—whittling. Without an exception, they have shown remarkable aptitude for the work and even at the early stage of the course, many a creditable piece of work has been finished and submitted for the exhibition, which is proposed to be held at the institution at the end of the vacation and school season.

To counter-balance the effect of the summer school work, the Board of Directors have provided the children with an abundance of rubber balls, foot balls, skipping ropes, checkers, dominoes and other games and means of recreation. A number of large lawn swings have also been set up throughout the play grounds of the institution, and all in all, the children find things too interesting to complain of lack of strenuous life.

Alliance Israelite Universelle.

A mass meeting for the purpose of discussing Jewish disabilities abroad, was called for by a committee of Newark, N. J., Jews; The meeting was held Sunday last, at the Anshe Russia Synagogue, and was largely attended. Mr. Ben Zion Nathanson presided, and in opening the meeting gave an account of the A. I. U. activities.

Rabbi Alperstein of New York, the first speaker, in his discourse treated on the rabbinic dictum "No Messiah for Israel, but for All Humanity."

Rabbi Brodsky followed, and said in part: If any one wants to form an idea of what the Alliance is doing abroad for our brethren, let him observe the philanthropic work of the B'nai B'rith Order in this country. The Rabbi compared Israel, as being forever the drowning infant Moses: the Alliance, he said, like Pharaoh's daughter saves Israel from drowning; therefore let us Jews uphold the hands of the Alliance, through co-operation.

Rev. Mordecai Rodin spoke very learnedly on Jewish persecution. Dr. Alexander spoke next in a spirited manner, and pointed exultantly at Mr. Lewis B. Michaelson, who while only a youth, succeeded in getting together such an enthusiastic meeting, with so many eloquent speakers. This, the doctor continued, is a sign of prophetic fulfillment, and new hope for Judaism.

Mr. L. B. Michaelson was called upon next, and spoke so enthusiastically that he gained applause, to which the chair-gogue. Several other speakers followed. In conclusion Mr. N. Marcus, a pupil of the Alliance Jerusalem School for three

and a half years, spoke gratefully of M. Nissim Behar and the A. I. U. Mr. N. Marcus said that Hebrew, as well as secular culture, was taught proficiently at the Alliance Jerusalem School. He also pointed to the evils of fanaticism that exist among some Jews in Jerusalem, who oppose the Alliance system. The meeting closed with a mincha service.

Simon Sterge Fountain.

A small but ornate fountain for animals was unveiled last Friday at the intersection of Maiden lane and Liberty street. The fountain was erected by John Milton Gitterman in memory of his father-in-law, the late Simon Sterne, who had planned to put up such a fountain just before he died. It was presented by Mr. Gitterman after the unveiling to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the exercises being held partly in a vacant store at 2 Liberty street and partly in the open air.

In the absence of President Haines of the society, who is in Boston, Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright of Westchester, presided and accepted the fountain. The addresses were of a memorial character, and were made by Richard Watson Gilder, John Alexander Beall, John P. Faure and Jacob H. Schiff.

Mr. Gitterman referred to Mr. Sterne's love of animals as inspiring the gift. He once refused to give up two carriage horses who had been accustomed to have adjoining stalls because he feared their new owner would separate them. Finally he found a friend who agreed to take them on Mr. Sterne's conditions—that they should never be separated, never be sold and never be without a home until they died.

The fountain has on it the inscription: "In memory of Simon Sterne, a good citizen, 1902." On the spot where it stands there has been some sort of a drinking place ever since the maids and the cows of Colonial times gave to the paths its name of Maiden lane. To make room for the fountain an old trough was torn down that had been there forty years.

"The Judgment of Solomon" to Be Produced.

Dore Davidson is negotiating for a New York production of his biblical drama, entitled "The Judgment of King Solomon," which is based upon facts in the Old Testament dealing with the story of two mothers and Solomon's verdict. The subject lends itself to a powerful dramatic story of intense sympathy. The paternal instincts are deeply touched and responded to. Mother-love is the grand theme. It will be a most elaborate production, in introducing some novel, mechanical features, ballet, etc.

Duss' manager, R. E. Johnston, was forced to go to the expense of printing an entire new set of programmes because Miss Alta Yolo, the singer, refused to appear billed as a soprano. "I'm a contralto," said Miss Yolo; "why should you bill me as a soprano? Your audiences, told that I was a soprano, would laugh at me singing contralto." Johnston laid the blame on the printer's shoulders, and thus tried to dodge the new issue of programmes, but the Yolo was firm, and as life is short and the weather hot, the little spat was ended by a hurried re-order to the programme man.

Proctor's Fifth Ave. Theatre.

Jessie Mae Hall will lead the Proctor Stock company in a special production of her own play, "The Princess of Patches." Paul McAllister, Daniel Jarrett, Frank Currier, Albert Roberts, Fred Monroe, Ivah M. Wills, Ella Sothorn, Ceycelle Mayer and Florence Gerald will be principals in the supporting company.

At the Trianon at Arverne.

Life is enjoyable at the Trianon at Arverne these days. With raffles and donkey parties and fishing excursions and pinochle, the guests find the time passes pleasantly. The house is full and applications for accommodations are received daily. The cuisine, under the personal supervision of Mr. Rice, is subject of very favorable comment among the guests, and has been the means of filling the house. Morris A. Wagner is one of the leading spirits at the Trianon, and the fun seems to centre around him. We have been requested to make mention of the fact that he has taken a bath.

ENGAGEMENTS.

COHEN-KROLL.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Kroll announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma, to Mr. Arthur Cohen, Philadelphia. Notice of reception later.

EHRlich — MANDELBAUM. — The engagement is announced of Miss Fannie Mandelbaum to Henry Ehrlich, both of this city.

FEINGOLD — ABRAHAMS.—Mr. and Mrs. Abrahams announce the engagement of their daughter, Lizzie, to Mr. Benjamin Feingold.

FRANKEL—RUBIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris N. Rubin, of 287 East Fourth street, New York city, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecilia, to Dr. Julius Frankel, of 191 Second street, New York city.

GERSON — SAMUELS. — Miss Sadie Gerson to Mr. David J. Samuels, Sunday, July 27, 1902, 615 East Sixth street.

GOLDFARB—GUILD.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Guild announce the engagement of their daughter, Celia, to Philip Goldfarb.

KRYN—BERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus E. Berry, of No. 120 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jeannette, to Mr. Henry Kryn, of Brooklyn.

STRAUSS—OBERSON.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Oberson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nora, to Mr. Max Strauss, of New York.

WEINSTOCK—LEWIS.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Lewis, of 716 East 142d street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie, to Rev. Isidore H. Weinstock, cantor, Plum Street Temple, of Cincinnati, Ohio. No cards. Notice of reception hereafter.

WEISS — QUITTMAN. — Mrs. Rosa Weiss announces the engagement of her daughter, Yolanta, to Samuel J. Quittman, of New York.

WENK—FOSTER.—Mr. Max Wenk, of Brooklyn, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Rose Wenk, to Mr. Sol Foster. Reception Sunday, August 3, 1902, at the residence of Mr. B. Abrams, No. 535 East 87th street, New York.

Under the management of F. L. Morhard, the Albany Dental Association has rapidly advanced to the fore, and to-day, is recognized as one of the leading dental establishments of the metropolis. New and up-to-date methods are in vogue here, and all work is absolutely painless, and the many years that they have been established in the one locality is a sufficient guarantee as to their reliability. The location, No. 291 Third avenue, near Twenty-third street, is central and easy of access by all lines. 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.

The United Social Club.

The United Social Club has recently been organized by a number of Jewish young men residing in the Harlem section. Its objects are the promotion of sociability, etc., the funds to be utilized for mutual benefit purposes. All young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible for membership, application for which should be made to the secretary, Mr. Louis Newman, No. 307 West Forty-second street. The following are the officers:

Ralph Nathan, president; Abe Geizler, vice-president; Abe Levy, treasurer; Louis Newman, secretary.

Summerings.

man objected, as unbecoming in a Synagogue. Some of the guests at Bath Beach include Mrs. M. Levene, Mr. and Mrs. Sol Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldman and family, Mrs. D. Sollinger, Miss Hattie Simon, Mrs. Schiff and Mr. and Mrs. Simon.

Mrs. J. Becker and family are stopping for the balance of the summer at Balsam Mountain House, Oliver, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Mrs. J. Lewis Ettlinger, of Ninth street, is spending her vacation at Holly Beach, N. J., with her aunt, Miss Hannah Bright.

Sanitarium for Hebrew Children of the City of New York.

The Sanitarium for Hebrew Children begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations:

- Mr. Isidor Straus.....\$100.00
- Patrons of the Forest Park Hotel, Forest Park, Pa..... 50.00
- Mrs. Adolph Mack..... 25.00
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- Herold M. Cane..... 10.00
- Mr. E. J. Lemon..... 10.00
- Mr. I. Modry..... 10.00
- Mrs. Sarah Kuhn and Two Friends, In Memory of Solomon Hyman, July 30th..... 5.00
- Mr. H. Kaufmann..... 5.00
- Mr. Jacob Waldheimer..... 5.00
- Mr. H. B. Strauss..... 5.00
- The Seckers..... 5.00
- Mr. Michael Bernstein..... 5.00
- Mr. Edmund Fixman..... 5.00
- Mrs. N. Kaufman..... 2.00
- Harlem Lodge, No. 39, I. O. E. S. I. July 29th, 1902. 2.00

Appeal to the Roumanian Jews.

As you are all acquainted with the fact that Mr. Bernhard Lazare, one of the greatest and staunchest advocates of human rights, lately visited Roumania to investigate and study the conditions under which the Jews live there, and to convince himself of the persecution and oppression as reported in the different newspapers.

During his stay there he found conditions even worse than represented by them. On his return to Paris he sent a letter to the French Gazette L'Aurore, to be published, protesting against the king and the antisemitic government and exposing the oppressions to the civilized world; but instead of thanking him for trying to alleviate their miserable condition, the corrupt leaders of our poor unfortunate brethren show their disapprobation for having the truth exposed to the world, by flattering the king and the government in some of their antisemitic newspapers.

In pursuance of which we, the undersigned, have resolved to call a mass meeting to express our sentiments protesting against those corrupt leaders, and to tender our sympathy, thanks and gratitude to that noble and distinguished advocate who has espoused our cause, the cause of our poor unfortunate brethren.

The place and date of this meeting will be announced in the same paper.

Initiative Committee:

- BERNARD RABINOVITZ,
- JACOB ZAHARY,
- MORITZ ROSENBERG.

A Romance of the Rail.

A bright and amusing little story told in a way that will interest every one who believes the course of true love can sometimes run, smooth; handsomely illustrated and beautifully bound. The booklet will be sent free to any one who will mail two cents in stamps to cover the cost of postage. Address: T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

Terrace Garden.

Edmond Audran's melodious "Mascot" is the attraction for the music-loving patrons of Terrace Garden this week and if this delightful opera does not prove to be the banner effort of Managers Sueskind and Rehfeldt's clever singers since the opening of the season it will not be for want of careful preparation, scenic mounting, costuming or anything that stage artifice could employ. And Director Montegriffo says that with all this the artists will more than do justice to themselves. The Terrace Garden Opera Company has so far acquitted itself very creditably, a fact fully demonstrated by the immense patronage bestowed upon it nightly by the summer evening pleasure-seekers who have remained in town and cooled off among the foliage-laden environments of the Fifty-eighth street resort.

Proctor's 23d Street Theatre.

Big bills of ideal summer vaudeville are maintained at the 23d Street, the topping features for next week being Alice J. Shaw and her twin daughters, John Tunne and company, Hoyt and Neff, and Morris and Bowen.

Subscribe for the Hebrew Standard.

MARRIED.

Manne-Cohen.

Miss Sadie Manne and Mr. Morris Cohen, Wednesday evening, July 23, at Madison Hall. Rabbi Samuel Greenfield, of Mt. Zion Congregation, officiated.

Suchman-Cohn.

Edward Suchman and Rachel Cohn, of Altoona, Pa., at the home of Rabbi Samuel Greenfield, who officiated, Thursday, July 24.

Levy-Hyman.

Miss Rose Levy and Mr. Adolph Hyman, both of New York, at Victoria Hall, Lexington avenue, Thursday, July 24. Rabbi Samuel Greenfield officiated.

Cohen-Well.

Miss Sadie Cohen was married, to Mr. Leo Well, recently, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, No. 200 West 111th street. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiated at the ceremony. Mrs. C. Levy, sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor, and Miss Isabel Froehlich, cousin of the bride, was flower girl. Mr. Henry Weil was his brother's best man. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served to the guests, who were the immediate members of the families. Mr. and Mrs. Leo Well will spend the summer on Long Island.

OBITUARY.

Simon Shafer.

Simon Shafer, who died on Saturday at Cold Spring Harbor, was a member of the firm of Shafer, Brothers of 35 Wall Street. He was born in New York City in 1842, and he began business in Wall Street with his brother, Samuel M. Shafer, in 1860. In 1869 he became a member of the Stock Exchange. He was major of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, a director of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and he had been for thirty years vice-president of Purim Association. During the war he was connected with the old Gold Exchange Bank.

Mr. Shafer's distributions to charities were extensive, although not displayed. He left a widow, a daughter of H. M. Cohen of this city, and two children. His daughter is the wife of Benjamin Stern, of Stern Brothers, in 23d street. The funeral was held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning from his late residence at 39 West 5th street.

DIED.—Mrs. Rachel Light, at age of 53, a funeral from the residence of her son, 62 West 115th st., Friday, July 25. Rabbi Samuel Greenfield delivered the sermon and Cantor W. Brown read the services.

At Cypress Hills, last Sunday, on the grounds of the Novar Zedek Society, there was dedicated a monument erected to the memory of Bertha Green, who died last year at the age of 52. Rabbi Samuel Greenfield conducted the services.

On Sunday, July 27, at Maimonides Cemetery, Rabbi Samuel Greenfield, of Mt. Zion Congregation, delivered an address on the occasion of the dedication of the monument in memory of Charles Wolf.

Proctor's 125th St. Theatre.

Wallace Erskine will play the leading role in "David Garrick" at the 125th Street, supported by a favorite cast made up from the Proctor Stock company. Last week's success of the play at the Fifth Avenue gives assurance of a great hit in Harlem. "The Wild Rose" will be the curtain raiser and there will be the usual amount of entertaining vaudeville between acts.

The Kaltenborn Concerts.

The "Kaltenborn" concerts continue to attract large and cultured audiences. The "Strauss" nights have been particularly successful. On Wednesday next, the "Stromberg" night will be repeated and Miss Zelma Rawlston, a Casino favorite, and Mr. Franklyn Wallace, will sing some of the famous "Stromberg" songs. Miss Kitty Rampono will be the soloist on Sunday night. On Wednesday, the 13th of August, the "Gilbert and Sullivan" operas will be heard, and during the balance of the summer, the various regiments of the National Guard, will have evenings devoted to them.

Subscribe for the Hebrew Standard.

Jewish Chautauqua.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 21.—The course in "Applied Philanthropy" in the Jewish Chautauqua Summer Assembly was opened with a paper on "The Uses and Limitations of Material Relief," by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, manager of the United Hebrew Charities of New York City. The Temple Beth Israel was well filled and great interest was evinced in the addresses and discussion. Dr. Frankel said:

"There is one essential difference between material relief and non-material relief, if I may so term it, and one that affects primarily the relation that is to be established between the recipient and the giver. In our work with needy families the primal move is the establishment of a relationship that shall be reciprocal and that shall rest upon a basis of perfect equality. In order to accomplish any definite results in the direction of character building the visitor and the family must meet on a common level of interdependence and mutual respect. The visitor must have not only the ability to give, but the power to receive. The recipient must have the consciousness, if his self-respect is to be preserved, that he is giving as well as taking; that the visitor is being benefited equally with him. And here-in lies the essential difficulty in giving material relief.

"When we give food, or money, or clothing, or any other of the forms of material relief we give that which is ours by accident, and which is not inherent in ourselves. Similarly, the applicant receives that which, temporarily at least, and frequently permanently, he is unable to return. The conditions of equality upon which our relationship to the family were founded are at once destroyed. A new relationship has been formed. Our applicant has assumed an obligation for which he may not be able to make recompense. He has become for the time being our debtor. He owes something with a definite intrinsic value beyond his power to pay. Had the gift of the visitor been an act of kindness, a pleasant word or even deed entailing sacrifice, the recipient could have repaid doubly and trebly."

This was followed by an address on "Value of Organization in Relief Work" by Rabbi Solomon C. Lowenstein, superintendent of the United Jewish Charities, Cincinnati, Ohio. He described the method of charity work among Jewish societies in the former generation, which continue even up to the present day, and the methods of organization which are prevalent among progressive charity societies of the present day.

Max Herzberg, president of the United Hebrew Charities of Philadelphia, said: "I am a great believer in friendly visiting, but I think that, though they are friends in a way and equals in a sense, after all they are not equals. They do not visit one another upon the same terms as one lady visits another. They go there to perform charity, and the family know this. I do not think there is harm done in the friendly visitor distributing funds."

Mrs. S. Pisko, of the Hebrew Relief Society of Denver, Colo., said:

"It is my earnest conviction, a conviction gained through experience, that the friendly visitor cannot accomplish what seems to me, that she should accomplish if she gives material relief. It brings at once to the visitor and the visited the fact that they are patron and patronizer, and you know very well it is utterly impossible to have the spirit of real, true friendship where that exists. The friendly visitor must be one of the most tactful people and one of the most kindly, and, while she need not be a professional worker, she must be under the guidance of a professional who can direct her."

The discussion was participated in by Rev. Dr. K. Kohler of New York, David W. Amram of Philadelphia, Gershon B. Levi of Philadelphia, Miss Rothschild of New York, Israel Cowen of Chicago, Miss Minnie F. Low of Chicago and Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago. It was concluded by Dr. Hirsch, who said:

"I am glad the note has been sounded that we need experts. The time has passed when misfit rabbis and broken down teachers of Hebrew can be placed in executive positions on work in charity organizations. Friendly visitors must be trained or they will do harm. They must have their emotions, but they must be harnessed; they must be taught by the expert how to accomplish the most with the means at their disposal."

July 22.—An address by Homer Folks,

Commissioner of Charities for New York, was the principal feature of the morning session of the Jewish Chautauqua to-day. It was a continuation of the course in applied philanthropy, which is occupying the entire time of the Chautauqua Assembly this week, and the theme was "Dependent and Destitute Children. The attendance at this session was larger than heretofore, and the discussion which followed Mr. Folks' address, was led by Dr. Hirsch of Chicago, brought out an interesting array of facts and figures. Mr. Folks said:

"Jewish people have practically asked that the care of Jewish children be left to them, as along other lines. Without entering into the wisdom of that, it is incumbent for you to realize that you are asking other people to be non-charitable to Jewish dependents that may apply to them for aid. The sole condition in your being warranted to do that is that you must be able to provide for those Jewish people along the lines that have been found among non-Jewish agencies; otherwise, how can you feel satisfied to provide, less for Jewish dependents than non-Jewish agents are willing to do? I know that question need only be stated to be answered, and that among the people with whom family life has always been a peculiar sanctity, been practically a part of religion, the opportunity for providing family life for destitute children need only be mentioned to be realized in all its force and its meanings."

The Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago followed in advocacy of the boarding-out system for Jewish children. He quoted the work of his father, Dr. Samuel Hirsch, in organizing the Orphans' Guardian Society of Philadelphia, and as an illustration of the ability to board out children, particularly with their mothers; thus retaining the self-respect of these mothers. He did not oppose orphan asylums in themselves, but urged that where the matter of taking care of destitute children came up the question of keeping them either with their mothers or with other families should be given due attention, and the question of sending them to institutions should be carefully considered.

The discussion was also participated in by Mr. Mann, of New York; Mrs. S. Pisko, of Denver, Col.; the Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Mr. Sultzberger, of New York; the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of New York; Leo Loeb, of Philadelphia, and Miss Richman, of New York.

In the evening Dr. Emil G. Hirsch delivered a lecture at the Hotel Rudolph. The subject was "Gorky, the Russian Poet of Tramp Life."

July 23.—Miss Minnie F. Low, of Chicago, discussed "Juvenile Delinquents and the Juvenile Court" before the Jewish Chautauqua Society this morning. She said:

"Formerly we entertained a somewhat limited idea of what constituted a dependent child. Such a child to us meant one that was destitute, homeless or abandoned—in other words, a child that did not have enough to drink, eat or wear, or that, perchance, was without proper shelter. To-day we have a much broader inference of dependency. A dependent child is not only one that is destitute, homeless or abandoned, but one, as well, that has not fit parental care or guardianship; that begs or receives alms; that lives with immoral persons, or in questionable places (no matter how innocent the child itself may be); or any child whose home by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity makes it an unfit abode for a child; or any child under a certain age that peddles, sells any article, sings or plays musical instruments upon the streets or gives public entertainments.

"If a child whose parents are in comfortable circumstances commits what may be construed as a felony in an adult; that is, if he goes into a neighbor's house and appropriates a well-filled purse or a precious jewel, the parents usually can and do settle the difficulty among themselves. But if a poor man's child commits the same offense his parents cannot come to his rescue and he is naturally handed over to the police department. Then is the time that the work of the probation officer counts, for she practically has the fate of the delinquent child in her hands.

"How earnestly and seriously must she think before she becomes instrumental in directing his life into certain channels, even temporarily! She represents the State in her interest for

(Continued on page 10.)

Borough of Brooklyn.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The children are enjoying their vacation. As much as the weather permits they are out in the open air on the spacious grounds of the asylum. The lawn and grounds are in fine condition, and are among the sights of the neighborhood. They are admired by all who see them. The Literary Society is doing nicely. Their semi-annual general meeting will be held next month. David Farber is president and Paul N. Lazarus vice-president.

The health of the children is excellent.

On Long Island.

The Long Island Railroad Company, the artery of travel for the summer tourists, who flock to every section of Long Island, which is dotted with ideal resorts within easy reach of New York, has made every preparation for the comfort and convenience of its patrons, for the current season, improving its service in every direction. New equipment consisting of vestibule cars, high-speed locomotives, etc., have been added to the rolling stock, and on all its varied branches the Long Island Railroad provides the best that modern science affords; and in its management and train service compares favorably with any of the great trunk lines of America.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Recent arrivals at the Hotel Kogman are the following from New York: Mr. and Mrs. Philip Cowen, Mr. H. S. Ledeser, Mr. M. A. Dentz, Mr. Martin Sauter and J. Bieher.

The following are registered from Philadelphia: Mr. and Mrs. Simon Nedman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hubschman, Mr. and Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Wensk, Mr. Louis Schenger, Mr. G. Lipschuetz and wife, Mr. J. W. Casey, Mr. Moses Gottlieb, Mrs. Meyer Gutman, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Marks, Mr. Milton Herzberg, Mr. R. Rosenfield and family, and Mr. W. W. Rythner.

The Rev. A. H. Nieto, of this city, has compiled and published a Jewish almanac for 100 years from the ensuing new year descended in a direct line from the illustrious Hahamim, David, Isaac and Phineas Nieto all eminent compilers of almanacs, the Rev. A. H. Nieto naturally felt it incumbent upon him to perpetuate the excellent and useful work, so eminently carried on by his devout ancestors.

The result now lies before us in an almanac the most complete published—well equipped in every particular, in quality of paper, printing and binding.

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הגידו בנים והשפיעו ושמא נכח
Declare Ye among the Nations,
Publish and set up a Standard.

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

NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1902.

Sabbath Portion of the Law:

מטות

Rest and vacations are great up-
builders of physical and mental pow-
ers.

On Monday next will be the first
day of the month of Ab, and the Fast
of Ab falls on Tuesday, August 12th.

Burglaries and murder mysteries
argue but ill for the vigilance of the
argus-eyed "limbs of the law" under
the Reform administration.

Brooklynites would hardly be happy
unless they had one of their thrilling
elevated road disaster to break the
monotony of their quiet borough life.

Everything is being syndicated and
incorporated. Some of our respected
old contemporaries would gain a new
lease on life if they allowed themselves
to be thus treated for their lethargic
condition.

Kohler at Atlantic City seems to
have established a reputation as critic
and disputant. It is the part of wis-
dom, if not that of learning, to be tol-
erant of the opinion of others. Let
him, therefore, come back to New
York a wiser, if sadder, man.

The usual summer romances may
not be the order of the day, because in
the mountains even shady nooks are
not protected against the rain, and
the sea air may be rather too windy
and cool for even the most ardent of
wooters.

We hear no report of any angry or
disgruntled millionaire Jew who is
going to build a fine new hotel, be-
cause he was excluded from one in
some particular locality. This may be
because no one was foolish enough to
apply where he was not wanted.

The Jew certainly adapts himself
most readily to the conditions and en-
vironment into which he is thrust by
force of circumstances or of his own
volition. In summer or winter he is
the fleeting bird that hies itself to
congenial climes.

Rabbi Weiss of Pueblo, Colo., may
not achieve fame as a preacher of ser-
mons, or deliverer of lectures. He
can, however, write very fair verse on
a mildly sentimental subject and in a
very acceptable manner treat his
moral thoughts to poetical garb.

The Word of Honor.

ככל היצא מפיו יעשה

"If a man make a vow unto the
Lord, or if he swear an oath to
bind his soul with an obligation,
he shall not profane his word: ac-
cording to all that proceedeth out
of his mouth he shall do."

Numbers xxx, 3.

The word of honor is the highest
mark of virtue in man or woman.
Any person with whom we may have
dealings, whether in the transaction
of business or communal association,
and we know that we can trust him
or her, that we can depend upon the
word that he or she has given, is a
valuable member of human society, a
credit to the human race. While just
reverse is the case with such who
lightly esteem their word, who readily
promise mountains when not even a
mole-hill would be forthcoming, who
give their word for anything and
everything as mere phraseology, for
they never realize the expectations
they create. In our day, we living
as we do in an advanced state of cul-
ture and high civilization, when the
moral virtues of humanity have
reached the summit of beauty, we ex-
pect every man and woman to redeem
their word of honor without the neces-
sity of written codes, or laws laid
down for guidance. If not, they stand
with a mark of dishonor before good
men and good women.

Moses undoubtedly wanted to bring
about just such a state of affairs in
human society, and therefore inserted
a chapter in Scriptures that deals with
vows and promises. But here it seems
that the vow and the promise only
concerns God, what vow one should
make to Him, or what he swore that
he would do or give to the Lord.
"According to all that proceedeth out
of his mouth he shall do," was the in-
junction. No punishment was to fol-
low in case of neglecting this com-
mand, the violators had to make it
right with God.

People at that time had but an
immature conception of their obliga-
tions to God and man. They could
hardly understand that God needed
not their vows and promises. It was
therefore laid down as a rule to better
serve the purposes of mankind.

Whatever good is done to man, is
pleasing to God; whatever wrong is
done to man, is offensive to God.
Then, again, anything performed for
God's sake that is unserviceable to
man is not religion. Any function,
any service we give God and which is
incumbent upon us, if we can analyze
it we find that it is serviceable to man.
When, then, any vow was made to do
this or that, to give something unto
God or serve Him in any way, it must
have been a service, a benefit to man,
and was obligatory. Not that man
would have enforced it, or punished
the violator thereof, but it was a word
of honor, and for a man or woman of
moral virtue it was enough to spur on
to observance and to avoid the dis-
honor of violation.

Our Rabbis of old were ever coun-
selling אמור מעט ועשה הרבה say or
promise little and do more, rather
than promise much and do little or
nothing. Not seldom do we see men
and women that make promises on
the slightest pretense, and when the
time comes to redeem them have
changed their minds or invented ex-
cuses for not redeeming them.

ככל היצא מפיו יעשה

"According to all that proceedeth out
his mouth shall he do." Rather shall

we be losers than that our word should
prove valueless.

Especially are promises broken when
they are made with reference to chari-
ties or religious affairs. When some
promise to do this or that under the
influence of a moment calls for fulfill-
ment, and when the persons affected
afterwards demand the execution of
the vow, a different spirit is found to
have taken hold of the heart and the
promise becomes but a mockery, as if
a word spoken in that way were but
child's play. The word of honor—
that is, every word that is given to do
or to give anybody anything legiti-
mately—should be guarded as sacredly
as any virtue that is holy in man or
woman. Let us be careful before we
promise that nothing but what we can
fulfill shall be promised, that when
made (scripturally vowed) according
to all that proceedeth out of our
mouth we shall do.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph.

וי

The death of Rabbi Jacob Joseph,
which occurred last Monday night,
removes a prominent character in
American orthodox Judaism. He had
already achieved, as a young man, a
prominent and enviable reputation as
an erudite Talmudist, receiving his
Rabbinical testimonials at a very early
age. He stood head and shoulders
with the learned Talmudists of Wilna,
the recognized centre of Jewish learn-
ing in Russia, and the versatility of
his acquirements as a Talmudic jurist
attracted universal attention.

Fourteen years ago he was called
here to act as Chief Rabbi of some
eighteen congregations designated as
"The Agudath Hakkaheloth," at
the same time acting particularly as
the Rabbi of the Congregation Beth
Hamedrash Hagadol, with the purpose
of establishing under his supervision,
a Board of Shoctim, to mitigate the
evil complained of with reference to
the Shoctim who were acting with-
out proper ecclesiastical authority and
were lax in the observance of the rules
of the Shechitah, as also to remove
the opprobrium caused by the iniqui-
tous gelt proceedings.

After he had been here a short time
he encountered considerable opposi-
tion from the small calibre Rabbis,
who rebelled against his authority,
and for years he was the centre of a
storm of denunciations and maledic-
tions heaped upon his head by them.
The congregations were lax in their
financial support, and the latter years
of his life were embittered by undigni-
fied squabbles and clouded with finan-
cial embarrassments.

Although the East Side recognized
him as their spiritual head, he did not
lie upon a bed of roses by any means,
and for the past few years, was sub-
ject to much physical suffering, which
he endured with pious resignation
and fortitude.

He was, perhaps, one of the best
Talmudic authorities in America. His
ecclesiastical decisions were every-
where received with respect, and he
was looked upon as an authority in
all matters appertaining to Talmudic
jurisprudence.

Needless to say he died a poor man.
His death created quite an excitement
on the East Side, and the streets in his
neighborhood were swarmed by thou-
sands. The obsequies took place on
Wednesday, and was the largest Jew-
ish funeral witnessed in New York

City for some time, the number in
attendance being estimated at 50,000.
The occasion was marred by a riot
brought on by missiles being hurled
against the crowd and the action of
the police in clubbing inoffensive
women and children was simply dis-
graceful.

The remains were interred in the
burial-grounds of the Congregation
Beth Hamedrash Hagadol, Washing-
ton Cemetery, where the religious ser-
vices were held and an eulogy pro-
nounced by Rev. Dr. Klein and other
Rabbis.

A great man in Israel has departed,
a casket of learning has been deposited
in the grave, and thousands of his
congregants sincerely mourn his loss.

ה'ת"פ

The Sessions at Atlantic City.

Many important topics have been
touched upon at the Chautauqua.
Every field of Jewish activity has
been broached and to a degree dis-
cussed, without doubt to the instruc-
tion of many of those who attended.
The baby enterprise of a few years
ago has come to assume certain large
and well-developed proportions. It is
drawing many an influential and well-
known character to its gatherings,
select minds in every branch of study.
Larger numbers of temporary guests
are collecting about the leaders to hear
and see whatever the convocation of
men and women can bring out in the
nature of talks and controversies.

Now that it has progressed thus far
it may be congratulated. It has not
yet, however, arrived at that point of
growth where a systematic and popu-
larly academic tone pervades its ses-
sions. It is still a tentative institu-
tion reaching out steadily for the end
which it has in view. We entertain
high hopes for the future of the Chau-
tauqua idea in Judaism. Of one thing
we are certain. It does not tend to
confirm radicalism in faith. Even
bitter Reformers like Hirsch and Koh-
ler are moved to take on a less posi-
tive aspect in their cantankerous hab-
its of denial and destructiveness. He-
brew is taught in model lessons. Bi-
ble History is analyzed less with a
view to establishing critical estimates
of the Scriptures, than to convey the
lessons, faith and hope in Israel's des-
tiny and in life generally. Catechism
is not despoiled of all vitality by sci-
entific explanations merely. And as for
the general standpoint on all ques-
tions affecting adults a decidedly mod-
erated tone is plainly in evidence. In
other words, we notice the attempt to
arrive at solutions through the me-
dium of spiritual light, which is a very
welcome reaction from the so-called
rational and liberal view-point.

For this natural change are we
truly grateful!

Dispelling an Illusion.

When co-education was first estab-
lished in our higher institutions of
learning, it was thought that a step
forward in the right direction had
been made.

That it should be conceded that girls
had a right to receive the development
of the mind that this country can and
does afford by its colleges and univer-
sities, was one rung in the ladder of
upward progress.

Still better for all concerned was the
equal footing upon which our young
men and women were put in those in-
stitutions where co-education was duly

established. Side by side with equal
enthusiasm and like opportunities,
sons and daughters could engage in
the higher branches of study.

Nor did, for some time, the project
meet with disfavor except among
those who were prejudiced in the first
instance against opening up wider
spheres and larger opportunities for
women. In a way they showed them-
selves the peers of the members of the
sterner sex who recited in the class-
room with them. In some respects
they even proved themselves the su-
periors of their natural rivals among
the representatives of the masculine
gender and put them on their mettle
to acquire honors which before the
advent of women upon the scene were
easy enough to secure.

It is therefore with some degree of
alarm at the implied retrogression
that we note the dropping of the sys-
tem or even the advocacy thereof in
so large and representative an institu-
tion as the Chicago University or Har-
per's Bazaar, as it has sometimes been
called. It reflects but poorly on the
class of men students who find their
university feeling retarded in its
growth by the constant attendance
and presence of the female contingent.
There must be something decidedly
wrong in that class-feeling if it is
hampered by the gentle and pervasive
influence engendered by the execution
of the plan of co-education. No doubt
excessive rioting, rough sport and kin-
dred engagements find their check in
the college which women attend.
There is something elevating and re-
fining in the fact of woman being part
of the university life. And it may be
just that which so tempts the old and
new enemies alike of the system to in-
veigh against it.

Educators with the best interests of
of college life at heart will scarcely be
found in the ranks of those who think
that woman should be omitted in the
make-up of the college.

Heartless Children.

One of the most pitiable sights that
man ever can look upon was that of
the hearing in Riverhead, L. I., re-
cently, where the Overseers of the
Poor preferred a complaint before the
magistrate of the town against three
daughters of an aged father—over
seventy-four years of age—for non-
support.

All three daughters are married; all
three are in excellent financial circum-
stances, and all three transferred real
estate immediately before the hearing
to their husbands, for the express pur-
pose of evading the execution of a
judgment which might be rendered
against them for support of their
father, who the report says was a
pitiable sight to behold, and aroused
the sympathy of all who were in at-
tendance.

It seems hardly possible that the
offspring of man should become so
callous and degenerated. Yet it is so.
What kind of creatures are children
of this ilk? What part do they take
in their vicinage? and with what kind
of an eye do their neighbors view
them? Nor is this an isolated case,
those of our philanthropic citizens
who are connected with "Homes for
the Aged and Infirm," and who attend
to the admission of the aged in these
asylums could give some heartrending
accounts of those who are the sons
and daughters of the applicants, and
the heartless nature of the treatment

which these parents receive at their children's hands.

To such of our aged people who are able to gain admission to these institutions, these are a blessing and a godsend, and, no better charity exists than the one which provides a shelter for those who are treading the declining steps of life without a home of their own.

The Mirror.

There is a want of decorum about the ceremonialism of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue lately, which is grievous to my soul. The "Mother of Synagogues" prides herself upon her cold, dignified bearing, and until recently she was justified in her pride. Nowadays there is a sad want of this decorum. No one knows what to do, or how to do it. Especially is this noticeable about the "Reading of the Law." There is an amount of fuss and unpreparedness in the various ceremonies that used to delight me, that I grieve and wonder: "Why is this thus?"

A white "straw," is an improvement over a white "fedora," but it is still not a fitting head-gear for the genial and amiable Shammash. He should wear the regulation black Derby, to which the paid Minyan are condemned in Summer. Perhaps some member will be generous enough to find one more discarded "tile" for him when winter comes. He should be arrayed after his kind.

I hear it so often said by people who would fain have their hearers believe that they discharge their social and religious obligations to the full, that I sometimes wonder where all the bad and neglectful people are.

One man will cover up all his sins under the cloak of pretended charity; another finds his fill of philanthropy in the payment of a few dollars as dues to some hospital or orphan asylum; while still another loudly vaunts his generosity by reference to the many distant members of his family upon he occasionally bestows a mere pittance.

All of which reminds me of the story of the two spiders who tenanted a church and by accident one day crossed each other's path. One said to the other: "Why do you look so thin and worn out? Look at me. I, too, have been spending my time in this sacred abode and I feel well and have gained flesh."

Whereto the second spider replied: "I took up quarters in one of the pews, and was brushed from one side to another until I became thin from my exertions and unrest. But where have you found your retreat?"

The first spider then answered that he found a very safe and undisturbed lodging place on top of the charity-box.

The American Israelite now boasts a Josephus among its contributors. It is not every Jewish journal that can secure so enviable and valuable an addition to its staff of writers who tackles any and every new and old subject under the sun for treatment. Nickerdown the sainted must be supplanted by a namesake of the famous old traitor. Too bad! too bad!

There are many grieving fathers

and mothers who have seen their sons break with the old command of the writer of Proverbs, who wrote:

שבעו בני מוסר אבך ואל הטיש תירא אבך

These distressed parents may have viewed with alarm the disregard of everything held sacred by themselves into which their promising sons and heirs have lapsed.

A man once had a son about whom centred his hopes and fondest dreams. That reprobate descendant however wound up his career of wrong doing by becoming a *משומר*. The devoted parent mourned him as dead until the day of his own departure from earth when he ascended to the supernal realms of light whither he had been duly transplanted. Upon his arrival he asked an interview with the Father which was denied him until by persistent and urgent expression of his wishes, the favor was granted to him. He therefore began to bewail the sad fortune and lot which were his upon earth, owing to the apostasy of his son. The reply was that he had no particular occasion to rail at the Father, for did not his own son turn apostate and become a *משומר*?

Future historians will have every right to call the Western Apostle a puzzle, enigma and dilemma, all combined, if Hirsch of Chicago will leave something more than a transitory mark behind him.

He has written article after article on the subject of historical Judaism, branding it as a fallacy and an outrageous conception on the part of a Jew who is both rational and philosophical. Yet in Atlantic City at the sessions of the Chautauqua, he had the audacity to turn on himself and incontinently to use the words and implied ideas of "History" and "Judaism" in conjunction. And so closely did he unite these terms and ideas that one would think that for the nonce he had become an advocate of his old *bete noir*, Historical Judaism.

A local Rabbi who had formerly officiated as reader at the *Kol Nidre* services, once read *הם קטנוהו ham kat laigor*; and, for all I know, may still be under the impression that there was nothing to criticize in his rendition of that awful command to Satan to be still and maintain a dignified silence.

But that is not nearly as bad as the youngster Rabbi who appeared before his colleagues with an important and self-satisfied and triumphant air, proclaiming his discovery that the prophets had made it a point to overthrow the unnecessarily stringent ordinances of Moses. Prophetic Judaism is at all times a vital matter with the average Reformer. He is always harping on the superiority of the prophets and their noble religion.

The aforesaid youngster and one of the "half-baked" had found a passage in Zechariah (ii, 17) which reads:

הם כל בשר מפני ה' and which he translated, "All meat is ham before the Lord." On the strength of this grand discovery the whole party of Rabbis thereupon were treated by the exulting "half-baked un."

I see Hirsch created quite a furore in Atlantic City at the sessions of the

Chautauqua. This will somewhat upset the calculations of the rabbi-editor of the *Jewish Voice*, who would far rather see the Western Apostle in Europe where he usually spends his summers than so near the apex of his ambition, the head of the American Reform ministry.

Our friend Clifton Harby Levy, is rightly to be considered a protege of Harris, whom he ably substitutes by doing nothing in the Harlem Temple and of the Chautauqua before some of whose bodies he recently delivered lectures. Strange to say his subject involved Semitic antiquities, on which our friend has become an accepted authority and learned pundit. How many palimpsests he deciphered and how many Arabian, Coptic, Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions he has read, I do not know to a certainty, though the answer is not far to seek. But I do know and say with a remarkable degree of assurance that, after taking a full course at the Hebrew Union College, the Talmud is still a sealed book to him.

The Trustee of an "advancing" congregation who had risen from a pedlar's pack to a manufacturer of woollens, was appointed Chairman of the "Committee on Ritual." Judging from that bastard production, the Union Prayer Book, the *Kal rechner* presents itself, that if that miscogenerating work is the result of the liturgical learning of the Reform Rabbis, how much less knowledge is required from a layman who ignorantly plays with the *esh zor* (strange fire) of eviscerating a prayer book.

At the meeting of the Committee the Rabbi, with his scissors, pen, pot and blue pencil, was present to lend them the aid of his wisdom (?) and experience (?). The Trustee protested against the words "הרש יטו בקרבם" *chadesh yomenu k'kedem*, "Renew our days as in former times," because if prayer were to be fulfilled he would be compelled to carry a pedlar's pack again.

He was a rich man and the Rabbi, of course, drew his blue pencil across the offending words.

ASPAKLARVA.

Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Competent Lady Solicitors to obtain advertisements for the Silver Anniversary Souvenir Programme of the Grand Charity Ball, to be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1903. To competent and responsible solicitors, a commission of 30 per cent. will be allowed for duly approved and accepted "Ads." Apply in person, at the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph Ave., cor. Pacific St., on Sunday, Aug. 3d, bet. 10-12 A. N.

Large comfortable Front Room for one or two people, with strictly kosher board. References given and required. Address H. C., this office.

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WANTED—By the Congregation Orach Chaim of this city an Assistant Chazan and Baal Tekiah for the coming holidays. Applicants who are familiar with the Ashkenaz Minhag may apply to Joseph Rosenberg, 305 Canal Street, New York.

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State of New York. Insurance Department. Albany, April 17, 1902. I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance, Do Hereby Certify, that the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, now Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, of the City of New York, has complied with all the requirements of law to be observed by such corporation, on reincorporation, and that it is authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance as specified in the First Sub-Division of Section Seventy of Article II of the Insurance Law within this State, and that such business can properly be entrusted to it. In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused my official seal to be affixed in duplicate, at the City of Albany, on the day and year first above written. Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance.

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WANTED—Two young ladies desire strictly kosher board in the mountains. Private family preferred. Address, with terms, I. M. F., Hebrew Standard.

Stenographer and Typewriter A young girl, just graduated from the Hebrew Technical School for Girls would like a position as stenographer and typewriter. Salary not so much an object as a permanent position in some respectable office. Yetta Pinkus, c. o. Hebrew Standard.

The Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn requires a Superintendent.

Must be a man of requisite experience and able to direct the activities of such an institution. Applications by letter only, to Rabbi Leon M. Nelson, 308 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

German-American Hebrew gentleman, 32, eight years in America; well Americanized, medium height, settled and affectionate disposition, five years in manufacturing business, moderate capital, wishes the acquaintance of young Lady, about 25, of good family, plain, good-hearted and loving disposition and having 5 to 10,000 dollars. Object matrimony; Beauty and extraordinary accomplishments not required. Triflers and Schachophens ignored. Letters returned. Address "Sacred Honor," Hebrew Standard.

WANTED—A Jewish tenor and alto with strictly intelligent voices. Applicants address CANTOR, c. o. Hebrew Standard.

Rev. H. Newmark announces his removal to 240 W. 121st street.

WANTED—A young girl willing to work in exchange for a good home. Address H. SCHWARTZ, 167 Hull St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEWS FROM OTHER CITIES.

Providence, R. I.

The majority of our Jewish brethren in this city are located on the historic Constitution Hill, their homes surrounding the capital of Rhode Island. In fact a State Representative told the writer that on Friday afternoons the odor of frying fish was plainly discernible.

Most of the Jewish storekeepers in the North End sacrifice the income of the best business day of the week and the sign "closed on Saturdays" is the rule, not the exception.

The synagogues are well attended not only on Sabbaths and holy days but at the daily service as well.

Every evening, between 6 and 8 p. m., the long table of the Bnai Zion Synagogue is surrounded by gentlemen to listen to instruction given in Talmud by their Rabbi, I. Bachrach.

The young men of this city are extraordinarily active. The well-known "Town Cadets," organized in 1897, by Mr. Mason and others, with the object to promote physical culture and militarism among the Jewish young men, are a credit to the Jews. They recently united with the Montefiore Society and meet every Sunday at 377 Canal street. At the recent election they elected: Samuel Robinson, president; L. Zuro, vice-president; L. Weinberg, secretary; Louis Shoenberg, captain; L. Zuro, first lieutenant, and L. Dressler, second lieutenant.

The Chovevei Zion of Providence cannot be dismissed with a mere mention, for they are most active in their sphere, their object being only to promote the study of the Hebrew language and its history. James Rose, a well-known Hebrew journalist and author, is at the head of the organization, and he has offered to contribute the benefit of his Hebrew education to those who are in need of it. Their membership numbers about 200. They meet every Sunday at the Diamond Building, Rensel's square. At their recent election they elected Ph. Mourris, president; M. Weiner, secretary, and James Rose, treasurer.

A communication recently received by them from Jacob De Hass, secretary of the Federation of Zion, asking them to contribute a certain amount for the Jewish national fund was answered by their giving three times the amount requested.

Mr. Robinson, president of the Town Cadets, and James Rose, are now making all efforts to unite all the societies with one object to establish Hebrew Free Schools, where all may be able to obtain a good education in the Hebrew language and Jewish history.

The Grand Ladies' Circle is a society of about forty young ladies, meeting also at Chovevei Zion Hall, but their work is very little heard of.

Fall River, Mass.

The City of Fall River numbers a Jewish population of about 600, well organized with institutions and synagogues. The Hebrew Free School is a model institution of its kind and has a daily attendance of about 75 children. It is surprising to hear their knowledge of the Hebrew grammar, literature and Jewish history. Mr. Joseph Friedmon is the principal of the school.

Harmony Lodge, No. 106, O. B. A., was organized in 1882 and counts a membership of over one hundred. At the recent election the following officers were selected: President, Mr. Isaac Zundel; vice-president, Isaac Goldstein; treasurer, Sam Levine; financial secretary, A. Kopstein; recording secretary, Ab. Stone; ex-president, Ellis Goldberg. The lodge meets every second and fourth Tuesday at Pearl Street Hall. Fall River also has a Ladies' Benevolent Society, its object being to help the poor.

The Bnai Zion of this city is very popular, and is doing good work, especially among the younger element. Another society is the Free Loan Society, where the deserving can obtain a free loan and repay in small instalments.

The Hebrew Free School seems to have aroused the interest of the community in its affairs. The energetic work of Mr. Zundel (who devotes all his time for the school), President Mr. H. Zimmerman, and Principal Mr. J. Friedmon are certainly worthy of commendation.

New Orleans, La.

Two young candidates for the Jewish ministry have made their appearance in the Jewish pulpits of this city, the one as assistant, and the other in full charge of the temple, the rabbi of which, Rev. Dr. Heller, has left for the vacation

which he enjoys every two years, alternating with Rabbi Leucht. He is accompanied on his trip by his little son whom he hopes will improve in health before their return. During his absence the services of the temple will be conducted by Jacob Steeg of this city, a student of Jewish theology. He made his first appearance in the position of rabbi last Friday night and was favorably received.

Rev. Dr. Leucht will be assisted with his large congregation this summer by Nathan Gordon, another promising young student at the Jewish theological seminary.

Baltimore, Md.

The will of Joseph Leopold, who died on July 12, was admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court yesterday. The following bequests are made:

To the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association of Baltimore City, \$500, to be placed in the memorial fund.

To the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Baltimore City, \$300, to be placed in the memorial fund.

To the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Baltimore City, \$300.

The Building Committee of the Congregation of Shearith, Israel Synagogue, of which Abraham Strauss is chairman, has awarded the contract for building the edifice to B. F. Bennett. The contract price is not given, but it is presumed to be in the neighborhood of \$25,000. The plans were prepared by Louis Levi, and provide for a handsome stone front structure of imposing proportions. They have been ready for some months, but because of the advance in the cost of building material had to be modified somewhat. Mr. Bennett expects to begin work at once.

Bridgport, Conn.

A surprise party, was recently tendered to Master David H. Cohen, at his residence on Seely street. A collation was served, after which the young folks were regaled in vocal and instrumental selections. Among those present were the Misses Hattie, May and Rose Glassner, Gertie Del Monte and Essie Siegel; Masters Bennie Glassner, Wm. Caplan, Leo Del Monte, Harry Goldberg, D. H. Klassen and Milton Stearn.

On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Glassner entertained some friends at her home in honor of her nephew, Milton, who is visiting from Philadelphia. An enjoyable evening was spent by all present, among whom were Edith Cohen, May Glassner, Helen Moskovitz, Martha Platt, D. N. Kussee, Jack Furer and Jack Lebas.

Mr. A. Leubenthal of the White House, has left for Boston, where he will remain with friends.

Miss Fanny Goldberg has left for a month's stay in the Catskills.

Albany, N. Y.

Albany City Lodge, No. 30, O. B. A., held their outing last Sunday, and notwithstanding the precarious weather, quite a number of people turned out.

A new lodge of the Order of the Modern Woodmen has been organized under the name of Capital City Lodge, No. 10718. The lodge already counts 35 members, and judging by the activity displayed by the officers and members, the number ought to be doubled shortly. The officers of the new lodge are: Venerable councillor, Rev. J. Friedland; worthy adviser, Wm. J. Yagudow; banker, M. Rosenfeld; escort, M. Allen; and H. Lashever and S. Yagudow, foresters.

Troy, N. Y.

The regular election, which was to have been held at the Congregation Shaare Tephila, was postponed for a week.

In spite of heat and stormy weather the good work at the Talmud Torah goes steadily on. The attendance has virtually trebled since the school has been opened and instead of two classes originally contemplated, it has been found four will hardly be sufficient.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The young folks of the Rosenberg Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., are having a very pleasant time this season, owing to the many young ladies and gentlemen stopping there, among whom are: Miss Blanche Cohen, Miss Anna

Sturm, Miss Pauline Salmon, Miss Ada Kahn and Miss Littman of New York. Also Mr. J. Schwartz of Staten Island, Mr. W. Salmon, Mr. M. Wilhelm, of New York, and others. They enjoyed a hop given at the Rosenberg Hotel, Saturday evening, July 26, and also an entertainment given by the children of the hotel.

Schenectady, N. Y.

The wedding of Miss Lizzie Cassler to Samuel Dworsky, both of this city, took place last Sunday, Rabbi R. N. Lasker officiating. Over four hundred people attended, making it the most imposing affair around here for a long time. The bridesmaids were Miss Minnie Cassler, sister of the bride; Miss Minnie Yavits and the Misses Rose Friedman and Rose Rubenstein from Troy. Messrs. Harry Dworsky, Chas. Wolff, Rubin Dworsky and D. Kassel acted as best men. There were a number of people from out of town, among those being Mr. Rubinsky and family, Mr. Dworsky and family, the Rosens from Troy, and Mr. Morris, of Boston.

A meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association is about to be held. It is the intention of the society according to Mr. Cassler, to strike out on new and original lines. Efforts will be made to increase the membership and no work spared to raise the tone of the society. A series of open meetings and lectures will be inaugurated. The society should be encouraged by the Jewish people of this city.

Membership of the club was one time over fifty, now it is but twenty. The officers are: President, Barnett Kahn; vice-president, Chas. Wolff; secretary, H. Dworsky; and L. Dworsky, treasurer.

The engagement of Mr. E. Gold to Miss Edith Dworokovitz, of New York, was announced last week.

Miss Cornet, of Syracuse, is stopping with the Pravda family on South Centre street.

Mr. H. Goldstock has returned from a two weeks' stay in Atlantic City.

J. I. Ch.

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Breaking Up "Chatter."

The famous painter Fuseli had a great contempt for "chatter." One afternoon a party of friends paid a visit to his studio, and after a few moments spent in looking at the pictures they seated themselves and proceeded to indulge in a long and purposeless talk. At last, in one of the slight pauses, Fuseli said earnestly, "I had pork for dinner today."

"Why, my dear Mr. Fuseli," exclaimed one of the startled group, "what an extremely odd remark!"

"Is it?" said the painter ingenuously. "Why, isn't it as interesting and important as anything that has been said for the last hour?"

Parliamentary Frontiers.

On either side of the commons chamber of our parliament house there is a distinct line along the floor, and any member who, when speaking, steps outside the line on his side is liable to be called to order. These lines are supposed to be scientific frontiers, and the neutral zone between is beyond the length of a sword thrust, and although members no longer wear swords, except those who are selected to move and second addresses to the throne on certain occasions, the old precaution still lingers on. Westminster Gazette.

Unhappy Youngster.

Kind Gentlemen—Why are you crying, my little lad?

"Pheer! Pheer!—Billy Wells hit me," an' feyther hit me because I let Billy hit me, an' Billy Wells hit me again because I told feyther, an' pow feyther'll hit me again because Billy— (Exit kind gentleman.)—Chums.

At Any Rate He Aroused Discussion. Lucille—Cholly is such an uninteresting person.

Helen—Oh, I don't know. He gave rise to an animated discussion last night as to whether a person can be considered absentminded when his mind is neither here nor elsewhere.—Town and Country.

Scant Consolation.

The Pessimist—The longer I live in the world the worse it seems to get. The Optimist—Oh, well, don't let a little thing like that worry you. Perhaps it will be better after you get out of it.—Chicago News.

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In the Catskills.

Tannersville, N. Y.

A dinner, which was a brilliant success, was held at the Woodward House last week in celebration of the third birthday of Frances, the daughter of Mr. Julius Shapiro. Prof. Kalm's orchestra furnished the music. Rev. Dr. Ruyer delivered a toast.

On last Saturday evening, July 26, one of the finest entertainments ever given in Tannersville, took place at the Mansion House, under the direction of Miss Henrietta Markstein. The programme included songs by Vallia Bienstein; the Florodora duet by Miss Cora Steiner and Miss Amanda Jaeger; Pickaninny duets and cakewalk by Misses Harriet and Baby Green. Estelle Bermis, the child prodigy, in songs. Song, "I Love Jut One," composed by Miss Markstein, by Miss Sadie Stern. Song, "The Holy City," by Miss Sternberg. Piano solos by Miss Henrietta Markstein. The hotel was packed to its utmost capacity, guests coming from all the hotels and one and all pronounced the entertainment one of the best that has ever been given in Tannersville.

Another entertainment will take place next Saturday evening, when a one-act play will be produced under Miss Markstein's direction.

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Edward Adams,

Dealer in
Choice Beef, Veal Mutton and Lamb,
Haines Falls, N. Y.
Poultry, Smoked Beef, Tongues, Sea Food, Fresh Killed Poultry.
A strictly kosher department connected with the business.
Lowest prices consistent with good quality and honest weight.
Prompt Delivery Service.

A. McCREERY,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Works. Metal Ceilings, Colt Acetylene Machines and Harrison's Paint.
FROMER BUILDING,
Main Street, Tannersville, N. Y.

Blue Front Sale Stables.

A full and complete line of Wagons and Harness on sale at all times. Sale and Commission dealers in all kinds of horses; high class drivers a specialty, from 50 to 100 head constantly on hand. Carriage repository in connection with stables. Largest retail dealers on the Hudson River. First class Livery attached.
HORTON BROS.,
447 Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.

OMAR V. SAGE, L. CARLTON AUSTIN Sage & Austin,

Dealers in Pittston & Scranton of all sizes.
Also Lehigh and Blacksmith Yard.
East End of New Town Bridge, Catskill, N. Y.

GOSLEE, HOMMEL & THORPE,

Carpenters and Builders,
Tannersville, - N. Y.

Jacob Fromer,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
Tannersville, N. Y.
Catskill Mountain Hotels and Cottages for Sale and to Rent.
Park Sites for Sale

Catskill Mountains.

The Maple Grove House
Strictly kosher
Sanitary Plumbing, Baths, Hot and Cold Water. Apply for Terms.
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Proprietor of the
Tannersville Bakery.
Ice Cream, Candies and Cigars,
Main Street. Tannersville, N. Y.

Alden & Austin,

Pharmacists.
Prescriptions accurately compounded.
Huyler's Candies, Schiappi's Chocolates, Horton's Ice Cream Soda, Fine Cigars and Cigarettes, all Brands.
Tannersville, N. Y.

The Woodward House

Mrs. N. JACOBS, Propr.
Tannersville, N. Y.
Capacity 40 Guests. Elevation 2,500 feet.
OPEN FOR GUESTS.

Hotel Martin,

Formerly Roggen Mountain Home,
Tannersville, N. Y.
The most liberally conducted hotel in Tannersville or vicinity. Steam heat; sanitary plumbing. Altitude 2,200 feet.
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Catskill Mountains.

Hotel St. Charles

J. H. BURTIS, Jr.
HUNTER, N. Y.

Hunter House,

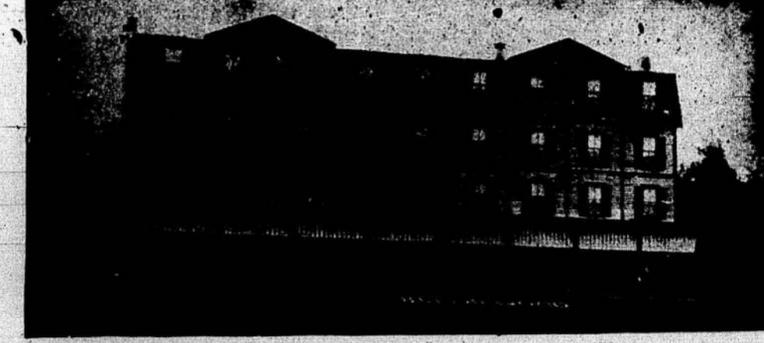
Hunter, N. Y.
Strictly kosher; excellent cuisine; latest improvements. Accommodates 150. Government in charge of children. For terms apply
M. SPARK,
Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

Central House, HUNTER, New York

NOW OPEN under new management.
Lighted by gas; sanitary plumbing. Location unsurpassed and central to all points of interest. Rooms nicely furnished. Strictly kosher table. For rates and particulars address
J. LIEBERMAN, Propr.

The Blythewood,

Mrs. Lena Frank, Propr.
Tannersville, Greene County, N. Y.



Less than four hours distant from New York City. Affords a delightful summer home accommodating more than two hundred guests. It is an ideal place for rest and comfort; truly the Family Hotel of the Catskill Mountains. The Blythewood is a four-story hotel, with large, airy rooms, lighted throughout by gas. Its large parlors, sun room and well conducted cuisine have made it widely known and deservedly popular. Town reservoir, unlimited water supply throughout the building. Well appointed Livery, stages to all trains and accommodations for outing parties of every kind. The Blythewood is close to all points of interest. Reduction in fare has been made by Railroad. Western Union Telegraph and Long Distance Telephone in hotel. Open June 1st. Special rates for September.
MRS. LENA FRANK.

Catskill Mountains.

The Fairmount,

Tannersville,
Greene County, N. Y.
For Terms Address,
S. JACOBSON,
Tannersville, N. J.

Cold Spring House,

Formerly Gilbert House,
Tannersville, Greene Co., N. Y.
Catskill Mountains.
Sanitary plumbing; all mod. improvements
L. Bieber, Prop.

The West End Hotel

H. B. GARA, Propr.
Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE

Heart of the Catskills.
An Altitude of over 2,000 Feet.
The most attractive and accessible Summer Resort in the Catskills, pleasantly situated, only two minutes' walk from telegraph and post office. Livery connected with hotel. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address:
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Through trains from N. Y. to Tannersville.

Hotel and Cottage Furniture

Suited to the Mountain Trade.
Willis Baldwin, Agt., Hunter, N. Y.

N. M. Austin,

Photographer,
Hunter, N. Y.
Special attention called to the taking of Groups on the Lawn or Residence. Our prices are low for first class work.

E. A. HAM,

Hunter, N. Y.
Dealer in
Lumber, Feed and Coal,
Building Material, Prepared Mortar, Roof Cement, Oils, Hardware, Mixed Paints, Lime, Cement, Hair, etc.

M. D. Tompkins,

Carpenter and Builder,
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Contracts taken for entire Buildings.

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Photographer. - Kodaks.
Manufacturer of Souvenirs.
Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlor.
Refreshments.
Tannersville, N. Y.

Jewish Chautauqua.

(Continued from page 5.)

the child; she must act as a helper, guardian and often as parent. Those who lack parental care have the strongest claim on the sympathies of the probation officer...

Joseph Sundheim, of Philadelphia, spoke of his experiences based on cases before the Juvenile Court of Philadelphia. Other participants in the discussion were Bernard Greensfelder, of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Isaac Hassler, of Philadelphia; Israel Cowen, of Chicago; David W. Agram, of Philadelphia; Mrs. S. Pisko, of Denver; and Homer Folks, of New York.

July 24. Professor Morris Loeb, of New York, read a paper on "Technical Education" at the session of the Jewish Chautauqua to-day. The interest in the course on "Applied Philanthropy" continues and the attendance was large.

"I look upon the American Ghetto as an industrial one, with the needle industry, in its manifold ramifications, as the sole gate of intercourse with the outer world. Of course, not all the Ghetto dwellers are tailors; but the doctors, the lawyers, the apothecaries, the butchers, the bakers, even the literati, are only purveyors to the tailors, and it is through the hands of the latter that their dealings with the outer world take place. Those wishing to criticize this statement will doubtless be able to cite the names of many recent immigrants whose contact with the outer world is immediate, and whose Americanization is proceeding apace. But the terrific growth of the New York Ghetto at least renders these cases insignificant in comparison; and I feel convinced that a thoughtful observer will agree with my statement of the case.

"Now, I am not decrying the usefulness of the tailoring industry in solving the original problem of supporting the Russian refugees. The gate of the medieval Ghetto was a gate after all, and was probably situated at the most convenient spot for intercourse between the in-dwellers and the remainder of the city; the trouble was that the existence of a wall caused the need for a gate. So, to cure the ills of the modern Ghetto, we must seek to break down the business from within as well as from without; we must open industrial breaches by diversifying the productive activity of the Jewish population. This is the purpose of technical education, from the standpoint of the Jewish philanthropist, and there is a difference between this view and the one affecting technical education in general, which alone justifies me in speaking upon the subject; otherwise I should not dare to utter an opinion of matters that have received expert treatment at so many hands.

"The encouragement of technical education is urged upon the State by the political economist as increasing its resources for industrial competition, just as military drill improves its chances by war; technical education is advised by the social economists as improving the moral and physical well-being of the laboring people—both advocates are dealing with problems affecting an existing class of artisans recruited continually from among artisans' children.

Miss Golde Bamberg, of Boston, led the discussion which followed. She said it was necessary that the children of the Jewish immigrants should be placed in touch as quickly as possible with their adopted country and be given an education which would enable them to become self-respecting and respected members of the community. The public school is a powerful remedial agency, but these children required the special training and individual attention which the public school could not give. It

was also necessary to teach them trades, so they could earn a living in order to help the economic conditions of the family. And so the Hebrew Industrial School came into existence. The whole field of usefulness of the technical school is, however, not covered by teaching trades; its greatest opportunity lies in inculcating truths which enable one to make a life. Earnestness of purpose as well as thoroughness of work are the watchwords of the schools, and the uplifting of the home is the central idea. The boys and girls are in a measure held responsible for home conditions, and are taught that each must bear his individual share of labor, that all may enjoy the happier and more wholesome home.

The Rev. A. R. Levy, of Chicago, said that next to the technical training, and in the same rank with it, as far as it concerns those who are beyond the reach of technical education as applied to the young, stands agriculture as a character-builder and educator for our Jewish poor.

Rev. Levy said he believed rather in the training of the poor people on the farm themselves than the establishment of agricultural schools, which develop merely trained agricultural leaders of higher type. He said that the Agriculturalists' Aid Society of America had placed 142 families, consisting of about 900 persons, on farms.

The other participants in the discussion were Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of New York; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Mr. Sabsovich, of Woodbine, N. J.; and Rev. Dr. Berkowitz, of Philadelphia.

An informal entertainment, arranged by Miss Jennie Manheimer, of Cincinnati, O., was given at the Hotel Rudolf this evening.

July 25.—The last regular session of the Jewish Chautauqua Summer Assembly was opened this morning with a paper by Mrs. Jean S. Redelheimer, of New York, whose subject was "A Glimpse of the Social Work of the Educational Alliance." She said: "Through a social organization of this kind one may reach the individual groups of people and the masses. This, then, may be stated as the fundamental aim of the Educational Alliance—a people institute and a social center situated on the East Side of New York, where about 300,000 foreign Jews are crowded into one square mile of territory. The homes in this locality are poorly constructed, dark, cheerless and uninviting. The ratio of children to rooms is somewhat startling. The people, by instinct, are social and pleasure-loving. What could be more natural than after a day's labor to seek diversion and amusement outside of the home in a more pleasant environment, where social intercourse may be enjoyed without hindrance or interruption?

It is said that in no part of New York are there more clubs, associations and organizations of various kinds for purely social purposes than on the East Side. These clubs and organizations vary in tone, quality and character.

Charitable organizations have their social life highly developed at these functions. The family life is represented. Parents with young babes, as well as youth, receive refreshing impulse from the gay throng of the social hall. There is ease and freedom of manner, but absolute decorum at these gatherings."

Meyer Bloomfield of the Civic Service House of Boston, said: "Let us not work for people, but with them. The greatest thing a social settlement can do is to open the opportunity for the splendid leadership latent in every so-called slum. I resent the word slum and the implication that tenement dwellers are not the same as other people. Slumming is no longer a fad, it is a sin."

The Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, said that not everybody is able to be a college settlement worker, and the faults of the settlement are not to be attributed to the organizations, but to the lack of tact and training on the part of officials connected therewith. As to the statement that the college settlements widen the breach between parent and child—and that, with the advance of training, is inevitable—the same takes place in the public school. The college settlement cannot be blamed for Sabbath classes and dances. The Jewish Sabbath always was a day of delight and not a day of mourning. Above all, college settlement workers are as much benefited by the work as are those whom they seek to benefit.

Other participants in the discussion were: Mr. Yudelsohn, of Brooklyn; Miss Minnie Low, of Chicago; Miss Julia Richman, of New York; Solomon Sulzberger, of New York; Miss Golda Bamber, of Boston; Gershon B. Levi, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Lesser, of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. Charles S. Bernheimer, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia.

Miss Lindon, of New York, closed the session with a recitation on "Charity."

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT SPECIAL TERM, PART 2, of the Supreme Court of New York, held in the County of New York, on the fourteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and two. Present: HON. JAMES FITZGERALD, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of Moritz Frank for leave to assume the name of Monroe Frank.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Moritz Frank, dated the 12th day of July, 1902, praying for leave to said petitioner to assume the name of "Monroe Frank"; and the Court being satisfied thereby that the said petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed; it is, on personal motion of said petitioner, ordered, that said petitioner be, and he hereby is, authorized to assume the name Monroe Frank on the fourteenth day of August, 1902; and that on and after said day the petitioner, upon filing proof of compliance with the directions of this order, shall be known by said name, Monroe Frank, and by no other name.

It is further Ordered and Directed, that this order be entered and recorded, and the papers upon which it was granted be filed, within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in which county the petitioner resides; and that a copy of this order be published, within ten days after the entry thereof, once in each of the following newspapers published in the County of New York, to-wit: New York Law Journal and Hebrew Standard.

Enter: J. F. J. S. C.

COHEN, SIMON.—THE "PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.

To Isidore Moses Cohen, Pauline Lask, Hilda Rosenthal, Cecile Josephson, Meta Katz, Moritz Cohn, Max Cohn and Louis Cohn, the heirs and next of kin of Simon Cohen, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Isidore Moses Cohen, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Simon Cohen, 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 19th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten 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 twenty-one 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, to represent and act for you in the proceeding. We have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said Court, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and two.

(L. S.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of Surrogate's Court. CAMPBELL & YANKAUER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

BAUM, CHARLES S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent. Dora Baum, deceased, and her Executrix and Trustee under the last Will and Testament of Charles S. Baum, deceased; Marcus M. Marks and Joseph Fox, as Executors and Trustees, under the last Will and Testament of Charles S. Baum, deceased; Lena Baum, Martha Gumpel, Tina Gumpel, Rosa Gumpel, and Florence Heller, Leo Baum, Jerome Baum, Morris Baum, Gustave Baum, Milton Baum, and to all persons interested in the Estate of Charles S. Baum, late of the County of New York, deceased, by the Surrogate, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 16th day of September, 1902, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Dora Baum, Marcus M. Marks, Joseph Fox, as Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or by one, 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. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 24th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. FLEISCHMAN & FOX, Attys. for Executors and Trustees, 346 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

LEVY, MORITZ.—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 Moritz Levy, 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. 306 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1902. ROSA LEVY, AUGUST LEVY, Executors. MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Executors.

JACOBY, EDWIN A.—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 Edwin A. Jacoby, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 90-92 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of July next.

Dated New York, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1902. GEORGE W. JACOBY, Administrator. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Administrator, 90-92 West Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

ROTHENBERG, LEON.—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 Leon Rothenberg, 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 Jacob Manne, No. 62 William street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 4th day of April, 1902. BERNARD ROTHENBERG, Administrator. JACOB MANNE, Attorney for Administrator, 62 William street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COHN, SIGMUND.—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 Sigmund Cohn, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Frederick Mabbett, No. 48 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1902. WILLIAM H. OXLEY, JOSEPH ROTHISCHILD, Executors. FREDERICK MABBETT, Attorney for Executors, 49 Chambers St., Manhattan, New York City.

JACOBI, ANSELM.—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 Anselm Jacobi, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frederick Mabbett, No. 48 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1902. MORRIS COPEL, LEO C. JACOBI, Executor. Attorney for Executor, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ESBERG, 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 Esberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, attorneys, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of March, 1902. AMELIA ESBERG, Administratrix. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Attorneys for Administratrix, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STETTNER, LOUIS.—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 Louis Stettner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kurtzman & Frankenhimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1903.

Dated New York, June 27, 1902. ADOLF KAUFMAN, CARRIE STETTNER, JAMES STETTNER, Executors. KURTZMAN & FRANKENHIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BALSER, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Balsler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Ullo & Ruebsamen, attorneys, No. 11 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 29th day of November next.

Dated New York, 10th day of May, 1902. WILLIAM BALSER, GUSTAVUS BALSER, Executors. ULLO & RUEBSAMEN, Attorneys for Executors, 11 Broadway, New York City.

REICHENBACH, LINA.—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 Lina Reichenbach, 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 Sondheim & Sondheim, No. 35 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of March, 1902. EMANUEL EISING, Executor. SONDEHEIM & SONDEHEIM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Nassau st., N. Y. City.

LEVY, MEYER.—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 Meyer Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Leon Lewin, No. 150 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1902. LEON LEWIN, JENNIE LEVY, Administratrix. Attorney for Adm., 150 Nassau Street, New York.

WEINMAN, THERESE.—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 Therese Weinman, 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. 30 Broad street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.

Dated New York, the 8d day of February, 1902. MOSES WEINMAN, Administrator. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administrator, 30 Broad street, New York City.

ASCHHEIM, ROSE.—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 Rose Aschheim, 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 Isidore Osorio, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1902. RACHEL WERTHEIM ASCHHEIM, Administratrix. ISIDORE OSORIO, Attorney for Administratrix, 220 Broadway.

WEDREWITZ, DEBORAH.—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 Deborah Widrewitz, formerly known as Deborah Alexander, 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 Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, the 19th day of February, 1902. JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER, KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Administrator. Attorneys for administrator, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

STERN, HARRY.—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 Harry Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of September, 1902.

Dated New York, the 19th day of February, 1902. THERESA STERN, KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Executrix. Attorneys for Theresa Stern, executrix, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

ROSENBERG, 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 Rosenberg, 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 Alex. Finelute, No. 11 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 9th day of August next.

Dated New York, the seventh day of February, 1902. RACHAEL ROSENBERG, ALEX. FINELUTE, Executrix. Attorney for Executrix, Office and Post Office Address, 11 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SOLINGER, MINA.—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 MINA Solinger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, 231 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.

Dated, New York, the 17th day of March, 1902. MORRIS D. SOLINGER, LEOPOLD MEYER, Executors. FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executors, 231 Broadway, New York City.

LEVY, ANDREW M.—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 Andrew M. Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph I. Green, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1902. SOPHIA LEVY, JOSEPH I. GREEN, Executrix. Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

VOGEL, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Vogel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of January, 1903, next.

Dated New York, the first day of July, 1902. HENRY VOGEL, CHARLES ABOGAST, CATHARINE VOGEL, Executors. DITTENBERGER, GERBER & JAMES, Attorneys for Executors, 90 Broadway, New York City.

DAVID KUTNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Kuttner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, namely, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, No. 49 Wall street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1903, next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of June, 1902. DAVID KUTNER, MORRIS GREEN, Administrators. SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attorneys for Administrators, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRIEDMAN, JOE.—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 Joe Friedman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nicholas A. Linker, attorney-at-law, at No. 93, Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.

Dated New York, the first day of March, 1902. HIRSH RABINOWITZ, RACHEL FRIEDMAN, Executrix.

GANS, SARAH.—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 Sarah Gans, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1902. JOSEPH BECK, JOSEPH MEYER, Executors. LOUIS JOSEPH, Attorney for Executors, 302 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

LEVY, THERESA N.—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 Theresa N. Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, 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 28th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1902. DAVID S. LEVY, MOSES H. LEVY, EDWARD ROSENFIELD, Executors. SEYMOUR MORK, Attorney for Executors, 302 Broadway, New York City.

Wolsey's Household.

In Cardinal Wolsey's palace no less than 280 beds were provided for strangers, with superb canopies and curtains of silk or velvet. There were beds of alabaster, quilts of down and pillowcases embroidered with silk and gold. The chairs of state were covered with cloth of gold; the tables and cabinets were of the most costly woods. Much of the splendid furniture was emblazoned with "my lord's arms." Everywhere was impressed the cardinal's hat. The same magnificence appeared in the decorations and ornaments of the chapel, but the forty-four gorgeous copes of one suit and the rest of the sacerdotal pomp displayed there were eclipsed by the majesty of Wolsey's secular equipment.

The annual expenses of his household exceeded £30,000, an immense sum for those days. His retinue of 500 persons, his kingly staid, his sumptuous open table, are mentioned in every history. When he rode to and from Westminster in his character of lord chancellor, his mule was attended by a long train of nobles and knights on horseback; his pursuivant, ushers and other officers led the way in rich liveries, while footmen with gilded poleaxes brought up the rear.

The Mississippi 400,000 Years Ago.

Did you ever figure on what was the probable condition of the great Mississippi river 10,000, 100,000 or even 400,000 years ago? Scientists suggest that the erosion of its bed was accomplished by a mighty cataract, which began far down the river, probably at the place where it then emptied into the gulf, and by gradual retrogression dug out the valleylike gorge through which it now flows. That this theory is tenable may be inferred from the high, wall-like bluffs, features so characteristic of the upper part of its course.

A wearing away of a monster cataract would of course necessarily leave high walls or bluffs on either side. These are the well known features of the father of meandering streams. It would seem, according to this theory, that St. Anthony's falls constitute the remnant of what was once the most stupendous cataract in the world. Geologists estimate that it has taken the river 400,000 years to carve out the mighty "ditch through which it now flows.

Bones For Bread.

There is an interesting child's story called "Jack the Giant Killer," in which one of the giants is supposed to use the expression "fe-faw-fum," or something like it, when Jack has climbed a beanstalk and been hidden by the giant's wife, the rest of the growl being, "I smell the blood of an Englishman, but he is alive or he is dead, I'll take his bones to make my bread." Possibly it has not occurred to many to ask where the idea of making bread out of bones originated, as we do not, often seriously, investigate fairy tales. It is a historical fact that during the siege of Paris by Henry IV., owing to famine, bread, which had been sold while any remained for more than \$1 a pound, was made from the bones in the charnel house of the Holy Innocents. This occurred in 1594.—New York Press.

Napoleon III. and His Cigarettes.

The most obstinate of cigarette smokers was the Emperor Napoleon III. It is an error to suppose that he was ambitious. A fatalist, he followed a plan which he imagined had been traced in advance. At Sedan, when the end came, he calmly lit a cigarette. Hugo's epic anger against him had a large element of irritation at the man's supreme calmness. Hugo was not a cigarette smoker. He never understood, he could not understand, him. Zola, who was a cigarette smoker and who ceased in order that he might become a great workman, understood and described Napoleon III. in "La Debacle" perfectly.

Pat Definition.

In a Liverpool school lately a number of scholars were asked to explain the meaning of the term "righteous indignation."

The little chap replied: "Being angry without cussing."

Nothing Doing.

"What is the matter with Bills?" "Worrying over business affairs." "I didn't know he had any business." "That's it. He hasn't."—Indianapolis News.

Sons of Benjamin.

Grand Lodge Officers.

Hon. Ferdinand Levy, Grand Master, New York. Louis Lindeman, First Deputy Grand Master, New York. David J. Zinner, Second Deputy Grand Master, Cleveland. Philip Gates, Third Deputy Grand Master, Syracuse. Adolph Silberstein, Grand Secretary, New York. Louis B. Franklin, Assistant Grand Secretary, New York. Samuel Ascher, Grand Messenger, New York. Mitchell Levy, Counsel to the Order, New York. Phillip Freund, Grand Treasurer, New York. N. Toch Baron, Endowment Treasurer, New York. Julius Riess, Grand Conductor, New York. S. J. Bettman, Grand Conductor, New York. Simon Schem, Inside Guardian, New York. Benjamin Kaplan, Inside Guardian, New York.

Executive Committee.

Louis Strauss, chairman on Appeals. David Reggel, chairman on Endowments. Rudolph Herring, chairman on Finance. Ed. B. Falke, chairman on Laws. Ed. A. Solky, chairman on Credentials. Max Drisen, chairman on Rituals. Alex Grant, chairman on State of Order. Anson Stern, chairman of Written and Unwritten Works. Hyman B. Cohen, chairman on Unclaimed End. Jacob L. Le Bowsky, chairman on Mutual Guarantee Fund. Samuel Rehnitz, treasurer Mutual Guarantee Fund. Ferdinand Ziegel chairman on Statistics. Herman Meyer, chairman on Intellectual Advancement. Morris Cohn, chairman on Repairs and Supplies. Isaac Michel, chairman on Burial Ground.

JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS.

Herman Isaacs, president, of Baltimore. ASSOCIATE JUDGES. Samuel Einstein, of Washington, D. C. Isaac A. Levin, of Baltimore, Md. A. Lesser, of San Francisco, Cal. Alex Tannenholz, of Detroit, Mich.

The Calendar.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Event. Includes Rosh Chodesh Ab, Fest of Ab, Rosh Chodesh Ellul, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, 1st day Succoth, Shemini Atzereth, Simchath Torah, Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan, Rosh Chodesh Kislev, Rosh Chodesh Tebeth, 1st day Chanukah, Rosh Chodesh Tebeth.

Wm. H. Morris, Jr. Funeral Director.

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Concurrent Resolutions

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by excepting the city of New York from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four. Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur) that section ten of article eight of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII. § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, in-

cluding existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment-rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained, in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city, if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, to provide for the supply of water shall not be so included. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur) that the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the Constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York: In Senate, February 28, 1901.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 14, 1901.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO. Concurrent Resolution proposing amendment to article six of the constitution, relating to the election of additional justices of the supreme court, in the words following: Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the sixth article of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following section: Section 24. At the general election next after the adoption of this amendment, there shall be elected and thereafter as the offices become vacant through expiration of term or otherwise, by the electors of the second judicial district two justices of the supreme court in addition to the justices of that court now in office in said judicial district. The justices so elected shall be appointed to their offices on the first day of January next after their election.

State of New York: In Senate, April 18, 1901.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 12, 1902.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article six of the constitution relating to supreme court judicial districts. Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly

concur) that section one of article six of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following provision: The legislature may from time to time increase the number of justices in any judicial district, except that the number of justices in the first or second district or in any of the districts into which the second district may be divided, shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each eighty thousand, or fraction over forty thousand of the population thereof, as shown by the last state, or federal census or enumeration, and except that the number of justices in any other district shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each sixty thousand or fraction over thirty-five thousand of the population thereof as shown by the last state or federal census or enumeration. The legislature may erect out of the second judicial district as now constituted, another judicial district and apportion the justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, President.

State of New York: In Assembly, April 22, 1901.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing an amendment to article seven of the constitution in relation to the payment of debts of the State.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that article seven of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section eleven, to read as follows: Article VII. § 11. The legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the treasury, moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the state treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under section four of article seven of the constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said section four of article seven, or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York: In Senate, February 18, 1902.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 12, 1902.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article twelve, section one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article twelve, section one of the constitution, relating to organization of cities. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators: Section one, article twelve of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

State of New York: In Senate, March 25, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 27, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article twelve, section one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article twelve, section one of the constitution, relating to organization of cities. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators: Section one, article twelve of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

State of New York: In Senate, March 25, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 27, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article twelve, section one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article twelve, section one of the constitution, relating to organization of cities. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators: Section one, article twelve of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

State of New York: In Senate, March 6, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 21, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that article seven of the constitution be amended by adding thereto a new section to be known as section eleven, to read as follows: Article VII. § 11. The legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the treasury, moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the state treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under section four of article seven of the constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and to no other purpose whatever; and in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said section four of article seven, or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, of article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York: In Senate, February 18, 1902.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 12, 1902.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article twelve, section one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article twelve, section one of the constitution, relating to organization of cities. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators: Section one, article twelve of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

State of New York: In Senate, March 25, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 27, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article twelve, section one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article twelve, section one of the constitution, relating to organization of cities. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators: Section one, article twelve of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

State of New York: In Senate, March 25, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 27, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1902.—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 ninety-six of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article twelve, section one of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and two. AMENDMENT NUMBER TEN. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, Proposing amendment to article twelve, section one of the constitution, relating to organization of cities. Resolved (if the assembly concur), that the following amendment to the constitution be agreed to and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators: Section one, article twelve of the constitution is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporations; and the legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the state, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the state, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

State of New York: In Senate, March 25, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the senate, T. E. ELLSWORTH, Temporary President.

State of New York: In Assembly, March 27, 1902.—This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the assembly, S. F. NIXON, Speaker.

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 Fine Cambric—fancy pointed yoke and ruffle of fine French emb'y—wide, washable ribbon and Val. lace edge 2.60
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 1/4 and 1-3/4 less than usual for the qualities.

DRAWERS

Cambric and Muslin—deep lawn ruffle with tucks or hemstitch hem 27
 Fine cambric—full umbrella ruffles—fancy lace or emb'y trim—dozen styles—value .98 .79
 Fine Cambric Drawers—deep ruffle—with 3 insertings and edge of Fine Val. Lace—also 8 other styles .98
 Fine Cambric—wide insertings and deep lace ruffle of Rose Point de Paris Lace or handsome ruffle of fine emb'y 1.25
 Fine Nainsook—Circular, with inserting and ruffle of French emb'y, or hand-some lace ribbon finish 1.98
 Elaborate styles in Drawers of fine Nainsook, Lawn and Cambric, with fine or showy embroideries or laces—to 3.98

CHEMISES

Cambric, Muslin and Nainsook—round yoke, hemstitched, ruffle or lace edge—value .55 .39
 Cambric and Muslin—regular and extra length—round and square neck—some with entire yoke of lace or emb'y .79
 Fine Cambric and Nainsook round neck—two insertings and edge of fine emb'y, ribbon run skirt length, full lace trim .98
 Finer and fancier Chemises to 4.69

CORSET COVERS

Cambric—round or square—tucks and insertings of lace or emb'y—value .39 .29
 Cambric, Nainsook and Lawn—French and regular styles—fine Point de Paris, Val. lace or emb'y, some ribbon-run—value .69 .49
 French Covers—Cambric and Nainsook—elaborate trimmings of lace insertings and ribbon—shirred or fitted .98
 Fine Cambric Corset Covers—round neck—two rows ribbon, two insertings, and edge of fine lace with emb'y inserting between tucked back 1.25
 Fine Nainsook—square neck—beautifully trimmed with emb'y inserting and Eyelet Val. lace insertings 1.69
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SKIRTS

Good Cambric—deep flounce of hem, stitched tuck—2 ins' tucks, tucks and ruffle or ruffle of good emb'y .98
 Fine Cambric—knee flounce, of 32 Point de Paris lace insertings and deep ruffle edge to match 2.98
 Fine Cambric Skirts—circular flounce composed of 6 Point de Paris lace insertings and 30 tucks between in clusters of five each, double lace ruffle finish 3.98
 Fine Lawn Skirts—knee flounce, with tucks, lace insertings and emb'y heading—lace ruffle; also lace dust ruffle—elsewhere 7.50 5.49
 Fine Lawn—deep scallop flounce, topped with cluster of perpendicular pin tucks and ribbon run beading, and edged with deep lace ruffle and wide inserting 8.98
 Beautiful Skirts in great variety to \$14.69, which includes elaborately ruffled creations for evening wear—flimsy masses of lace or fine embroideries—unequaled values.

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