

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

TISCHRI 19th, 5668.

VOL. LI. No. 9.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1907.

10 CENTS PER COPY.

(For the Hebrew Standard.)

LOOKING FORWARD: PALESTINE IN 1920. A DREAM.

BY B. HOROWITZ.

"AND this is Jerusalem!—well my! The Jews are a great people!" This exclamation came involuntarily from my lips as I passed from the magnificent Central Depot into the street. Here was a long, broad avenue, on either side of which were magnificent five to six-story buildings, all of similar design, which gave an additional beauty to the whole. Being an entire stranger, I went up to one who, by his uniform, appeared to be a police officer, although the long-flowing beard, with the carefully-curled 'peos,' did not seem to strengthen that assumption. However, I asked him the name of the street. Instead of answering my question he asked me another.

"Are you a Jew?"
 "I have that honor."
 "But you're not a 'chosed.' Why aren't you a chosed?"
 "What is that to do with you, sir? Are these questions that policemen have to ask? Tell me the name of the street, sir!"
 "Ha! ha! ha! Our Jews, look at them! The name of this street is 'Rothschild-Schiff.'"
 "You're an impertinent fellow.
 And this is a policeman!

I walked on with the intention of asking somebody who looked more civil. My attention was particularly drawn to two elderly gentlemen, who were coming towards me. They were in curious contrast to one another. One of them was dressed in the latest European fashion; the other wore a long, loose robe with a girdle round about his waist. On his head was a small, round velvet cap, and on either side of his face hung in profusion locks of hair reaching well below the shoulders. He was smoking a wooden pipe of at least two feet in length. The robe being unbuttoned, "tzitzes" could be seen protruding from beneath his waistcoat. In short, his whole appearance was that of a typical Polish Jew. To me it was a puzzle of puzzles to understand how two such men could live on evidently friendly terms. Determined to investigate the mystery, I approached them and took off my hat by way of salute. The slightly-dressed one acknowledged it in the same way; the other simply nodded his head.

"Excuse me, but—"
 "Are you a Jew?" interrupted the one with a robe.
 "Yes."
 "Sholom Alechem!—go on."
 "What is the name of this street?"
 "Rothschild-Schiff," answered the well-dressed one, whom I shall designate the "European" to distinguish him from the other.
 "Pooh! pooh!—'goyim, goyim!'" remarked the "chosed."

"And why that name?" asked I.
 "Because Rothschild, formerly of London, and Schiff, formerly of New York, but now both of Palestine, were instrumental in obtaining the country for us Jews."

"That I know; and the street is named after them."
 "Yes. God bless them; long may they live!"
 "Pooh! pooh!—'goyim, goyim!'" What did they do for us that we should love them so? They gave the money. So could I if I would have had it."
 "My brother is very ungrateful," remarked the "European," smiling.
 "He is your brother?"

"That surprises you; you see something so different in us. That can all be easily explained when I tell you that my brother, before coming here, had never been beyond his native Poland, whereas I spent the greater part of my life in America."
 "And—pardon me asking you—you can both agree?"
 "In everything but religion," answered the "chosed." "If he would but be pious he would

be perfect; for you must know that your heathen land of America has not corrupted his generous heart, at which I am most surprised."

Here our conversation was interrupted by the arrival of a carriage, which stopped near us, and from which two old gentlemen alighted. They were instantly recognized by the people near them, and I noticed that all the "Europeans"—that is, all those dressed as my friend the New Yorker—took off their hats as a token of respect, which the two men smilingly acknowledged. Those dressed as the Pole turned away without saluting.

"Look, sir, these are the very ones of whom we were speaking—Rothschild and Schiff."
 "You don't say?"

"Yes; and the place where they entered is our National Bank, of which they are chairman and vice-chairman respectively."

"God bless such noble men!"
 "Amen!"
 "Pooh!—'goyim!'"

The above little episode was sufficient to make me understand that there were already two distinct parties, each hostile to the other. This grieved me somewhat.

"What!" thought I, "after hundreds of years of relentless persecution we at last succeed in obtaining our freedom. Shall we start quarreling among ourselves?—the shortest way of losing that freedom again."

Walking on I came upon two dense crowds. In the centre of one, standing on a chair, was a "European" addressing the people. The other crowd was listening to an harangue delivered by an enthusiastic "chosed." To this one I first wended my way.

"Did not God, through Moses, give us the five books of the law? Did He not admonish us to obey most strictly that which is therein written? When the Almighty—blessed be He!—gave us the land of Canaan, and promised us that we should be happy there, upon what condition was this promise based? Upon this: That we should obey book for book, page for page, sentence for sentence, word for word—aye, letter for letter—of the five books. Did we do so? No! and what was the outcome of our disobedience? Were we not most terribly but justly punished? Now that at length the Almighty—blessed be He!—has taken pity upon us, and has uplifted us with a strong hand from the House of Bondage, must we again transgress? Shall we allow to have in our midst men who utterly disregard the Holy Law? Remember! in Holy Writ it is stated that it requireth but two weeks for the Jews to obey the commandments in order to regain their freedom. We have not fulfilled that condition, but the Almighty—blessed be He!—has, for the sake of the righteous, set us all free. Shall we, then, repay His mercy by

allowing the wicked to continue their work of destruction?"
 I hurried along to the other party.

"Listen, brothers and sisters! I do not stand here with the object of persuading any of you to deviate from the religious path which you have set out for yourself. Think and act as your conscience directs you to. But let us all be Jews—that is, patriots—and do our utmost to advance the welfare of this our nation. Internal religious strife will most certainly be our ruin, as it was in days gone by. Let us, then, profit by our past history, and avoid a similar fate. Always have this engraved on your memory: that no nation has ever prospered that was not at peace with itself. If for no other reason, let no one act the part of a strife-maker, as my neighbor is doing. Let us unite to work hand in hand, and rest assured that no nation has ever existed that should have reached such a pitch of splendor and importance as we shall have reached."

"True, my brother; nothing can be more so."

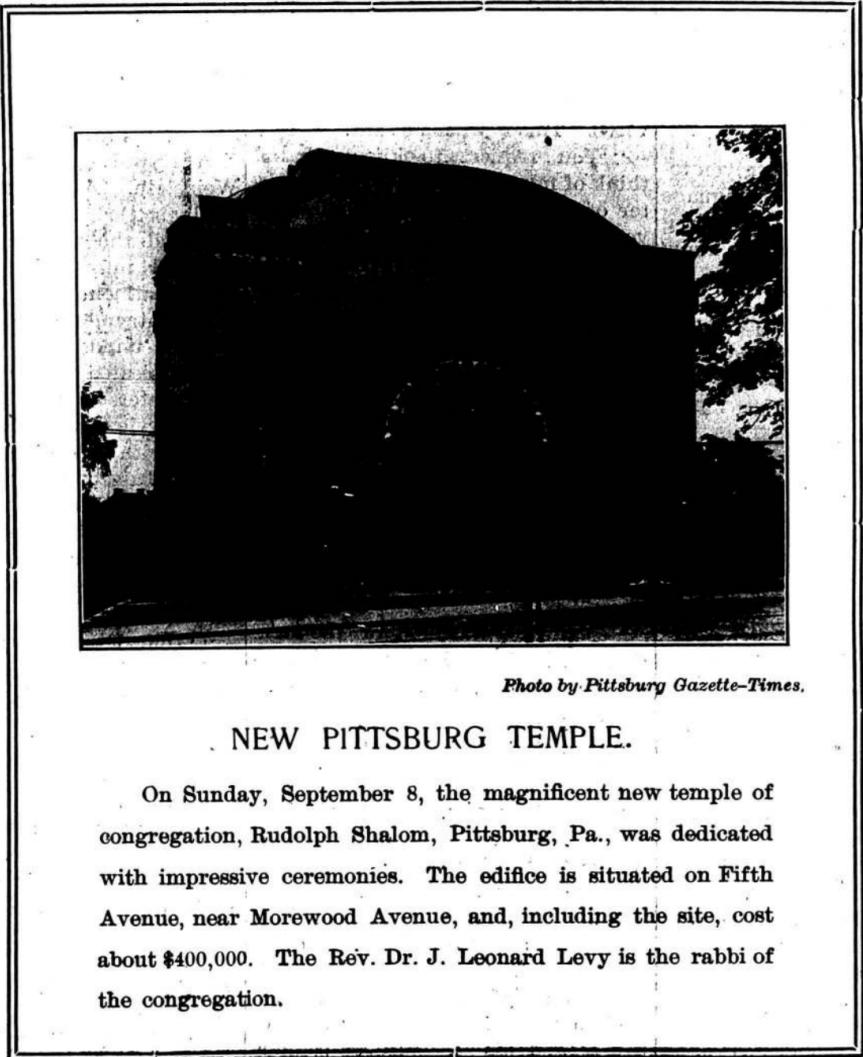


Photo by Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

NEW PITTSBURG TEMPLE.

On Sunday, September 8, the magnificent new temple of congregation, Rudolph Shalom, Pittsburg, Pa., was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The edifice is situated on Fifth Avenue, near Morewood Avenue, and, including the site, cost about \$400,000. The Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy is the rabbi of the congregation.

Further west brought me to Solomon Avenue. The beautiful palaces that were standing here, the richness of everything that I met, surprised me mightily. From a casual conversation I ascertained that these were the residences of the Jewish aristocracy. In the centre of the street was a gigantic statue of Solomon, holding a child in one hand and a knife in the other, in illustration of the well-known biblical story.

A little further on I came to "Judgment Square," where stood the courts. This was a splendid architectural structure—so they told me, for I do not understand these matters, being a plain man—the designs for which were made by S. J. Solomon. In front of the building was a statue of Moses with the five books of law in his hand, and with the inscription "Justice to all." As I was regarding it, two "Europeans" walked slowly past me towards the entrance of the law courts, and I overheard one say: "My dear Rosalsky, I am somewhat in a fix; I have to argue a point from the Talmudic lore, and you know that my knowledge of that is pretty slender."

The other laughed at this, and patting him on the back, remarked: "Before this case is finished you'll rival the Rav as a Talmudic scholar." I ascertained that these two were no other than Rufus Isaacs, once the most eminent lawyer in England, and the well-known Judge Rosalsky of New York.

A brisk walk brought me to Temple Square. On one side of it stood the Temple of Jerusalem, which, I was informed, was the place of worship of the "Moderns" or "Reformers." On the other side was the "Anshai Emmes," where the "Chasidim" prayed. This latter building was surrounded by an outer court, from which came a confused noise of men, women, children, oxen and fowls.

"Let us enter this," said my guide, smiling. This was a man who, seeing me to be a stranger, had kindly placed himself at my disposal.

We had not gone beyond the door when we were surrounded by a set of dirty urchins in Polish garb, who set upon mocking and calling us "Daitchin"; and "Goyem." The elders also seemed to regard us with a peculiar air, all of which conduct was non-explicable to me. Looking round, I found the oxen and fowls were being offered as sacrifices. The men were having a by no means envious time in binding the four-footed animals; the women were struggling with their fowls to get near the altar, and the little imps were up to all sorts of mischief. Upon making our exit, my guide informed me that "Europeans" were looked upon as intruders.

"These people," said he, "look upon us with as much dislike as if we would be men of a different faith. You must either be as fanatical as they, or else you are to be spat upon. By this means they are sowing great mischief, and give endless cause of anxiety to the government."

"David's Barracks" was the next place of importance.

"This is where our soldiers reside. You see that statue in front of the building? Notice well its exquisite workmanship. It represents David in the act of flinging the stone at Goliath, the Philistine. Notice the motto beneath it: 'Safety lies in strength.' We are no longer a nation that confides in cunning as its source of strength, but strong, noble and free are we, ready to defend with our

lives, if needs be, our beloved Fatherland."

I was listening to my enthusiastic friend with the greatest pleasure. For some moments afterwards we stood in silence, both deeply engrossed in such thoughts. These were interrupted by a heated argument which was taking place between two old "chasidim" who were seated at the foot of the statue.

"Look ye," said one of them, "I plainly perceive that you do not understand the pursuit of the Egyptians after the Israelites. Now, I shall illustrate it to you. Supposing"—here he stretched out his hand—"this hand to represent the district. Look upon the palm as the sea. On one side are the Philistines, on the other the Israelites. Now then—"

"But," interrupted the other, "if you close your hand both the Israelites and the Philistines will fall into the river."

That was as much as we desired to hear of so ingenious a conversation.

Walking along I, for the first time, noticed this fact: that not only did "chasidim" wear beards—for, of course, that was to them the foundation of religion—but also all the "Europeans"; and these were invariably square in shape. I asked my friend the reason of this.

"Think you that Jews are so ungrateful as to forget the services rendered by the most illustrious man of the twentieth century, and the noblest Jew who trod upon God's earth? It is in his honor that we wear beards."

Aye!—Herzl whom the Jews have apotheosized.

"This is the most important part of the town," said my friend, upon our arrival at Herzl Square. "This on the east side is the National Theatre. You see, a performance of 'The Children of the Ghetto' will be given to-night in the national Hebrew language with Sarah Bernhardt in the leading role of Esther. I suppose you know that Bernhardt has come back to the faith of her ancestors?"

"Here is the Opera House. The boards announce a performance of Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots';—ah! Dr. Frederick Cowen will conduct. That will be worth seeing.

"This is the university of which I have the honor to be an alumni. It has already the reputation of being one of the best in the world. No less than six thousand are internal students. Scholars from all parts of the world come to hear and be near some of the famous men who teach here. Dr. Nordau is president and professor of the Philosophical faculty. Have you heard of some of its famous professors? There's Moritz Benedikt, Julius Cohnheim, Alexander Marmorek, Max Mandelstamm, Raphael Meldola, Moritz Loeb, Albert Michaelson, Gabriel Lippmann, George Cantor, Leo Konigsberger, Israel Zangwill, Rufus Isaacs. These are just some of the famous men with whom I came in contact during my undergraduate days. Is it to be wondered that 'all sorts and conditions of men' flock to such a renowned centre? Hitherto Berlin and Vienna boasted of the most reputed scholastic institutions. Jerusalem has now taken the place of both."

My guide now took me to the House of Representatives.

"This was designed by Oscar Marmorek. It is generally owned that in point of beauty it has no rival. Look at this statue of Herzl in front of it, and notice the inscription: 'Follow in my footsteps and all will be well.'"

Imagine, O readers!—if it be possible—what joy I must have experienced upon entering the Hall of

Debate, and finding therein seated six hundred representatives, the chosen of the "chosen people."

My friend began explaining: "The side nearer us sit the 'Herzlians,' with Dr. Nordau at their head. They are at present in the majority. The opposition consists of the 'Chasidim,' with Zangwill as their leader. A friend of mine, who is also one of Zangwill's close friends, asked him once how it was that a man of so advanced a type as he should have been willing to associate himself with such a set of fanatics.

"Listen," replied Zangwill; "I shall be frank with you. I had to choose one of three things: to leave politics altogether, to become a subordinate to Nordau, or join the opposition. The first was out of the question; and with all the respect and admiration I have for Nordau, I did not care to play a subordinate part. The only field then open to me was to join the opposition forces, which I accordingly did, although—between me and you—no one agrees less with them than I do."

"Has not the English poet said somewhere:

Men should be what they seem,
Or those that be not, would they might seem none?"

"That is just what I thought upon hearing of this little episode.

"I had thought that the Jerusalem climate would have wrought a change in Zangwill, but it seems that he remained as cunning as ever."

My friend continued:

"On the front bench to the right sits Dr. Nordau. As a representative of a local paper here, I was honored with an interview with him when he became Prime Minister. I shall never forget that short-interview as long as I live. This is what he said:

"You request to know what I think of my position as Prime Minister of Palestine? How can I answer you otherwise than that I am most happy to think that my brethren have so much confidence in me. Yes, in my wildest dreams I could never have imagined that a time would come when I should be the leader of a valorous nation. But how unworthy I am to occupy such a position! No, my friend, interrupt me not. When I compare myself with Herzl in statesmanship, how like a fly I seem, and what a mighty lion he appears! Oh, would that he might have lived to see the realization of his hopes!"

"So affected was he upon the mention of Herzl that he found it impossible to proceed, and begged to be excused.

"No mind that's honest
But in it shares some woe."

"Here, look you, next to Nordau, sits Dr. Gaster, Minister of Education. Notice that not a muscle of his face moves during the debate, but wait and see him when he speaks; it is then with a force and energy quite unsurpassed. The one next to him is General Dreyfus, Secretary of War. He is a man of valor rather than of words, and his speeches are soldier-like, being strictly to the point. The one who has just dropped that sheet full of figures is David Wolffsohn, the Secretary of the Treasury. As a financier he has no equal. The most abstruse and dry mathematical calculations become quite simple and interesting when he explains them. That dignified-looking man who is preparing to speak is Oscar Straus. He makes a model foreign secretary, skilled to the highest in the arts of diplomacy. Aha! look. He becomes the cynosure of every eye. Listen!"



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Straus, "is anxious to have information regarding the case of Joseph Weinstein. As the matter is practically settled, I may give Mr. Greenberg and the members at large the required information. Of course, such treatment, meted out to one of our countrymen, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed. I immediately communicated with our ambassador at St. Petersburg, and requested him to interview the Czar and Count Witte with reference to the matter. Our ambassador executed what was required of him with care and circumspection, and promises were made that the matter would receive attention. Since then I have received the following:

"Your Excellency:—It was with the deepest regret that the Government heard of the brutal manner in which Joseph Weinstein was treated whilst on a visit to this city. The police have arrested the chief perpetrators of the outrage, and your excellency may rest assured that they will receive punishment according to the nature of their crimes. Once again expressing the deepest regret on behalf of the Government and myself, and assuring your excellency of my highest regard, I have the honor to remain

"Your excellency's most obedient servant,
"(Signed) WITTE."

The house rose to a man, and cheered wildly. It was the first time that the power of the Jews as a nation had shown itself.

The Zionist awoke, and, alas! all the glory had vanished.

"Cease, dreams, images of day-desires, To model forth the passions of tomorrow; Never let rising sun approve you liars To add more grief to aggravate my sorrow."

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†"Daitchin" is the Jewish word for Germans, and is used by Polish fanatics when referring to those Jews wearing the ordinary European dress.

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Education in the Biblical Times.
 AFTER "LOEW'S LEBENSALTER."

ROMANTIC writers talk much under the above title of unknown things, and are perversely silent on such matters of which certainly there are records. Archeologists did not make use of all materials at hand, and failed to characterize according to its nature the education of the Biblical age. In order to do this it must be said: Education in the old Israelitic time, remained until Greece exercised its influence thereon, a purely agricultural one, that is to say, a physical and mechanical education. The youthful generation was to be trained and strengthened for agricultural labor and hardships, and to acquire the skill therefore. This was the educational task set by the necessity of self-support, and, therefore, infallibly attained its end.

Agricultural people are in all times and countries obliged to let their children participate in their labors. The nature of these labors, as well as the measure of time requisite for their accomplishments, force them to take advantage of the strength of their children likewise. Hence the introduction of compulsory attendance at school has always met with great dif-

iculties in agricultural countries, even to the present day. These difficulties were, of course, unknown to the ancient Israelites, as they knew nothing of schools.

Future landlords as well as laborers were educated by their parents, at least this was generally the case. The laborers among the Israelites did not constitute a particular caste as among the Egyptians. While the latter were allowed only to follow the trade to which they were born, and in which they were educated by their fathers, the Israelite was at liberty to choose his avocation. However, custom founded on the simplicity of the social relations at that time, generally ordained that the son followed the calling of his father.

At the beginning of the third century Rabbi Johanan ben Nach'na still teaches that a man should not turn away from his calling and from that of his father. The statement in *Genesis* that "Jabel was father of all such as dwell in tents and such that have cattle," and that "Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and flute," is not to be taken figuratively but literally. It is here meant to say that a nomad life, playing of harps and flutes descended from father to son in the families of Jabel and Jubal. The family unions of the royal house, of which traces existed ever to the concluding days of the second Jewish state, own their origin to this legacy from father to son.

Biblical pedagogical science, how-

ever, impresses on fathers the religious and national education of their children. It impressively exhorts them to teach the children about God's guidances and revelations and laws. This is done according to the directions given by the Torah, either by answering questions put by the children, or in consequence of the initiative taken by the father.

There are only a few special, religious instructions of the kind in which the children are supposed to question.

"And it shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, what mean ye by this service? That ye shall say, it is the sacrifice of the Lord's passover, who passed over the houses of the children of Israel in Egypt, when he smote the Egyptians and delivered our houses."—*Exodus*, xii. 27.

Of like import are the question and answer relating to the redeeming of first-born. xiii. 14—16.

Deuteronomy gives to the question a general answer and an elaborate wording: "And when thy son asketh thee in time to come, saying, what mean the testimonies and the statutes, and the judgments, which the Lord our God hath commanded you? Then thou shalt say unto thy son, we were Pharaoh's bond-men in

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Egypt, and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a mighty hand: And the Lord showed signs and wonders, great and sore, upon Egypt, upon Pharaoh, and upon all his household, before our eyes: And he brought us out from thence, that he might bring us in, and give us the land which he swore unto our fathers. And the Lord commanded us to do all these statutes to fear the Lord our God, for our good always, that he might preserve us alive, as it is at this day.—vi. 20—24.

Deuteronomy further gives spontaneous instruction.

Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently lest thou forget the things which thy eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life: but teach them thy sons and thy sons' sons.

Specially the day that thou stoodest before the Lord thy God in Horeb, when the Lord said unto me, gather me the people together, and I will make them hear my words that they may learn to fear me all the days that they shall live upon the earth, and that they may teach their children.—iv. 9—10.

This exhortation has reference to the decalogue; the father, however, was constantly admonished to teach the whole law to the children.

Deuteronomy goes still further: the command to assemble all the people every year at the time of the feast of tabernacles and to teach them the law expressly includes children.

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Happenings in the Jewish World.

The authorities of the Samara gymnasium have refused to admit all Jewish applicants this year.

The German branch of the Octobrists of Moscow have adopted a resolution in favor of gradually granting Jews equal rights.

Several emigration offices were closed at Warsaw on account of the fraudulent manner in which they conducted their business.

At the conference of the Jewish Socialist Labor party (known as the "Sel-moyzi") it was decided to boycott the third Duma.

The Jewish community at Kremenchug has received 8,000 rubles from the Ica. for the purpose of establishing a Jewish technical school.

Herr Jacob Hertz has given 100,000 roubles to the Warsaw Jewish community for the purpose of opening an institute for Jewish teachers.

The Sevodna is informed that the Ministry of the Interior ordered the Polish chemists not to keep more than two Jewish apprentices at each shop.

The government has refused to comply with the request of Count Konovnitin to permit the Real Russians to meet on the cargo steamers at Odessa.

A terrible tragedy has occurred at Rudny (in the province of Mohileff). Three Jewish boys found a bomb, which exploded suddenly, killing them on the spot.

The trial of Topoleff (the assassin of the late M. Herzenstein) has again been postponed. Meanwhile, his friends have succeeded in effecting his release from prison.

The Nicolafeff labor organizations have informed the Black Hundreds of their intention to protect the Jews on future occasions from attacks made on them by Real Russians.

It is reported that M. Stolypin is preparing a statement on the Union of Real Russians, proving to the Tsar the danger incurred by the State in allowing their power to grow.

The negotiations that were carried on between the Russian government and a group of German financiers, for the purpose of arranging for a new loan, have been broken off.

Odessa is now suffering from a very serious commercial crisis. Our coreligionists there are especially affected, as a large number of old and well-established Jewish firms have suspended business.

The semi-official agency, "Osvedomitelnaya Bureau," states that the government is about to order all converted Christians to leave those parts of the empire where Jews are not allowed to reside.

The general council of the Union of Real Russians has decided to open, in Jewish centres, trading departments, banks and other commercial institutions to enable Russians to avoid coming into contact with Jews.

The Kishineff Black Hundreds intend to request the Governor of Bessarabia to institute an inquiry into the conduct of their late leader, M. Krushevan, during his tenure of office of President of the branch of the Union of Real Russians.

The semi-official Russia, discussing the Jewish question in a leading article, refers to Zionism and Territorialism as the only solution of the problem. The organ calls upon the Government and the Russian nation to assist the movements.

An extraordinary story is related at Kamenka (in the province of Lublin) of a Russian who kept the head of a dead Jew at his house. The local peasants seemed to consider the ghastly relic a

The Position of the Russkoye Znamya

The Russkoye Znamya has announced the fact that the promoters of the paper are urgently in need of funds in order to continue its existence. This proves sufficiently the popularity of the Union of Real Russians, as well as the character of its members. The notorious priest, John Constadsky, immediately sent in a donation of 300 roubles.

The Jews of Persia.

The first anniversary of the grant of a constitution to the Persian people was recently celebrated in Teheran, and the Jews there took an active part in the fetes organized for the occasion. On the invitation of the Minister of Public Instruction 150 Jewish children, selected among the pupils of Alliance Israelite schools, presented themselves at the Parliament house with the deputations of other educational establishments.

Russian Methods.

An interesting case is revealed by the Socialist organ Znamya Truda. It will be remembered that Herr Jacob Tchernak, who participated in the armed robbery at Fonarni (St. Petersburg), was reported to have died on a steamer on his way to Belgium. The labor paper now publishes the secret correspondence on the incident that passed between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Justice and the Interior. It appears that Tchernak was killed during his voyage by a Russian who received a grant for it from the government to a title.

very fortunate possession, which never failed to bring luck to its owner.

A conference of orthodox Jewish rabbis was held lately in Frankfurt, at which a Union of Orthodox German Rabbis was constituted. An emphatic stand was made against the decisions of the recent conference of French rabbis on the subject of Jewish marriage and divorce.

A Warsaw Jewish teacher has received

Jewish Newspapers Suppressed.

The following Wilna newspapers have been suspended by the authorities: Hazman, Volks-Zeitung, Wochen-Blatt, Wort and Volks-Stimme. The editor of the latter was arrested. Hazman reappeared immediately under the name of Kol-Hazman.

Jews in the Prussian Army.

A son of the well-known Jewish deputy in the Prussian Diet, Judicial Councillor Dr. Cassel, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Reserve. This is considered to be in Prussia an event of some importance, as, in spite of all efforts and protests, it is only on the rarest occasions that a professing Jew is appointed as a commissioned officer in the Reserve, which is quite an impossibility in the active army.

Honors for Austrian Jews.

Dr. Salomon Spitzer has been appointed Statthaltereiat (secretary to the Governor) for sanitary affairs in the province of Moravia, Austria. He is the first Jew to hold such an important office in the service of the State, and his appointment is regarded as a welcome sign that the Jews are not to be excluded from the higher regions of the Austrian Civil Service. Dr. Spitzer also occupies a number of prominent offices in the Jewish community of Moravia.

Court Councillor Abraham Broch, who occupied a high position in the Austrian Ministry of Finance, has received on his retirement the highest decoration awarded for non-military services.

permission to open the first four classes of a "gymnasium" for Jewish children. The pupils will enjoy all the privileges accorded to those of a crown school, and they will be instructed in Hebrew. This is the first official school in Russia where such a course has been permitted.

Two Jews, named Cohen and Peltiger, were recently assaulted at Kaminetz-Podolsk and robbed of 25,000 roubles. In harmony with the declaration of

The Jewish Population in Russia.

The Petersburger Zeitung has been trying to prove that the Jewish population in Russia is increasing at such a rate as to be a menace to the Russian element. It quotes a work written from the Jewish standpoint by a writer calling himself Paul Demidow, and entitled "Judenelend im Lande der Romanows," and other Jewish publications, to prove that the Jewish population in Russia is increasing at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and affirms that this is a higher rate than that of the Russian population. It shows grounds for believing that the official return of the Jewish population in 1897 as 5,215,000 is much too low, as large numbers of Jews avoid the census. It is especially incredulous as to the government figure for Jews living outside the pale, viz., 390,000, including 105,000 in Asiatic Russia. It puts this figure down as a piece of bluff, and says that it ought to be increased fourfold, on the ground that in 1879, on the authority of the same Demidow, there were 750,000 outside the Pale, and these should by this time have increased to between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000.

In search of more reliable results, the article turns to the recruiting statistics of the army. Assuming that Jews are recruited under precisely similar conditions to the rest of the population, it finds that from 1889 to 1894 Jewish recruits came to 6 per cent. of the whole. Taking the Russian population in 1897 as 125,640,000 (according to the census), this would give 7,538,000 Jews, which, allowing for the 2 per cent. yearly increase, would have risen at the present day to 9,200,000.

the Senate with reference to Zionist societies, the Odessa authorities have closed the well-organized and growing club and library known as the "Kadimah."

The largest synagogue at Moscow was opened again on September 5th. The building was erected before the Jews were banished from the ancient capital sixteen years ago, but it was then closed by order of the Government. After the

October manifesto, the Jewish community received permission to hold services there again.

A certain group of politicians are endeavoring to form a new party of "Radical Political Activity." They intend to make use of the coming Zmestvo Congress, in order to announce their intentions then. Their programme will combine those of the moderate groups. As far as the Jewish question is concerned, they are fully in favor of granting equal rights to our brethren in Russia.

Under the heading "Will the Ice Melt?" the Israelitisches Familienblatt (Hamburg) reports that in Prussia a Jew, in the person of the son of Justizrath Cassel (member of the Berlin City Council and of the Prussian Diet), is to be appointed officer in the Reserves. The appointment will be the more notable inasmuch as it will be granted to a member of a family which has strenuously fought for equality of rights for Jews.

The Nederlandsch Israelitisch Seminarium (the Dutch Jewish Theological Seminary) does not appear to enjoy the sympathies of the Jews in Holland. Out of a population of about 100,000 there were, until recently, only eighty annual subscribers to the seminary. An appeal sent to some 2,500 Jewish residents in Amsterdam by the Canvassing Committee in that city met with a response from less than sixty persons.

The dispute between the Odessa corn merchants and their Russian employees has terminated. It was agreed that 40 per cent. of the work at the stores should be performed by Christians, and the remainder should be given to Jews. The Ministry of the interior issued a circular granting Jewish laborers the privileges of working on Sundays and other orthodox holidays. They are not allowed, however, to dispose of their produce on those days.

The municipal authorities of Freienwalde are another body in Germany to be added to those which have of late occupied themselves with the Shechita question. As elsewhere, an attempt was made by a society for the protection of animals to bring about the prohibition of the Jewish method of slaughtering, but the Council, with the Burgomaster at its head, unanimously rejected the petition on the grounds that Shechita was not an act of cruelty, and that its prohibition would inflict commercial injury on the town.

The vitality and prosperity of the Orthodox Congregation in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany (Israelitisches Religions-Gesellschaft) and the liberality of its members were amply demonstrated yesterday week when the new synagogue of the congregation was consecrated. Externally, and especially internally, the edifice is one of the most imposing of its kind, and by Jews and Christians alike it is regarded as one of the finest ornaments of Frankfurt, which was already rich in splendid public buildings. The style of architecture is modernized Romanesque, but there are also several Moorish features. The size of the building may be gauged from the fact that there is seating accommodation for 1,800 (1,000 in the body and 800 in the galleries). The decoration of the interior, with its marble, brasses and bronzes, is very ornate, and the synagogue has been further embellished by handsome and costly gifts from the members who, in the spirit of the Israelites of old, have readily brought their free will offerings to the house of God. On the pulpit alone, the gift of a lady, \$2,000 has been expended. With the site, the synagogue will have cost not far short of 1,500,000 marks (\$375,000). The opening ceremony was marked by great rejoicings on the part of the ever-growing Orthodox Congregation, many of whose members curtailed their holidays in Germany and abroad in order to attend the function. Upward of thirty rabbis were present.

Shearith Israel Sisterhood.

This sisterhood has some splendid plans for the coming season. They have secured an additional floor at their headquarters at 114 St. Mark's place, where a day nursery, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, sewing and religious schools and boys' and girls' evening clubs will be conducted. The relief work has been reorganized, the sisterhood taking entire charge financially and otherwise of all its cases. The Relief Committee will organize an auxiliary relief committee, which will be composed of residents of the neighborhood. This is a splendid innovation, and deserves every success. A new branch of the work is the day nursery, which will be opened to children of working mothers. Altogether the sisterhood is thriving well under the splendid management of its president, Mrs. Alice D. Menken, and the indefatigable work of her constituents, the Board of Directresses.

Praying for the Grand Duke of Baden.

This cable dispatch has been received here from Mannheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, from Mr. Nathan Straus: "Fervent prayers, during which many persons wept, were offered to-day in all the Jewish synagogues throughout Baden for the recovery of the Grand Duke Frederick."

Paterson, N. J.

The Hon. Nathan Barnett, former Mayor of Paterson, N. J., has donated the sum of \$500 to the new temple of Congregation Emanu-El

Beth Israel Hospital Auxillary.

On September 24, 1907, a sociable was given at the home of Mrs. Mandel Levy, of 15 West 116th street, to the members of the Arrangement Committee to formulate plans and arrangements for the coming reception and ball of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Auxillary of Beth Israel Hospital, which will take place on October 27, 1907, at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street, city. The members of the committee who attended were David Gotthelf, chairman; Nathan H. Stone, Mr. Siegelituch, Miss Anna Schneider, Miss S. Asher, Miss I. Cohen and Miss Theresa Loewenthal, secretary. The committee decided upon a novelty in the way of entertainment, which will be executed at the ball. They have also several other new features of entertainment with which they will surprise their patrons, but they refused to divulge their nature until a later date.

Although the auxiliary affairs are always very popular and successful, from present indications it seems that the popularity of the organization, together with the energy of the Arrangement Committee, will bring about the greatest success the auxiliary has yet experienced.

Madison Avenue Synagogue.

The religious and Hebrew school of the congregation will resume its sessions Sunday morning.

On Saturday morning Rev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs will speak on "Lessons from an Old Book," and on Monday morning on "Harvest Thoughts and Aspirations."

Congregation Baith Israel.

The Sunday school of Congregation Baith Israel, Harrison street, near Court street, Brooklyn, will re-open for the season of 1907-08 on Sunday morning, October 6, at 10 o'clock sharp. The registration of scholars takes place next Sunday morning, September 29, in the Sunday school building, from 10 to 12 o'clock. Parents are requested to send their children next Sunday morning to be enrolled. Superintendent Nat N. Tuck and Assistant Superintendent Harry G. Anderson, together with the corps of teachers, will be in attendance.

Congregation Baith Israel has been in existence for fifty-two years, and the Sunday school is an important adjunct to its labors. The neighborhood in which the Congregation is located is becoming thickly settled with those of the Jewish faith, and a large enrollment is anticipated next Sunday.

The Free Synagogue.

Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, of the Czech University, of Prague, and member of the Austrian Reichrath, will deliver the address at the Sunday morning services, which begin at 11.15. Professor Masaryk will be remembered as the noble and self-sacrificing champion of justice in the Hilshner case.

Succoth.

Among the congregational succoth one of the prettiest is the one of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue. The largest sukkah is at the Educational Alliance, where the whole of the roof garden has been converted into a sukkah.



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BAR MITZVAH.

PLAUT.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Plaut announce the bar mitzvah of their son Arthur, Saturday morning, September 28, Temple Israel, Brooklyn. At home Sunday, September 29, at 15 Waverest av., Arverne, L. I. No cards.

KOPLOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Koplowitz announce the bar mitzvah of their son, George, on Saturday, September 28, 1907, at 9 a. m., at the synagogue, 49 Henry street. Reception Saturday, 1 to 6 p. m.; Sunday, from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m., at 118-20 Eldridge street, New York.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ASTMAN-WINTERFIELD.—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Winterfield announce the engagement of their daughter Henrietta to Mr. Max S. Astman. At home Sunday, October 6, 1907, 3 to 6 o'clock. No cards.

BACH-FLORSHEIM.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Florsheim announce the betrothal of their daughter Bella to Mr. Jacob Bach. Reception at residence, 205 East 115th st., Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

BAUER-MICHAELS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Michaels, formerly of 200 West 111th st., announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Richard H. Bauer. At home Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at 242 West 112th st. No cards.

BERKOWITZ-KESSNER.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Kessner, of 20 West 107th st., announce the engagement of their daughter Miriam to Max Berkowitz. Reception at Hotel Astor, Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6. Boston papers please copy.

EHRlich-ROSENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Ehrlich, of 18 West 121st st., announce engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. Gerson Rosenberg, of New York. Reception Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6. No cards.

FICKLER-ROSENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Rosenstein, 65 East Broadway, announce the engagement of their daughter Minnie to Mr. Alfred Fickler, on Tuesday, October 1, Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway, 8.30 p. m.

GOTTLIEB-WALLNER.—Mrs. Fannie Gottlieb, 116 West 117th st., announces the engagement of her daughter Sophia to Mr. Morris Wallner, 56 West 119th st. Notice of reception later.

GUMPRICH-GANS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Gans announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Bruno M. Gumprich. Reception Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6 o'clock p. m., at Arthur Hall, 51 East 96th st.

HODES-BEHRMAN.—Miss Sophie C. Behrman, of Covington, Ky., to Mr. Nicholas Hodes, of New York.

ISRAEL-HAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hahn, of 158 East 62d st., announce the betrothal of their daughter Hattie to Mr. Jacob Israel. At home Sunday, October 6, 1907, after 7 p. m. No cards.

KAUFMAN-BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Brown announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian S., to Mr. Louis Kaufman, of New York. Reception Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6, 64 East 96th st.

KUNREUTHER-BACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bach announce engagement of their daughter Hattie to Benjamin Kunreuther. At home September 29, from 3 to 6, 43 Weirfield st., Brooklyn.

LEVINE-HERTZEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hertz, of 132 West 112th st., announce the engagement of their daughter Carrie to Harry Levin. Reception October 6, 1907, from 3 to 6 o'clock. No cards.

LEVINE-HALPERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Halpern, of 120 West 114th st., announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Mr. Samuel W. Levine. At home Sunday, October 6, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

LEVY-GOLDBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldberg announce the engagement of

their daughter Anna to Mr. Henry Levy, of New York. Reception Sunday, October 6, at 8 p. m., at Cafe Logeling, 235 to 241 East 57th st.

LEVY-HIRSCHBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Hirschberg, of 549 West 142d st., announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Joseph M. Levy. Reception Sunday, October 6, 2 to 6, at Cafe Logeling, 237 East 57th st.

LEVY-SCHOENFELD.—Miss Estelle Schoenfeld betrothed to Mr. Sylvan Levy. At home Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6 p. m., 60 East 121st st. No cards.

MEYER-COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Cohen, 222 East 114th st., announce the engagement of their daughter Rosalie to Mr. Dave Meyer. At home Sunday evening, October 6, after 7. No cards.

MICHEL-MANNHEIMER.—Mr. Marx Mannheimer announces the engagement of his daughter, Leonor, to Mr. Julius Michel. At home Sunday, October 6, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. M. Salomon, 485 Central Park West, from 3 to 6 p. m.

ORENSTEIN-STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Orenstein, 110 East 82d st., announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Mr. David Stern. At home Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

OVERFELDER-GROSSMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Grossman, of Boston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carrie, to Sidney R. Overfelder. At home, Sunday, October 6. No cards.

RUDEN-ROSENRETER.—Mr. and Mrs. William Rosentreter, 328 East 123d st., announce the engagement of their daughter Henrietta to Mr. Benjamin Ruden. Reception September 29, at the Herrstadt, 29 West 115th st., from 3 to 6 p. m.

SAMUEL-BARNETT.—The engagement is announced of Mr. Max Samuel to Miss Hattie Barnett. No cards.

SAMUELS-BAME.—Mr. and Mrs.

Louis Bame, of 162 Taylor st., Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter Etta to Mr. Phillip C. Samuels, of New York.

WARENDORFF-STARK.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Stark announce the betrothal of their daughter Camille to Mr. Edward Warendorff. At home, 433 East 57th st., Sunday, September 29, 1907, from 3 to 6. No cards.

WESCHLER-STAHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Stahl, 11 North Pine av., Albany, N. Y., announce betrothal of their daughter Ruth to Mr. Adolphus Weschler, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. At home Sunday, October 6, 3 to 6 p. m.

ENGAGEMENT DINNER.

A dinner in honor of Miss Gussie Hessberg and Mr. Louis Recht, whose engagement was announced in these columns recently, was given last Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Max Goldstein, 1998 Madison avenue. A reception followed, and over two hundred of their relatives and friends called to offer their congratulations. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Max Lion, Mr. and Mrs. I. Felber, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rosenbaum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Solomon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Rothenstein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Samuels, Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bruckner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Schwede, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Fink, Mrs. F. Hessberg, Mrs. M. Meyer, Mrs. L. Loewenstein, Mrs. E. Mueller, Miss R. Goldstein, Miss S. Hanzer, Miss F. Jacobs.

MARRIAGE.

MOSES-GOTTLIEB.—The wedding of Miss Dorothy Moses, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Moses, of Bloomfield, N. J., to Mr. Harry Gottlieb, also of Bloomfield, will be solemnized at the Plaza Assembly Rooms, East Fifty-ninth street, on October 6. Rev. Dr. Samuel Greenfield will officiate.

IN THE THEATRES.

Negotiations have been concluded between Mr. Charles E. Blaney and Messrs. Milton and Sargent Aborn whereby the Aborn Opera Company will permanently occupy the Lincoln Square Theatre, commencing Monday, October 14, opening in the Bostonians' famous success, "Robin Hood." A stock company is now being organized, numbering eighty people, and opera in English will make this playhouse its home, changing the programme each week.

Next week's offering at the Alhambra will include Edward Connelly and company in "Marse Covington," the Tom Jack Trio, Kelly and Kent, Rosina Caspell's Midget Wonders, the Vitagraph and other vaudeville stars.

A complete play called "The Futurity Winner," presented by a company of ten people and built upon incidents of race-track life, and including a most exciting actual race between four thoroughbred horses, is the headline feature for the week of September 30 at Keith & Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. It is one of the most pretentious and expensive productions seen on the vaudeville stage, and is dramatic in its action. Other attractions on the particularly strong bill are the Four Fords, Lasky's Quintet, Lew Bloom, Taclanu, the Gracie Emmett company and ten others.

Gertrude Hoffman, who has set New York a-going with her wonderful imitations and her dancing, will be the headline feature at Keith & Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre for the week of September 30. She pressed Anna Held close for the honors when she appeared in "The Parisian Model" at the Broadway Theatre, and the novelty of Miss Hoffman's costume changes on the stage in full view of the audience is a feature

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that gives the audiences an idea of the inner workings of the stage that is always appreciated.

The first of the Richard Mansfield plays to be produced in New York since that famous actor's death, and one which was his favorite, will be produced at Keith & Proctor's Harlem Opera House during the week of September 30. It is "A Parisian Romance," and is one of a series of Mansfield plays bought by the Keith & Proctor management and to be produced by them during this season. All the original scenery and costumes of the Mansfield production will be used.

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THE INWARD FORCES OF ZIONISM.

BY DR. HARRY FRIEDENWALD*

ONE of those rare moments in one's life when one is carried away from the ordinary course of life into the realms of lofty ideals, out of the stern and sad conditions of the present into the hopes and possibilities as they reveal themselves in the visions of the future—such a moment in my life was the Sixth Congress of Zionists—the first it was my privilege to attend. Only those who have been at a Congress can understand me when I say that that moment makes a change in one's life. The spectacle of Jews from the four corners of the earth, of earnest men and women inspired with the fires of conviction and devotion, gathered together to study and discuss, to work and to toil for the regeneration and uplifting of Israel, to labor at the redemption of Israel *meabdu leherus* the spectacle of scholars and students, of sages and of men of affairs, of poets and artists, of young and old, of pious men and free-thinkers acting and living the words *Haberim Kol Yisrael!* And most wonderful of all, the great leader, our own Herzl, overshadowing the entire assemblage, the incarnation of all our hopes and dreams. *Ashre ayin raatah Kol Elleh.* Never again may I expect such an experience except when it is granted me to visit the land of our fathers and to see our brethren tilling and planting its soil and rearing not only the home for our people but the regenerated people for our land. Could we but send our friends who are not Zionists to our congresses and give them an object-lesson in Jewish ardor, in Jewish self-sacrifice, in Jewish hopefulness, in Jewish idealism, in Jewish self-confidence and in Jewish self-respect we would have many of them with us — for these things are contagious, and he who has a Jewish heart which beats in unison with Jewish emotions feels sensations that are new to him. Let not those go to our congress whose hearts are cold and frozen, they will tell you only of excitement and tumult, of visionary dreamers and enthusiasts. For it requires sympathy as well as ears to catch the true note of this great gathering and the eye needs the aid of the surging blood to see into the real inwardness of its actions and its impulses.

And without these the whole Zionist movement cannot be understood — and because of their lack, it is so widely misunderstood. The objects which we have before us may be tersely expressed in a few words and these are easily comprehended. Any one can understand the plain words of the Basle platform: "Zionism strives toward a legally assured home for the Jewish people in Palestine." But it takes imagination to understand its ultimate significance. It needs a heart to feel the change it will produce in Jewish conditions.

The Jew who knows not what role his ancestors played in the world's development, who feels no pride in his people's past: why should he sympathize with our ambitious plans for Israel's regeneration? For him whose heart is bound by no ties to the land of his fathers, what interest is there in its development? The Jew who has no confidence in his people, who sees only the stigmata of suffering and oppression, the scars of the rack and the pogrom, why shall he listen to us when we build hopes on this people's future? He who does not feel and smart under the contumely dis-

*Address delivered at the Mass Meeting of the Federation of American Zionists at Cooper Institute, Sept. 14th 1907.

grace and dishonor our people suffer in almost every portion of the globe—he who never thinks of the abject bottomless misery, of the unspeakable agony which the greater part of our people are constantly suffering year in and year out — every day — every moment — (unless the daily papers happen to print in glaring lines the sickening horrible details of another massacre — why should he concern himself about the future of his people—) when even their present does not concern him?

The Jew who is only shocked at the inhumanity of human beasts who have outraged and crippled, killed and mutilated men and women, children and the aged—who feels pity only for the killed and the wounded, but who does not feel the pity for himself, does not feel that the sufferers are his brothers and sisters, that it is his own flesh which is torn, his own blood that is poured out, who does not feel that he himself is the mourner who should rend his clothes, from him we may obtain alms — but why should he feel that his own future, the future of his own family, of his own children is indissolubly bound up with theirs, is a portion of his peoples. Wherefore should he say to his brother: "Whither thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy God, my God."

And that is the reason why we Zionists lay so much weight upon what some call sentiment, that is why we value those forces which you will find in our ranks, the intense love of our people, the solidarity and sense of oneness with our brethren, where ever they may have been scattered, whatever the language they speak or the garments they wear. The readiness, nay the eagerness to serve our people, the awakened national self-consciousness, the sense of Jewish dignity and Jewish manhood and Jewish honor, these cannot be counted or measured or weighed, they cannot be used for statistics, but they are the only means by which we can carve out our destinies, without them all other means would be naught—with them all other means must and shall be obtained!

Could we but awake the sleepers, could we but tear from them the bonds of slothful apathy, could we but rouse the leaders, the men of influence of wealth and of position to the needs of their people—to their own needs—to the need for unity and united action—how different might it be—even today! What might we not have accomplished had we as a united Jewish people raised our voice in thundering protest against the Russian and Roumanian outrages—had we persistently used our influence in every civilized country as a united people and aroused public opinion and kept it awake, and forced the world to demand protection for our own brethren, induced our government to compel the powers of darkness and tyranny to yield the elementary rights of human beings to our flesh and blood?

It is curious how the arguments against us are changed—how our opponents have constantly shifted their ground. At first we were held up to scorn and ridicule. This did not affect us—and then our opponents tried to prove that Jews would not go to Palestine. Facts disproved this statement—so it was proclaimed aloud that Palestine is an arid waste which cannot support a population. But Conder and Warburg and many other authorities who had studied the land showed that it admits of the greatest development, that it vies with Italy

and southern California in potential fertility and in climate, and that Palestine and the neighboring country can support a population many times larger than the whole number of Jews throughout the world. Thus argument followed argument but they could not bring us to their views. All those weapons had been used—so they found an old one — one that was not rusty, because it had been used constantly by the anti-Semites against all Jews—they cast doubt upon our loyalty to our country. "Come, let us deal wisely with them," said Pharaoh to his people, "lest they multiply and it come to pass that when there falleth out any war they also join themselves unto our enemies and fight against us" — "for they are unpatriotic, they are not true Egyptian citizens."

Through the dark ages this cry had been heard — but it has remained for recent days to find the charge on Jewish lips—to see a Jew point his finger at his brother and call him traitor. There is one precedent. Two years ago, a German assimilator sullied his father's name by making this charge — and the Jewish world was shocked. And now the idea is imported into America, and repeated and flashed to every town throughout the land — that the Zionists, because they strive to build up a Jewish home for the Jewish people on Jewish soil—because they are dissatisfied with the position of Israel among the peoples of the world and are applying their brains and their hearts, their means and their strength in the endeavor to change it from one of ignominy to one of respect, from inferiority to a position of honor and dignity, usefulness and beneficence, to put an end to the suffering which two thousand years have made them impatient to shake off—for all this, they are charged with not being true Americans, having their American allegiance called into question, their patriotism doubted, their loyalty impugned. It pains us that these charges have been made—but the pain is doubled because they have been made by those whose position and power should have made them consider the significance of the changes they were making, before they heaped ignominy upon their brethren even though they had different views — should have made them hesitate until they had determined their truth or falsity. Men of less knowledge, less sagacity and less wisdom could have shown them how groundless the charge, how false in every way, how ruinous to all, how it would become a boomerang injuring all. We cannot call back their words—we cannot blot out the evil they have done. Let them and others beware of repeating them. Upon their shoulders will lie the guilt of creating an anti-Semitism which has embittered the lives of our German and French brethren but which has not darkened our country.

Let them learn that true Americanism is in conflict with no activity which is honest, honorable and unselfish nor with any sentiment that is moral, righteous and noble!

Let them learn that true Americanism is consistent—and consistent only with high ideals and our striving toward them!

And let us Jews thank God that this is true Americanism.

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Remarks by a Bachelor Girl.

A man with a heart makes excellent sport for a woman without one.

Some wives possess the fatal power of making every other woman seem attractive.

If the morning after could only come the night before there would seldom be any night before.

Women are willing to please men a little in order to please themselves much.

There is no safety for a stupid woman except in innocence, nor for any other sort except in scorn.

No woman can know a man well enough until she has found him out, and then she seldom cares to know him any longer.

A woman can face almost any complication in life with calmness as long as her hat pins stay in and her side elastics hold.

Many friends will bear your misfortunes with indifference, but few can stand your good luck without envy.

Lots of girls don't have a good time at all while they are out until they can get home to see how they looked.

Many women who are careful of their pronunciations are careless of the heels of their shoes, and the worst of it is, men estimate the woman by her shoes.

A man ought to be most sober while he is getting drunk.

A man will sit up half the night dealing out poker talk to a crowd of men and then call to his wife to put him wise when the baby asks for a drink of water in the morning.

In the opinion of many men a peach is a sweet domestic fruit consisting mainly of a dimple and a bow of pretty ribbon.

Most men would not find women so very difficult to understand if it were not for their conversation.

It is the man with the most nerve who most often gets on a woman's nerves.

The best excuse for a kiss should be found on a woman's lips.

Marriage is a lottery for women chiefly because men are such a bad lot.

The man who invented the pressed paper lead pencil was a genius with an absolute knowledge of women.

When a woman most needs help from women in this world, she is most apt to get it from men.

By the time the men have learned all the details about the way women dress there will be no further need of the dressmakers' convention.

Temperament may be defined as the possession of a high instep in the mind.

The Flatiron Building blows about many things which modesty would hate to bring up as a subject of conversation.

The subject nearest to the heart of a deep woman is the one that lies farthest away from her lips.

A man is always asking a woman her reasons for things, and then trying to prove to her that she hasn't any reason.

The lawn mower is mightier than the lorn lover.

Whenever I feel particularly tyrannical I lock up my tobacco and pipe in my escritoire, and deprive myself of a smoke for fully ten minutes.

Every time my anniversary as a teetotaller rolls round, some miscreant sends me a keg of hard cider with my name stencilled on the top and bottom.

The Seder's Significance.

HOWEVER skeptical our modern Jew may be with regard to the literalness of the events which the Seder services symbolizes, none questions the attractiveness and charm of the ancient custom.

The atmosphere surrounding it is one of geniality and sincerity and the reunion of old and young, of friends and relatives makes the ceremony one that will adhere for many years to come within the homes of Jewish people.

It has a significance hardly intended, but which is, nevertheless, valuable from a philosophical standpoint.

To those who have arrived at affluence there is usually an anxiety to hide their humble origin or days of travail.

There is something discreditable in the willingness of those who having passed from the darkness of humble station to be ashamed of that in their new and more prosperous condition.

They are not like the millionaire who rose from the abject poverty to wealth, but kept as a reminder in the threadbare clothes he wore when in his former lowly circumstances.

It is noble, therefore, that the Jew in his happier lot remembers the days when he was not so fortunate.

As for those who keep the festival where conditions are more like their older prototypes, there is in the Seder service the element of hope in the future, which premeates its pages.

To them it brings this assurance of release and to that extent makes them happier and more trustful.

Therefore, there can only be meaning and joy in the significance of the Seder event, even in these modern days.

A Wife's Secret.

On his way to his office after a hurried breakfast the merchant, Karl Namenlos, received a letter from his wife. "For the letter-box!" "No, dear; it's for your own self, but..." "For me? A letter from..." "Yes, darling! Please ask no questions, but do as you are bidden. Don't read it until you are in your office. Now go." It was an uncommon experience.

His own wife, with whom he had just been chatting at the breakfast table, now formally gives him a letter, which he is to read in his office. Curious! What could it mean? At the office he opened it. The writing was straggling. The beginning was solemn. He read: I am forced to make you a communication, which will doubtless evoke your displeasure. But it is my duty to make the fact known to you, and I am firmly resolved to follow the dictates of my conscience and divulge it, be the consequences what they may. For more than a week I forswore that I should be driven to take this step, but I locked the secret in my breast until this morning, and now the truth must be told! But do not blame me too harshly for the action I am taking, and above all things do not let it worry you too much. . . . Here Herr Namenlos turned the page with trembling hand and palpitating heart. "The fact is," the letter went on to say, "the coal-celler is empty, or very nearly so, and I want you to order coals this very moment, or else we shall have no fire even in the kitchen. You always forget it when I ask you in the ordinary way, and, at the risk of rousing your wrath, I determined to bring it to

your notice in an extraordinary manner. I trust that you will not forget it so easily this time." And he did not. Neither did the lady, if the gossips speak truth.

The Careful King.

ONCE upon a time a certain king of Persia went out hunting with all his court. The chase that day happened to be long, and the king became very thirsty. But no fountain or river could be found near the spot on the plain, where they rested for a short interval. At last one of the courtiers spied a large garden not far off. It was filled with trees bearing lemons, oranges and grapes. His followers begged the monarch to partake of the good things in the garden.

"Heaven forbid that I should eat anything thereof," said the king, "for if I permitted myself to gather but an orange from it, my officers and courtiers would not leave a single fruit in the entire garden."

The higher in life a person is the more careful he should be, for all his faults are copied by those beneath them.—Chatterbox.

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Dated New York, the 2d day of April, 1907.
JOSEPH HAHN, Administrator.

ROSENSTEIN, ISAAC.—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 Isaac Rosenstein, 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 Stroock & Stroock, 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of March, next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1907.

THERESA ROSENSTEIN, Executrix: LOUIS ROSENSTEIN, SIDNEY ROSENSTEIN, WILLIAM H. ROSENSTEIN, Executors.
STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Executors and Executrix, 320 Broadway, New York City Manhattan.

JOSEPH LUIS.—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 Josephthal, 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 John Marcus, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1908, next.
Dated New York, the 1st day of September, 1907.

MARTHA JOSEPHTHAL, SIDNEY L. JOSEPHTHAL, NATHAN E. BRILL, GEORGE E. BRILLMAN, Executors.
JOHN MARCUS, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

SCHIFFER, WALTER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Dated June 19, 1907, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Walter A. Schiffer, 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 Liebmann, Naumburg & Tanzer, No. 33 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of January next.
Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1907.
JENNIE W. SCHIFFER, CHARLES J. WAKSELBAUM, JACOB WERTHEIM, Executors.
LIEBMAN, NAUMBURG & TANZER, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BARNARD, 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 Barnard, 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 Maurice S. Cohen, No. 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February, 1908, next.
Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1907.
SAMUEL NAUHEIM, PHILIP BARNARD, Executors.
MAURICE S. COHEN, Attorney for Executors, 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEIDELBERG, JENNIE.—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 Jennie Heidelberg, 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 Davis & Kaufmann, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February, next.
Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1907.
ISAAC M. SECKEL, BARNETT I. SECKEL, Administrators.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Administrators, 49 and 51 Chambers street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

LEHMAN, CAROLINE.—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 Caroline Lehman, 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 Louis J. Hamel, No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January, 1908.
Dated New York, the 9th day of July, 1907.
LOUIS LEHMAN, Executor.
Louis J. Hamel, attorney for executor, 256 Broadway, New York City.

BERMAN, BERNARD.—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 Bernard Berman, 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 Robertson, Harmon & Davies, No. 23 Park place, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.
Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1907.
SAMUEL BERMAN, ANNIS KURZMAN, Administrators.
ROBERTSON, HARMON & DAVIES, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 23 Park Place, New York City.

KAMHOLZ, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Kamholz, 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 Honnecker & Magen, No. 225 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 11th day of May, 1907.
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שבת חיה

WITH some Israelites charity is a cloak that covers a lot of advertising

THE man who disavows a belief in idolatry—is a Jew; and the Rabbi (?) who eats Chazzer and publicly smokes on Shabbas—is a *Shaygetz*.

THE trustees of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue have the right conception of a "Free Synagogue." Services absolutely free were held in the vestry room on Rosh Hashonoh and Yom Kippur. Other congregations might emulate this splendid action.

IT is excruciatingly funny to note, that whenever the congregation *Anshi Ksilim* buy a second-hand organ and have Christian women singing in the choir, that the *Parnass* becomes a President, the *Chazan* is transmogrified into a Cantor, and the Synagogue passes out of existence and appears under the high-sounding title of "Temple."

A CONSERVATIVE rabbi writes us of his impression of the service on Yom Kippur in his temple. He says: "While the choir sang and the organ played the congregation did not pray, but when after Mussaph the musical accompaniment, both vocal and instrumental, was dispensed with, my people became devout and the Neilah service was positively inspiring." Comment superfluous.

THE festival of Simchath Torah (The Rejoicing of the Law) is with us. Let us not only rejoice in the possession of the Law, the Law on which our civilization stands, but let us also nobly live the essential teachings, and by conforming to its wise behests, in truth become not merely traditional inheritors, but living exponents of its exalted Sinai teachings. That would be a possession in the truest sense.

King Respects Jewish Holy Day.

London, Sept. 21.—It is recorded, as another instance of King Edward's tact and consideration for others, that on Wednesday of this week, during his visit to Edward Sassoon at Tulchan Lodge, Scotland, while his host, who is a Jew, was observing Yom Kippur, his Majesty did not shoot, but went on an excursion in his own automobile and passed the evening very quietly.

THE self-respecting Jew is always esteemed. Rabbi Silverman, of course, would have severely denounced Sir Edward Sassoon.

IN Mr. Joseph Spector's appeal in behalf of the Hebrew Free Loan Association, published in our last issue, a slight error was made. Instead of reading "from two to ten dollars," it should have been "from ten to two hundred dollars." The Hebrew Free Loan Association is an institution worthy of every support, for, those who apply to it for aid are not pauperized, but helped to become self-supporting members of the community.

WITH a callous heart, there can be no genius in the imagination, or wisdom in the mind; and, therefore, the prayer with equal truth and sublimity, says, *יבנה לבב חכמה* "Incline our hearts unto wisdom." Resolute thoughts find words for themselves, and make their own vehicle. Impression and expression are relative ideas. He who feels deeply will express strongly. The language of slight sensations is naturally feeble and superficial.

New York as a Religious City.

The number of worshippers taking part in the Jewish feast of tabernacles and the strictness with which the fast of Yom Kippur was observed by perhaps half a million people in forty synagogues and three hundred special places of worship have invested the rabbinical festivals with an unusual impressiveness this year.

Do those who allege that the city has grown ungodly reckon with all the religious elements in its complex population? To arrive at such a conclusion from a cursory inspection of a few church auditoriums is like judging the city's morals from a tour of the Tenderloin. Church rites that leave scores of school-houses without pupils, close the doors of thousands of shops and cause a virtual suspension of many lines of business show the possession by a large part of the population of religious convictions the seriousness and sincerity of which are not to be questioned.

The crowds in the synagogues and the congestion of street throngs before the outdoor shrines of San Rocco and Our Lady of Mount Carmel give their refutation to the charge of metropolitan irreligiousness no less convincingly than the statistics of denominational growth in the Catholic and Lutheran faiths and the large attendance at most Protestant churches.

It is true that on the part of the native-born populace formal religion in the home is now little in vogue. The reading of morning prayers, once a feature of New England home life, is apparently entirely obsolete. At relatively few tables is a blessing asked at meal-time. Yet it is not idly to be alleged that because the Bible is less often consulted there has been a decline either of practical religion or of personal morality.

THE above editorial from the *New York World* should be carefully read by all those favoring the restriction of immigration. As far as our own faith is concerned, Judaism owes its preservation here to the immigrant from Eastern Europe.

Moses Herrman.

THE appointment by the Mayor of Park Commissioner Moses Herrman to the office of City Magistrate is one which will meet with general satisfaction. Commissioner Herrman is well known in this community as a man pre-eminent for his honesty, probity and qualities which fit him for any office of public trust. He has for a number of years represented the city in the Legislature, and discharged his duties with fidelity and credit. Amongst a large number of measures which he had passed for the benefit of the city was one which prohibited the savings banks from erecting palatial buildings beyond the cost fixed by the Statute, and after approval by the Banking Department. As a Park Commissioner he served the city in a manner which will also reflect credit upon him. His father, the late Gerson N. Herrman, held the position of Police Justice for many years, and the son, in being elevated to a similar position, will no doubt fill the same with the same devotion to public duty as has characterized him in all other places which he has filled.

The Ethics of Succoth.

With the citron, compared to the Sanhedrin, who sat in a circle; with the palm-branch compared to the disciples, "a precious goblet;" with the myrtles, compared to the arranged rows of students; with the willow, likened to the expounding scribes. With the citron to atone for the evil devices of the heart; with the palm-branch to atone for the backbone haughty and unbending, which is opposite to the heart; with the myrtle, to expiate the wantonness of eye and heart; with the willow to atone for the obscenity of mouth and heart; with the citron to represent those perfect in works, and in the law; with the palm-branch, representing them who execute good and amiable works; with the myrtle representing them who are assiduous in the study of the immutable precepts; with the willows, to denote those who are tainted by the stain of sin. And as the citron hath both scent and taste, so are there among this people, those who perform the precepts, and who understand the law of pleasantness. As in the palm-branch there is taste and no scent, so among this people are there those who observe the commandments without knowledge of the odorous law. As in the myrtle there is sweet odor, but bitter taste, so among them are there those who study the law, but whose palate is bitter. As the willow hath neither taste nor scent, so among them are those who are too perverse and wicked to yield good odor. And as the trees yielding fruit (the citron and the palm) cover the leaves of those which bear not (the myrtle and the willow), so do the righteous shield the wicked. And as the plants are bound together, one with the other, so does the one class of men depend upon the other, to derive advantage one from the other, to atone one for the other, that one may do good like the other, to attune sweet praise to Him who created them all.

AS the readers of the Union and other "modern" prayer books have not the faintest conception of the orthodox ritual, and even a great many of the orthodox themselves read their prayers so perfunctorily, and naturally fail to comprehend their real beauty, we cull the foregoing from the *Shacharith* (morning service) for the first day of Succoth. For the information of the uninitiated the above excerpt is from the old fashioned *Machzor*.

Abject Cowardice.

WHEN the whole of Jewry was congratulating the men who had obtained the official recognition of the right of the Jew to observe his faith, there was raised one pusillanimous, sycophantic, cringing and abject voice in cowardly dissent.

The readers of the HEBREW STANDARD are already aware of the "splendid isolation" of the Rev. Dr. J. Silverman upon the question of whether the Jewish policemen should have been granted leave of absence on Yom Kippur. The senior rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, true to the principles of the "Church of the Holy Convenience," to which he so ably ministers, places an entirely wrong construction on the term, "*Dine de Malchuso dine*." The law of the country is the law. If we are to accept his interpretation of the law, then the Jewish children should have been compelled to attend the opening of the schools on Rosh Hashonoh; furlough should have been refused to the Jewish soldiers, and Postmaster Morgan had no right to issue the order he did.

Fortunately, however, Dr. Silverman does not, cannot, speak for the whole community. Without exception, his colleagues in the pulpit have disowned him in his supine efforts to prove that the violation of the Day of Atonement could, by any stretch of imagination, be justified.

We would ask Dr. Silverman to remember that his specious argument, "the policemen are like soldiers," does not for one moment hold water. During the Franco-Prussian war the Jewish soldiers observed the Day of Atonement on the field of battle.

Dr. Silverman's defense of Commissioner Bingham is further evidence of the depth to which "Americans of the Jewish faith" have fallen. That a man occupying the position of rabbi should publicly sanction the violation of the most sacred day in the Jewish calendar is an outrage. His attitude, so completely un-Jewish—aye, anti-Jewish—must be emphatically repudiated, lest on future occasions public officials entrench themselves behind the altogether unauthoritative statement of Emanu-El's rabbi.

And yet we do not altogether blame Dr. Silverman. We pity him; we are sorry for him. He is merely expounding the vapors of the past leaders of American Reform Judaism. But we are all the more sorry for the growing generation, which is drawing spiritual waters from such a fount. What can be expected of the young men and women when they behold the preacher and teacher of the leading temple in the country give an exhibition of such arrant cowardice and weak-kneedness?

Oh, for another Isaiah to rise and denounce these prophets of Belial! "Americanism of the Jewish faith!" Treachery to Judaism; a denial of Jewishness, and disavowal of the greatest principles of truth.

"No one has Absolute Rights."

ONE of the most important lessons to be taught to many of those who are visitors to country resorts and which ought to be strongly impressed upon their minds, is that no one possesses absolute rights in our community, or any where wherein the law of the land finds sanction.

It should be indicated strongly, that amongst men and women, as well hereabouts, that all rights are relative; that is to say that one must conduct himself in such a manner as not to offend the rights of his neighbor. If one transgresses these rights and encroaches or treads upon the rights of his neighbors their will be a clash or a fight, and the police power of this state will step in and protect the rights of the one who is assailed, and punish the assailant or there will be *rihus*.

This does not apply only to the neighbor in the city, but to the neighbor in a train, on a boat in any conveyance and your neighbor in the country as well.

Simply because one has the money to pay for a sojourn in the country during the summer, this acquisition does not carry with it the right to do and act and conduct ones-self as he pleases without regard to ones surroundings. There are people who desire the quiet of a summer hotel. No one has the right to wilfully and boisterously disturb the peaceful conditions in a public place where he finds neighbors.

These people who do offend in hotels, in the summer resorts, are justly denoted as loud and uncouth, they forget that their conduct marks them for a just criticism, and if they are Jews they become the bane of the race, and sow the seeds of an anti Jewish prejudice.

It certainly is not the proper thing for Jewish guests at a country hotel to indulge in card playing upon the piazza of the house sitting in their shirt sleeves on a Sunday, and this in so-called Kosher houses, while the Gentile residents are walking and driving by on their way to their church.

It certainly is not the proper thing for young men professing the Jewish faith to go about blowing horns and other instruments and producing all sorts of noises on a Sunday morning. These are offenses which carry certain punishment to those of the faith, who do not indulge in such pastimes, on the Christian sabbath.

These offenders those who are loud and noisy, those who strut about in vulgar fashion, those who having money to spend do not understand the responsibility attending the expenditure of it, making of the acquirement a vulgar exhibition and show, these uncouths are the ones who do not understand that their rights and acts ought to be exercised with a proper regard for and relative to the rights of the others. It is because of the short-comings and offenses of the few that the whole Jewish people are made to suffer an unjust prejudice.

And, therefore, I repeat that from early youth the new-comers — and a good many who have been long sojourning here ought to be impressed with the knowledge that every one's rights are only relative, and not absolute, and that each should comport himself in his conduct in such a manner as not to offend the rights of his neighbors. — L'ANGLOS.

(For the Hebrew Standard.)

Attendance at "Shool", Why?—, "ידוה ער"

BY REV. S. FYNE.

"THERE is a season and time for everything under heaven," says Koheleth or Ecclesiastes; and so it would seem. The author proceeds to illustrate his general maxim by descending into particulars, and so enumerates as many as twenty-eight "times and seasons" for as many things his mind and his time could suggest. Had Koheleth, however, lived at this age, and in a country, say, like the United States, his list of illustrations might have contained one more particular—he might have added one more "season" to his numerous list. He might have said, and with ample justification: "There is a season for attending 'shool'!" and we would have tumbled to it in an instant. That that "season" is none other than the month of *Tishri* experience would have told us. *Tishri* has, undoubtedly, become the "shool" season. With the advent of this month the season sets in; the empty benches in every synagogue begin to fill, and where there is no synagogue to fill, or the existing accommodation insufficient, halls are hired and "Minyanim" are formed. The "season" reaches its height with the Day of Atonement, and with the blast of the horn that sounds the fast out, the "season" begins to decline. The attendance gradually grows smaller and smaller with the progress of the Feast of Tabernacles, and by the time the feast has spent itself the "shool season" is at end. The temporary structures have been pulled down, the improvised "Minyanim" disbanded, and the benches in the built synagogues have become empty once more—the season is over!

Now, a generation or two ago—and need the Jewish public be reminded of it?—such a thing as a "season" in "shool" attendance was totally unknown. The "season," if such a term could then be applied at all, extended to all the year round. It began with the 1st of *Tishri* and ended with the 29th of *Ellul*, or better still,

בלי ראשית, בלי רחלית

—"without beginning, without end." Our sires spent a considerable portion of their time in the House of God every day, and deemed it a privilege. And as for Sabbath and festival, why, every Jewish resident in the locality, male and female, if not prevented by sickness or any other mishap, was present at every service—"evening, morning, and at noon." With us, however, to attend synagogue every day is regarded as an act of such extraordinary piety as to be more than one cut above the ordinary Jewish portal. Even to attend synagogue on an ordinary Sabbath is considered by some of us as quite unnecessary; for when one asks these "seasonable" people, at the close of the season, why they left off coming to shool, will invariably tell us, "That during the major part of the year they can say their prayers at home quite as well."

Of course they can. We shall even judge them charitably, or, as the cynic might say, give them the benefit of the doubt and say they do. But even then their answer only betrays their inadequate conception, nay, their lamentable want of grasping of the real import of public worship, particularly Jewish public worship, when they can persuade themselves that they can discharge this same duty by their private devotions at home!

Just listen: שמע ישראל

As men or individuals, we are in God's debt. We owe Him a debt of gratitude, or an expression of our sense of appreciation. As Jews, again, or His peculiar people, we have, in addition, a certain duty to perform, which duty cannot be performed at home, let me explain.

As men or individuals, we owe it to him as Creator, and Governor, and Sustainer, to acknowledge His providence, His sustenance, His goodness and loving-kindness, which preserves and sustains us every hour, minute and second of the day. We are under an never-ending obligation to Him for our life, our health, our intellectual faculties, and our moral sense or conscience, which is at once our patent of superiority and our guardian-angel. We owe Him thanks for the ample provision He made for us in the way of food, drink and raiment, and life-pleasures—provided with a liberality and abundance that baffles description—for the wealth and variety of innumerable things animate and inanimate He created to administer to our comfort and pleasure. Yet the thanks due to Him for all these can be rendered as felt, individually and in the privacy of one's own home. The man or the woman can stand before God in the quiet recesses of his or her own dwelling, and there pour forth his or her heartfelt thanks in the way he or she thinks best; in language that appeals to him or her most; in the tongue that expresses his or her meaning the clearest; in the hour most suitable, and in the room most convenient. This is private worship.

Public worship, particularly with us Jews, means something more, something far and above, having for its object a meaning altogether beyond this. We, as Jews, as God's elect, have been made God's witnesses on earth—so says *Isaiah* (xliii, 10). As witnesses we are under an obligation, when called upon, to give our testimony in public, in open court, in the place cited, and on the day specified. Who has ever heard of a witness giving his evidence in the privacy of his own house?—unless, indeed, the witness be seriously ill, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery, in which case an official from the court would call upon him to take down his depositions at the house. Otherwise, the witness has to appear in the court, and there give his evidence in public.

In our case the *synagogue* is the court, and by virtue of the law which ordained Sabbath and festival as

"מקרא קדש"

as days of "holy convocation," the court, on these days, in session, the court is sitting; and every Jew or Jewess in the locality, as the witness, is, by virtue of the self-same law cited, summoned—or subpoenaed, as it were—to attend the court, *i. e.*, the *synagogue*, there to give his or her evidence; to declare publicly, in open court, as the witnesses, the living pages of a sacred and most wonderful history—for the existence of God, and against Atheism; for the unity of God, and against Trinitarianism; for the providence of God—*i. e.*, design—and against the theory of chance or accident; for the literal truth of the Torah, and against scepticism or rationalism; for its immutability, and against the vaporings or assertions of St. Paul and Mahomet.

This is what the Jew has to attend synagogue for on Sabbath and festival;—he has to attend there in the

capacity of a witness, to declare there in public to the truth of God and the story of the Bible; and this the Jew does by participating in the public service of the synagogue.

The Jew who does not appear in the synagogue on Sabbath and festival—the days of "holy convocation"—is guilty of a double offense. He is guilty, first, of suppressing his evidence—

"אם לא יגיד ונשא עונו"

(*Lev. v, 1*); he is guilty, again, of contempt of court—both of which are grievous offences; besides which he is also guilty of a want of respect towards his martyred sires, his heroic ancestors who laid down their lives for their faith, and gave their testimony with their dying breath tied to the stake.

But—and here I am anticipating a question—it may be asked: Why a witness, in any ordinary case, once he has given his evidence, he is but seldom, if ever, called upon to repeat his testimony over again in the same case? and why should the Jew, witness though he be, be called upon to repeat his evidence Sabbath after Sabbath—why should the judicial procedure be so different in his case?

Yes; but the Jew's case is not ordinary, but rather an extraordinary, and a very extraordinary case! His case is continually being tried afresh. His opponents, with ever-increased vigor, ever prosecute their cause afresh, week after week, month after month, and year after year; and the judge, *i. e.*, the world, has so far not given his final decision yet; hence why our duty as "witnesses" never ends.

While the Church continues to preach the doctrine of the *Trinity* every Sunday, the Synagogue must proclaim the doctrine of the *Unity* every Saturday. While the Church and the Mosque keep on teaching that the Torah has been superseded, the Synagogue must keep on protesting that the Law is unchangeable. So long as the verities of the mother religion are denied by her daughters, so long it remains the duty of her sons to affirm the same in solemn assembly, on holy convocation days, again and again. When the Judge, *i. e.*, the world, will have given its final decision in favor of Judaism, and the daughters will have conceded all the disputed points, then, perhaps, will the Jew have a right to regard himself as absolved from the obligation of attending "shool" any more on the days of "holy convocation"; until then he is bound to attend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dr. Silverman's Yom Kippur Droscheh

Editor Hebrew Standard.

Of all the days in the year, Yom Kippur is the one on which a Hebrew minister should devote himself solely to matters appertaining to the religion of his congregation. How do we find this divine exhorting his hearers? He attacks the head of the Roman Church. Will this produce a reproachment between the millions of Roman Catholics and our people? Is it not our duty as well as policy to engender good will and friendly feeling between the two peoples? The medical profession receives a philippic at the hands of the reverend doctor most undeserved. The physician of 2,000 years ago had very little need of a costly office suitably furnished, servants to attend, a costly education, which not infrequently has to be paid off from the practice, which is slow and laborious to establish. If the unfortunate patient is unable to pay the \$500 or \$1,000 (far fetched) to have the oper-

ation performed in the patient's residence there are numerous institutions where the operation can be performed fully as well in every sense of the word free gratis.

The lawyers, what have they to do with Yom Kippur? Supposing, for a moment, that they are superfluous—and this I flatly deny—should he not rather attack the law, which makes lawyers absolutely indispensable? The assertion that doctors confess to a lack of medical science is devoid of truth, unless the reverend doctor is ignorant of the discoveries made in medicine and surgery during the past half century.

What has the Darwinian theory of evolution to do with Yom Kippur?

Referring to the practice of charging honorariums by physicians, he says: "Such practices ought to be condemned from every pulpit, every rostrum in the land."

According to Dr. Silverman, the medical and legal professions are simply and purely trades. Might not this egregious divine go a step further and include the clergy? They, too, are ranked by dollars and cents.

If I compute rightly, the doctor of Temple Emanu-El ranks among the \$500 and \$1,000 Aescalapiuses. His fee is, unless I am greatly mistaken, about \$10,000 per annum. How many colleagues of his can be found on the East Side who are fully as good, and much more honest in their teachings, who drag out their existence upon a twentieth part of what the Temple Emanu-El Calchas condescends to accept?

The reverend gentleman's diatribe possesses the full attributes of being eligible for the comic press.

Happily, the pulpits and rostrums in this country are not occupied by men of such high moral culture, of such unmitigated principles as the shining light of Temple Emanu-El. Thank heaven for it!

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Does the reverend doctor disdain to receive his fee?

I. MORDAUNT SIGISMUND, M. D.

September 19, 1907.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America

The Seminary is prepared to consider applications for admission to the Institution for the forthcoming academic session, beginning October 3, 1907. Several Scholarships are available for candidates having the requisite qualifications. Applications should be made in the first place in writing, stating age, scholastic career, and references to,

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Children's Page.

The Legend of the Two Sacks.

AN ancient legend describes an old man traveling from place to place with a sack hanging behind his back and another in front of him. In the one behind him he tossed the kind deeds of his friends, which were soon quite hidden from view and forgotten. In the one hanging around his neck under his chin he threw all the sins which his acquaintances committed, and these he was in the habit of turning over and looking at as he walked along day by day, which naturally hindered his course.

One day, to his surprise, he met a man coming slowly along, also wearing two sacks.

"What have you here?" asked the old man.

"Why, my good deeds," replied number two. "I keep all these before me, and take them out and air them frequently."

"What is in the other big sack?" asked the first traveler; "it seems weighty."

"Merely my little mistakes. I always keep them in the sack hanging over my back."

Presently the two travelers were joined by a third, who, strange to say, also carried two sacks, one under his chin and one on his back.

"Let us see the contents of your sacks," exclaimed the first two travelers.

"With all my heart," quoth the stranger. "For I have a goodly assortment, and I like to show them. This sack," said he, pointing to the one under his chin, "is full of the good deeds of others."

"Your sack looks full. It must be very heavy," observed the old man.

"There you are mistaken," replied the stranger. "It is big, but not heavy. The weight is only such as sails are to a ship. Far from being a burden, it helps me onward."

"Well, your sack behind you can be of little use to you," said number two; for it appears to be empty, and I see that it has a great hole in the bottom of it."

"I did that on purpose," said the stranger; "for all the evil I hear of people I put in there, and it falls through and is lost. So, you see, I have no weight to draw me backwards."

Views of Life.

"How dismal you look!" said a bucket to his companion, as they were going to the well.

"Ah," answered the other, "I was just reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled; for if we go away ever so full, we always come back empty."

"Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way," said the other bucket. "Now, I enjoy the thought that, however empty we come, we always go away full. If you only look at it in that light, you'll be just as jolly as I am!"



Carl H. Schultz
 OFFICIAL VICHY.
 SELTERS,
 CARBONIC,
 SODA, ALSO
 GINGER ALE,
 SASSAPARILLA,
 LEMON SODA.

Life.

THE following remarkable poem, a literary mosaic, each line being taken from some well-known English or American author, appeared in a recent issue of the *Unique Monthly*. The author is said to have spent more than a year in its compilation:

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? —Young.

Life's a short summer—man is but a flower— —Johnson.

By turns we catch the fatal breath and die; —Pope.

The cradle and the tomb, alas! how nigh. —Prior.

To be is better far than not to be, —Sewell.

Though all man's life may seem a tragedy. —Spenser.

But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb, —Daniel.

The bottom is but shallow whence they come. —Sir W. Raleigh.

Thy fate is the common fate of all; —Longfellow.

Ungingled joys here no man befall: —Southwell.

Nature to each allots his proper sphere, —Congreve.

Fortune makes folly her peculiar care, —Churchill.

Custom does not reason overrule, —Rochester.

And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool. —Armstrong.

Live well; how long or short permit to heaven; —Milton.

They who forgive most shall be most forgiven. —Baily.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face; —Freach.

Vile intercourse where virtue has not place; —Somerville.

Then keep each passion down, however dear, —Thompson.

Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. —Byron.

Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay. —Smollett.

With craft and skill to ruin and betray. —Crabbe.

Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise; —Massinger.

We masters grow of all that we despise. —Cowley.

Oh, then renounce that impious self-esteem; —Beattie.

Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream. —Cowper.

Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave; Sir Wm. Daveman.

The path of glory leads but to the grave. —Gray.

What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat, —Willis.

Only destructive to the brave and great. —Addison.

A Queer Answer.

"Jimmy," said the teacher, "what's a cape?"

"A cape is land extending into the water."

"Correct. William, define a gulf."

"A gulf is water extending into the land."

"Good. Christopher" (to a small, eager-looking boy), "can you tell us what is a mountain?"

Christopher shot up from his seat so suddenly as to startle the visitor, and promptly responded: "A mountain is land extending into the air."

A dervish once traveling through the desert met a camel, and said to the camel: "Friend, your lip is crooked!" The camel replied: "What is there so crooked about me that you take exception to my lip?"

Extracts from "Old Gordon" Graham's Philosophy.

IF you gave some fellows a talent wrapped in a napkin to start with in business, they would swap the talent for a gold brick and lose the napkin; and there are others that you could start out with just a napkin, who would set up with it in the dry-goods business in a small way and then coax the other fellow's talent into it.

Pay day is always a month off for the spendthrift, and he is never able to realize more than sixty cents on any dollar that comes to him. But a dollar is worth one hundred and six cents to a good business man, and he never spends the dollar.

I always lay it down as a safe proposition that the fellow who has to break open the baby's bank for carefare toward the last of the week isn't going to be any Russell Sage when it comes to trading with the old man's money.

When I was a young fellow and out of a place I always made it a rule to take the first job that offered, and to use it for bait. You can catch a minnow with a worm, and a bass will take your minnow. A good fat bass will tempt an otter, and then you've got something worth skinning.

You must learn not to overwork a dollar any more than you would a horse. Three per cent. is a small load for it to draw; six, a safe one; when it pulls in ten for you it's likely working out West, and you've got to watch to see that it doesn't buck; when it makes twenty you own a blame good critter or a mighty foolish one, and you want to make dead sure which; but if it draws a hundred it's playing the races or something just as hard on horses and dollars, and the first thing you know you won't have even a carcass to haul to the glue factory.

Adam invented all the different ways in which a young man can make a fool of himself, and the college yell at the end of them is just a frill that doesn't change essentials.

There are times when it's safest to be lonesome. Use a little common-sense, caution and conscience. You can stock a store with those three commodities, when you get enough of them. But you've got to begin getting them young. They ain't catching after you toughen up a bit.

Seeing the world is like charity—it covers a multitude of sins, and, like charity, it ought to begin at home.

Culture is not a matter of a change of climate. You'll hear more about Browning to the square foot in the Mississippi Valley than you will in England.

The only animal which the Bible calls patient is an ass, and that's both good doctrine and good natural history.

The only thing you ever find in pastry that you don't put in yourself is flies.—From "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son."

Ashkenazim Jews are so called because the mediaeval Jewish geographers called Germany "Ashkenza," in the same way that the term Sephardim is derived from "Sepharad," mentioned in Obadiah, and identified with Spain.

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Speech and Silence.

The Roman Emperor Hadrian had two counsellors, one of whom praised speech as the most valuable gift of man, while the other extolled silence as the most excellent quality of the wise.

One day, while they were both in the presence of their august friend, he invited the first to demonstrate the excellency of the word by the power of argument.

"Great Monarch!" the counsellor commenced, "with words I can do homage to my lord and extoll your greatness; without them even the meanest trader could not attend to his business."

"Now comes your turn." The Emperor addressed the second counsellor, and the latter needed no second invitation.

"August Master," he began; but here his rival put his right hand upon the mouth of the speaker, and prevented him from uttering another word.

"What are you doing?" exclaimed Hadrian. "Why did you interrupt him?"

"Gracious Emperor," replied the counsellor, "by speaking I have tried to prove the excellency of the word, and now this one wants to demonstrate the excellency of silence by making use of speech, which is mine." —Midrash.

Life in Perspective.

If life seems coarse or ugly it is because we do not see it with sufficient perspective. We are too close to its petty details. How beautiful to the aged appear the days of childhood! What delight in these hours so free from care! What a flower-fringed path through that green meadow! Ah, there you have perspective! The little worries, the disgraces, the tears of that time are lost in the distance. And if we could only live long enough, this time through which we are now passing would appear just as beautiful—its heaviest cares softened to mere shadings in the distant dream-like picture. It is a serious thing that we should see the full beauty of our lives only when they are passed or in visions of a possible future. What we most need is to see and feel the beauty and joy of to-day. Does time alone supply the needed perspective? Does length of days alone unmask the moment whose glory is disguised in a mass of miserable worries? Solomon says no, but wisdom is as gray hairs to those who possess it.

Work.

Man was created for work. Work is honor to him who does it well.

He who lives by the work of his hands is greater than he who feeds God in idleness.

A trade is both wealth and poverty. It is either, according to the merits of the tradesman.

He who visits his field every day will find a coin every day.—Talmud.

The Jap and His Washing.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat-board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes, and some of them have quite a luster. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high.

The punishment of crucifixion was not known to the Jews till the Romans introduced it. In *Joshua* viii. 29. we find that persons were hanged after they were slain.

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Seasons of Life.

At a festival of old and young the question was asked: "Which season of life was the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of four-score years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said: "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms, I think: 'How beautiful is spring!' And when the summer comes and covers the trees with its heavy foliage and singing-birds are all among the branches, I think: 'How beautiful is summer!' When autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think: 'How beautiful is autumn!' And when it is serene winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up, and through the leafless branches, as I could never until now, I see the stars shine through."

Conundrums.

What is that which, supposing its greatest breadth to be four inches, length nine inches, contains a solid foot? A shoe.

Why is the letter S like a pert repartee? Because it begins and ends in sauciness!

Where did Noah strike the first nail in the ark? On the head.

When were walking-sticks first mentioned in the Bible? When Eve presented Adam with a little Cain (cane).

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel.

Why had Eve no fear of the measles? Because she'd Adam (had em).

Why is divinity the easiest of the three learned professions? Because it's easier to preach than to practice.

Take away one letter from me, and I murder; take away two, and I probably shall die, if my whole does not save me? Kill—ill—skill.

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When You Admire a Girl In Peru.

For a young Peruvian to be seen on the street with a girl other than from his immediate family, no matter how well he might be known to her, would involve either a marriage or coffee and pistols for two.

Tennessee Assurance.

In March, 1796, the sheriffs of the territory which is now Tennessee took a census of their own, and as there were 60,000 citizens of proper age the territory declared itself a state.

Eskimos' Appetites.

The Eskimos have enormous appetites. An arctic explorer relates that he saw a boy eat ten pounds of solid food and drink a gallon and a half of liquid with much gusto.

Envy.

"Think of the patient, uncomplaining industry of the busy bee," said the man who makes perfunctory efforts to be cheerful.

The Tramp's One Request.

The irate housewife found the tramp stretched out in her new hammock. "You miserable hobo," she snapped, reaching for the sprinkling can, "you just wait until my husband comes. He will bring you to your senses."

Skating in the good old times was accomplished on the shin bones of animals, bound to the feet after the manner of the steel appliances of today.

Miss Antiqué—Do you think one can get too old to marry? Old Batch—No; but you can lose the faculty of picking a winner.—London Mail.

"Was anybody drowned?" "Well, not to speak of it; just the fellow who'd rocked the boat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

"Gone to the Devil."

The old inns of England have been responsible for the origin of many common sayings. An instance of this is the proverbial phrase, "He has gone to the devil."

It was familiarly known as The Devil, and when a lawyer left his office to go there he usually left a notice on his door, "Gone to the Devil."

An Ancient Death Legend.

An eastern legend says that as Solomon one day was consulting with his grand vizier, the angel of death appeared and cast a searching look at Solomon's companion.

Two of a Kind.

A well known clubman in New York likes nothing better than to hunt "big game" in British Columbia. During his last expedition to that region he was in camp with a friend from Minnesota.

It isn't nice to get out of a warm blanket to roll frosty logs to the fire, so the wily New Yorker gave his friend a kick and then pretended to be asleep.

At this the westerner broke into a laugh. "I did the same thing to you twenty minutes ago," he explained, "and that's how you came to be awake."

Then of course both turned out to build a fire.

Fitting Them For Society.

One morning William Clerk, Sir Walter Scott's closest friend, found some of their intimate daily associates among the young counselors of the Scottish bar, all convulsed with laughter.

Guessing the cause, he complained that "Duns Scotus" had been forestalling him in a good story which he had told him privately the day before.

"Why," answered Scott, skillfully waiving the main charge, "this is always the way with the baronet. He is continually saying that I change his stories, whereas in fact I only put a cocked hat on their heads and stick a cane into their hands to make them fit for going into company."

"What is meant, pa, by 'carrying coals to Newcastle?'" "A woman studying languages, my son."—New York Press.

There is animal life at all depths of the ocean, but plant life, being dependent on light, cannot exist very far beneath the surface.

The knife used for peeling a pineapple should never be used for slicing it, as the rind contains an acid that is apt to cause a swollen mouth and sore lips.

The secret of making the thin paper on which the Oxford Bible is printed is closely guarded and is valued at a million dollars.

Wigg—D'Auber says this picture of his is taken from life. Wagg—It's too bad D'Auber couldn't be.—Philadelphia Record.

He—I could kiss the dust you walk on. She—What's the matter with the dust that does the walking?—London Mail.

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BEHRENS, SIMON.—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 Simon Behrens, 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 Harry Greenberg, Esq., 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1907. CHARLES ROTH, Executor.

MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 115 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

LEVERIDGE, SAMUEL G.—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 Samuel G. Leveridge, 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 Harry Greenberg, Esq., 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1908, next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1907. LOUIS COHEN, BERLIG BAUM, Executors.

HARR GREENBERG, Attorneys for Executors, 61-65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SCHEY, SIMON.—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 Simon Schey, 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 Stroock & Stroock, attorneys-at-law, Room 619, No. 820 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1907. BERTHOLD M. SCHEY, Executor.

STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Executor, 820 Broadway, New York City.

RAPAPORT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Rapaport, 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 Engel & Oppenheimer, her attorneys, No. 123 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of April, 1907. WILLIE RAPAPORT, Administratrix. ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 123 Nassau Street, New York City.

MALMBERG, JOHN A.—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 John A. MalMBERG, 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 Adams Wiener, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1907. CHARLES STEVENSON, IDA M. JACOBSON, Executors.

ADAM WIENER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEVY, MITCHELL.—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 Mitchell 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 James C. de La Mare, No. 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1907. BERTHA LEVY, Executrix.

JAMES C. DE LA MARE, Attorney for Executrix, 299 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

WEILER, MARX.—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 Marx Weiler, 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. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1908, next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1907. DOROTHY WEILER, CHARLES H. WEILER, ALBERT WEILER, Executors.

HAYS & HERRFIELD, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ULMANN, ADOLPH.—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 Adolph Ulmann, 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 Melcham & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, July 22, 1907. MATHILDE ULMANN, JAMES ULMANN, Executors.

MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

COHEN, SOLOMON L.—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 Solomon L. Cohen, 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 Geo. B. & Ed. Goldschmidt, their attorneys, No. 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1907. GEORGE B. GOLDSCHMIDT, EDWARD GOLDSCHEIDT, Attorneys for Executors, 24 Pine Street, New York City.

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BEAR, SAMUEL L.—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 Samuel L. Bear, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 60 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, next. Dated New York, the 2nd day of August, 1907. HANNAH BEAR, Executrix.

THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Executrix, 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WOLF, THEODORE.—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 Theodore Wolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Rudolph, No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of January next. Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1907. August Kuhn, Julius Kuhn, Executors. George H. Rudolph, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

BERNSTEIN, HIRSCH.—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 Hirsch Bernstein, 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. 29 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of March, next. Dated New York, August 2nd, 1907. LOUIS BERNSTEIN, Administrator. CHAS. F. GENTZLINGER, Attorney for Administrator, 29 Liberty Street, New York City.

ERLANGER, AUGUSTA.—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 Augusta Erlanger, 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 A. L. & S. F. Jacobs, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next. Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1907. SARAH ERLANGER, RYDNEY B. ERLANGER, JULIUS KAUFMAN, Administrators.

A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Attorneys for Administrators 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENBERG, NATHAN.—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 Nathan 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 Morris E. Gossett, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October, next. Dated New York, the 27th day of April, 1907. SARAH ROSENBERG, Administratrix. MORRIS E. GOSSETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

POLLOCK, MINNA R.—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 Minna R. Pollock, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Stewart Building, Room 254, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of January, 1908, next. Dated New York, the 23d day of July, 1907. SAMUEL J. COHEN, Executor.

LAWRENCE L. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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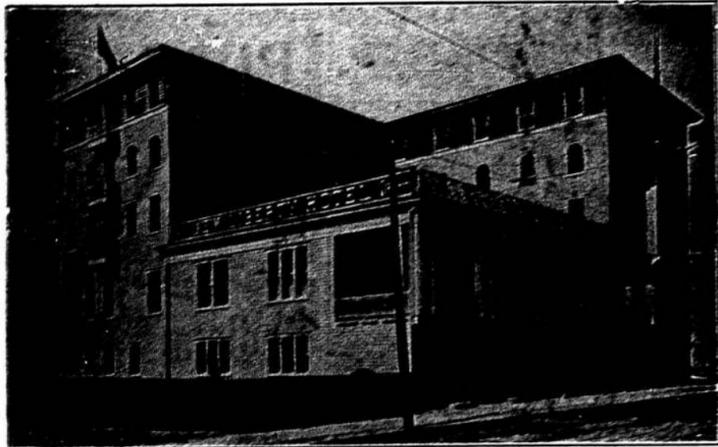
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Dinner to an Ocean Traveler.

Mr. Fritz Morris, the well-known journalist and magazine writer, recently completed his sixtieth trip and thirtieth round trip across the Atlantic, and in honor of the event some of his associates at the "Round Table" of the Press Club tendered him a dinner on Thursday last. An exceedingly enjoyable time was had by those present, among whom were Messrs. McAdam, Abarbanell, Bennington, Yousatt, Ingram, Patton, Block, Thompson, Thomas and Hobbs.

Jews as Farmers.

"A Way Out of the Ghetto" was the subject of an address delivered Sunday morning by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, of Philadelphia, president and founder of the National Farm School of Doylestown, Pa., at the Sunday service of the Free Synagogue in Eighty-first street, near Columbus avenue.

Dr. Krauskopf said that the National Farm School was the result of a suggestion made to him by Count Tolstoy, whom he met in Russia in 1894. He was pleased to say that his efforts to induce Jews to take up agriculture were meeting with great success.

The ghetto, he said, was crowded with a class of people who as agricultural workers would be a benefit in every way to America, and his ambition was to work to get these people the opportunity to be trained free of charge at the Hebrew Farm College.

Zionist Activities During the Past Week.

Public meeting conducted in the Hebrew language, on Wednesday evening, September 25, at the Educational Alliance, to mark the return of the delegates to the conference of the International union of Hebrew-speaking societies, held at The Hague, in connection with the Zionist Congress. The main speakers were Dr. L. Kopolowitz and Prof. H. Malter.

Tuesday evening, September 26, performance of Chirikow's, "The Chosen People," at the People's Theatre, with Mr. Thomashefsky in the role of Nachman, the Zionist. This performance is given for the benefit of the clubrooms and library of the Young Austro-Hungarian Zionists, of 65 Pitt street.

Mass meeting of the Hachija Society, to hear the report of its president, Israel Maltin, on the Eighth Zionist Congress.

On Saturday evening, September 21, package party and dance of the B'nai and B'nith Zion Kadimah, at Clinton Hall.

The third annual convention of the Poale Zion—the socialist section of the Zionist movement—will be held in Philadelphia, at the rooms of the Hebrew Literary Society and of the Zion Institute, beginning Wednesday, September 25, and ending the following Sunday.

Raymond Hitchcock's Interesting Association with Jewish People.

(From a Correspondent.)

It is perhaps not generally known that Raymond Hitchcock, the well-known comedian, began his active life in a small town in New York State as a clerk in a general merchandise store, the proprietor of which was a Hebrew. The latter was an orthodox, and lived in strict accordance with the old Jewish laws. The alert young Yankee, who at that time scarce dreamed of the histrionic distinction he was subsequently to achieve, imbibed much of the Jewish religion and became thoroughly conversant with its ceremonies and terms. His knowledge in this respect frequently leaks out in his association with his many Hebrew friends, but he never makes reference to these matters in any but the most reverential spirit and always with a most touching expression of respect for the old storekeeper, from whom he learned much worldly philosophy and wisdom. He tells with a great deal of amusement that when his family moved to Philadelphia nearly all the Jewish families in the neighborhood made social calls on his mother and sister, and later on at the wedding of his sister in church more than half the assemblage were Hebrew friends and acquaintances.

A few seasons ago, while playing an engagement at the Harlem Opera House, Hitchcock was invited by a friend, a well-known Maiden Lane importer, to take Shabbos dinner with the family on the Sabbath eve, a short time after Pesach. The family follows the impressive orthodox tenets even to the point of burning the ancient six-cornered star oil lamp on the Sabbath and holidays. Knowing Hitchcock's fondness for Jewish eating, he was consulted on the menu for the dinner. He said he would like noodle soup "suess-saure" (sweet-sour), fish and tongue, matze klosses, and the

like. His tastes were followed, and the family still wonders how he gave a performance that night after the manner which he punished the Klosses and tongue.

The actor was not known to the other members of the family, and when he was received by one of the ladies he immediately greeted her with "Gut-Shabbos," as if to the manner born. During the evening he showed a most unusual knowledge of the Hebrew religion and a familiarity with Jewish terms. There was no attempt to display knowledge, but it was all conveyed with that delightful and genial personal charm that has made him so popular as a public figure. What he knew and what he experienced in his former Jewish environment appeared a part of himself, and to the family it seemed as if they were entertaining one of their own people.

Hitchcock tells many amusing Hebrew stories which have the characteristic wit and humor of our people. Naught is set down with derision. He is particularly happy in his anecdotes of his early days, in which his old employer figures.

The following is perhaps new to many:

On a certain holiday the old gentleman took a walk one afternoon after dinner. Happening to see a "Nickel-in-the-slot" weighing machine, he decided to get weighed. He stepped on the platform and scanned the directions closely; then he dropped the money in the slot. The hands of the indicator did not move. He "treppled" (stamped his feet) on the platform and still there was no result. He repeated this three or four times without results, then stepped off the platform with a look of great disgust and said, "Rishes" (Spite).

Mr. Hitchcock it was who dubbed Arverne as "The Garden of Yidin."

Opening of Hebrew Union College.

PRESIDENT BETTMANN DEFENDS REFORM JUDAISM.

The opening of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati took place on last Tuesday afternoon, according to announcement. There was quite an attendance of the friends of the college, in addition to the faculty and students, and Mr. Bettmann, the president of the Board of Governors, delivered the following address on the occasion:

Never, since on the third of October, 1875, the Hebrew Union College for the first time opened its portals to a class of five young men and a teaching staff of two volunteer professors and one salaried instructor, have I addressed its president, faculty, its student body and kind and warm-hearted friends with as much pleasure, satisfaction and absolute confidence in its future prosperity and usefulness, than I do to-day. At the beginning of this, the thirty-third scholastic year, at the close of which we shall celebrate the silver anniversary of the first graduation of American rabbis, we look back upon our trials, cares and sorrows, triumphs and achievements, with deep-felt gratitude to that Divine Providence which has at all times sustained and protected us, and to all the noble men and women who throughout them

all have stood by and encouraged and supported us. We have cause for rejoicing. To-day perfect harmony exists within the councils of the Board of Governors and in all its relations to the president and faculty, as well as the entire student body of the college, the latter of which has been increased to thirty-three by eight new admissions to-day, while our prospects for securing new students are of the brightest and most promising.

Our 121 alumni have almost to a man rallied around their alma mater, pledging it with true filial affection their strongest co-operation and support, while from far and near tried and true friends have given renewed assurances of sympathy and offers of assistance, and the Executive Board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has increased our feeling of strength by kind words and deeds of encouragement. Our faculty has been enriched by the election of Dr. Julian Morgenstern, a graduate of our institution, and that of a famous European scholar, Dr. S. Neumark, whose arrival from Berlin is expected within a very short time, while the addition of other teachers of international fame is being seriously considered. There is a constantly growing demand for graduates of our college from old and newly forming congregations, who desire

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References: Rabbi M. S. Margulies, Officers and Trustees of Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, 87th St., NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.

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HEYMAN, RACHTEL.—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 Rachel Heyman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 106 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next.
 Dated New York, the 8th day of June, 1907.
 WALTER M. BENTON, Esq., Attorney.
 ABRAM G. MYERS, Attorney for Executor, 102 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

their spiritual leaders to possess not only a thorough Jewish and secular education, but also an intense American patriotism, which recognizes but one flag, that of the Stars and Stripes. No matter what may be said about the relative standing of the large number of Jews in the United States at the present time, we are confident that the future of American Judaism is indissolubly interwoven with that of the Hebrew Union College and the principles represented by it.

And so let us all, every one in his proper station, unite in doing our full duty to our institution.

On behalf of the members of the Board of Governors I bring to-day sincere assurances—to you, Mr. President, of their highest esteem, their confidence and anxiety to render you their assistance in your performance of the duties of your honorable office; to you, gentlemen of the faculty, of their friendship and warm appreciation of your services; and to you, students of the college, from the oldest senior to the youngest freshman, of their heartiest interest in your present and future welfare. While the board will in the future, as it has done in the past, see to it that all laws of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and all rules and regulations pertaining to the government of the college are strictly obeyed, its members will ever gladly be ready to lend an attentive, sympathetic ear to whatsoever you may desire to confide to them; and you can rest assured of their cheerful granting of every reasonable wish. And now, in the name of the Board of Governors, I hereby declare the thirty-third annual session of the Hebrew Union College duly opened.

Another Union.

A new orthodox Union of Rabbis and Preachers of America was formed in New York City last week. The new organization is intended chiefly for religious educational work, and the aim is to bring about some concentration and system in the activities of the Maggidim, preachers and religious teachers. The society therefore does not mean to compete with or in any way duplicate the work of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, which is presided over by Rabbi B. Leventhal, of Philadelphia. The establishment of a bureau of Jewish preachers is one thing that is kept in mind, and an effort will be made to bring about a proper distribution of the work of addressing and organizing congregations and societies.

Commencing Monday evening the latest success of the New York Casino, "Fascinating Flora," under the direction of Burnside & Comstock, will be the attraction at the Montauk for one week. This musical comedy is the work of R. H. Burnside and Joseph W. Herbert, the writers of the music, and Gustave Kerker, the composer of the music. The scenes are laid in Paris, in New York City and at Manhattan Beach, and give ample opportunity for splendid scenic environment. At the head of the company is Adele Ritchie, one of the most popular comedienne of the day. She is ably supported by a cast including such well-known favorites as George Schiller, James E. Sullivan, Ada Lewis, Frank Rushworth, Helen Royton, Sam Edwards, F. W. Shea and Sadie Jansell. There is also the usual coterie of well-dressed girls in the chorus. "Fascinating Flora" has already demonstrated by her short career on the road that she is going to fascinate the audiences in the other large cities in the country even as she did those of New York. Next week there will be a popular-priced matinee on Wednesday and a regular afternoon performance on Saturday.

Musical and Dramatical Comment.

A season of notable activity will soon be entered upon by the Symphony Society of New York. Mr. Walter Damrosch, musical director and conductor. The members of the new orchestra have been engaged by contract for the entire season on a weekly salary basis, in order that they may meet daily for the cultivation of symphonic music—the sole aim of the society. An unusual number of concerts will be given in and nearby New York, viz.: twenty Sunday afternoon and eight or nine Saturday evening subscription concerts at Carnegie Hall; a subscription series of four symphony concerts at the Woman's Clubhouse, East Orange, N. J.; a series of four in Montclair, N. J.; five in Brooklyn, at the Baptist Temple; four in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, and four more in Newark, N. J. It is possible that two more series of three each will be arranged for Plainfield, N. J., and New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mr. Walter Damrosch has acquired the rights of performance in America of Tchaikowsky's famous opera, "Eugen Onegin," written after a story by Pushkin, the celebrated Russian poet. It will be given in concert form during the regular subscription series of concerts of the Symphony Society. This will be the first performance here of any operative work of Tchaikowsky. Abroad "Eugen Onegin" has achieved the greatest popularity, and, considering the dearth of melodious new operas it is strange that none of our managers have produced it.

Musically, the production of Percy MacKaye's "Sappho and Phaon," which Harrison Grey Fiske is about to make, with Bertha Kalich in the role of the Lesbian poetess, possesses an importance aside from its value as an addition to dramatic literature. As those who have read "Sappho and Phaon" know, Mr. MacKaye has included in it a number of lyrics and choruses, all of rare beauty. They fall to Sappho, to Alcaeus, the poet and lover of Sappho, to Thalassa, the slave woman and mother of Phaon's child, and to the girl disciples of Sappho and the sea slaves of Lesbos.

The music for these and for the interludes has been composed for Mr. Fiske by Professor Albert A. Stanley, who has the chair of music at the University of Michigan, and is considered an authority in this country on the music of the ancient Greeks. The numbers are written in the Greek style, and the orchestration is for instruments that approximate the character of those used in Sappho's time.

Madame Kalich as Sappho sings two lyrics, the beautiful "What Shall We Do, Cytherea?" and "Hollow Shell, Horny Shell," which tells how Hermes made the lyre. For Alcaeus there are two drinking songs, and for Thalassa a lament of mournful tenderness. The disciples of Sappho have three choral numbers, and for the sea slaves there is a chant before the temple of Poseidon. A large choral force and a special orchestra will be required for the production.

The staid old Philadelphia Ledger is the last paper in the world where one would expect to find the following, and yet it must be credited this "gustatory accompaniment":

"In taking to a restaurant
The girl you love the best—or aunt—
Or any one, in fact, whose welfare you
Are willing to watch o'er a bit,
You really ought to pore a bit
Ere eating o'er the musical menu,
And if it shows no dreamy tunes,
No passionately dreamy tunes,
'Tis up to you another place to find,
And dine amid soft, quiet airs,

Sweet, peptic, help-your-diet airs,
While bearing the prescription well in mind:
Strauss for the strawberries, Nevin for soup,
Pictow for the luscious fishball;
Sereine Donizetti
For colls of spaghetti,
And Wagner for nothing at all.
Where'er you hear Rachmaninoff,
Or almost any man in—off,
Put on your coat and go away from there!
If you hear Strauss please understand
That it is the Richard brand,
You make a bee line for the open air;
Eschew the cold gray-matter tunes,
And on the pitter-patter tunes,
McCliffuously saccharine, insist;
And while the strings are strumming them
And you are softly humming them,
Repeat these words (while watching out for
Liszt).

Gounod for goulash and Tost for toast,
Bellini for bonbons and such;
A gushy old ballad
For celery salad,
And Siegfried for sea food—not much!"
The author of these liting lines is evidently not a Wagnerian.

The "Deutsches Theater" in Irving Place opens on Tuesday with "The Judge of Zalamea," Fr. Richer and the Herrén Winds, Weigert and Marlow assuming the leading roles. On Thursday Herr Burg will debut "Conlissenzauber," which will be followed by Ibsen's "Ghosts."

JACQUES MAYER.

The Schlafschén.

In Germany they have an institution called the schlafschén. This is a little nap in the afternoon between the ponderous early dinner and the coffee, which is served at 4 o'clock. Nothing is allowed to interfere with this Teutonic rite. "In a German country house," says an observer, "I have seen with these eyes dashing cavalry officers in tight tunics and rattling swords disappear about 2:30 o'clock, to emerge in an hour's time looking a trifle sleepy, but armed in every sense for the conquest of the fair. Students and professors, matrons and business men, tinkers and tailors, all take their forty winks in the afternoon and get up strenuous and efficient."—Philadelphia Record.

All He Did.

"You are charged," said the court, reading the formal complaint, "with having willfully, feloniously and with malice aforethought appropriated to your own use and behoof a certain article—to wit, a vehicle—said vehicle having been wrongfully and feloniously abstracted by you from the premises of one John Doe, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of Illinois. What say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?"
"I'm not guilty, jedge," protested the prisoner.
"All I done was to steal a buggy."—Chicago Tribune.

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WANTED—Teachers for Hebrew and religious school of Congregation Shaari Zedek, of Harlem, West 118th street, near Fifth av. Apply Sunday, October 6, at 10 A. M., to the superintendent, Rev. Dr. A. SPIEGEL, at the synagogue.

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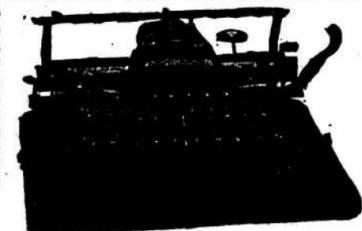
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WANTED—An orthodox rabbi for the Congregation Sons of Israel, Bath Beach, N. Y.; one who can preach in the English language and take charge of the school. Apply to A. W. WEINHANDLER, 40 E. 9th st., New York city.

WANTED—A musical student (female) desires board and lodging in a German-Jewish family. Must have use of piano. Address Musical Student, P. O. Box 423, Albany, N. Y.

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ROSENBAUM, SIGMUND D.—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 D. Rosenbaum, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next. Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1907. ERMA ROSENBAUM, JULIUS J. FRANK, DAVID E. OPPENHEIMER, MARTIN ROSENBAUM, MORTIMER FLEISHHACKER, Executors. J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, Office and Postoffice Address, 52 William Street, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

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 cities of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight.

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution relating to the limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages, by excepting cities of the second class from the provisions of said section after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the senate 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, including 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 limitations, 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, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, 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 senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 2, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

tary of State, as: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

Form For Submission of Amendment Number One.—Shall the proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of indebtedness of cities of the second class, be approved?

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution of the State of New York is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next General Election in this State to be held on the fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such general election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities.

Whereas, the legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and six duly adopted a resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article twelve of the constitution in relation to the classification of cities; and whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section two of article twelve of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article XII. § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest state enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand, or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand; the third class, all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs of government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes; special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bill; but the legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in the cities of the first class. The legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without the acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and seven, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Assembly, Feb. 12, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, Mar. 2, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

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

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

Form For Submission of Amendment Number Two.—Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article twelve of the Constitution, relating to the classification of cities, be approved?

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of 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 fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section two of article six of the constitution in relation to justices of the appellate division of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section two of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 2. The legislature shall divide the state into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the county of New York; the others shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Once every ten years the legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. There shall be an appellate division of the supreme court, consisting of seven justices in the first department, and of five justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five justices shall sit in any case. From all the justices elected to the supreme court the governor shall designate those who shall constitute the appellate division in each department; and he shall designate the presiding justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office, and shall be a resident of the department. The other justices shall be designated for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of their respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of such designations expire, or vacancies occur, he shall make new designations. A majority of the justices so designated to sit in the appellate division, in each department shall be residents of the department. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act of any justice in the appellate division, or in case the presiding justice of any appellate division shall certify to him that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it. Whenever the appellate division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the presiding justices of the several departments at a meeting called by the presiding justice of the department in arrears may transfer any pending appeals from such department to any other department for hearing and determination. No justice of the appellate division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an appellate justice, exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court, other than those of a justice out of court, and those pertaining to the appellate division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such appellate justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the supreme court and exercise any of the powers of a justice of the supreme court in any county or judicial district in any other department of the state. From and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the appellate division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the supreme court at its general terms and by the general terms of the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of the city of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the legislature. It shall have power to appoint and remove a reporter. The justices of the appellate division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding special and trial terms therein, and to assign the justices in the departments to hold such terms; or to make rules therefor. § 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, Feb. 25, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Mar. 12, 1907.—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, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

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

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

Form For Submission of Amendment Number Three.—Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution, relating to the classification of cities, be approved?

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of 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 fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the constitution in relation to judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), that section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief judge and associate judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. There shall be elected at the next general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter as vacancies may occur, two additional associate judges of the court of appeals, of which court not more than seven shall sit on the hearing of any appeal, except that the court may, in its discretion, direct a reargument to be had for the entire court. Upon the entry of the judges so elected upon their respective offices the existing provision for designating justices of the supreme court as associate judges of the court of appeals shall cease and determine. The salary of the associate judges of the court of appeals shall be the sum of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and that of the chief judge the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars a year, which salary shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances for expenses of every nature and kind whatever. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), that the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and 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 Assembly, May 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, June 13, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, as: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section twenty-seven of article three 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 fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution in relation to the powers of the boards of supervisors, and county auditors and other fiscal officers.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article III. Section 27. The legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the legislature may from time to time deem expedient, and in counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the legislature may confer such powers upon said auditors, or fiscal officers, as the legislature may, from time to time deem expedient. § 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, May 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, June 14, 1907.—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, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, as: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1907.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section three of article two 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 fifth day of November, nineteen hundred and seven, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the constitution, in relation to the qualification of certain voters.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section three of article two of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article II. § 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison. The legislature may, however, provide that an inmate of the New York State Women's Reformatory, who possesses the qualifications prescribed by section one of this article, except the qualification of residence, and who has been an inmate of such home for a period of time as would have qualified him to vote in the election district in which such home is located if he had resided therein for such period, may vote for officers of the state or of the United States in the election district or districts in which such home is located, but an inmate so voting in such election district shall not vote in any other election district of the state. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and 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 Assembly, Apr. 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, In Senate, Jun. 11, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, J. RAINES, Temporary President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, as: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seven. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

BINGE, IDA.—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 the Estate of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bandler & Haas, No. 22 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next, to-wit: the 1st day of the month of December, 1907. LOTTIE WALLACE, Bandler & Haas, Attorneys for Executors, 22 Broadway, New York City.

A Lesson In Shopping.

Managers and clerks in large department stores of necessity have to deal with all kinds and classes of people, and they often have most amusing experiences, owing to the peculiarities of their customers, says the Philadelphia Record. While waiting for an exchange at the silk counter in a Market street establishment yesterday a clerk told a West Philadelphia shopper a story which she has since been circulating among her circle of friends. "An uptown customer," the clerk said, "last week had six yards of a most expensive silk sent C. O. D. The next day the package was returned to us, and upon it was written: 'Returned. I was only teaching my daughter how to shop.'"

A Flight of Erratic Metaphor.

It was in a police court in India. The client of the babu lawyer was a woman accused of assault and battery, and the attorney, attacking the opposing lawyer, delivered himself as follows: "My learned friend with mere wind from a teapot thinks to browbeat me from my legs. I only seek to place my bone of contention clearly in your honor's eye. My learned friend vainly runs amuck upon the sheet anchors of my case. My poor client has been deprived of some of her valuable leather (skin), the leather of her nose. Until the witness explains what became of my client's nose leather he cannot be believed. He cannot be allowed to raise a castle in the air by beating upon a bush."

Her Ancient Sacred Cat.

At Assuit a little while ago a German lady was much pleased at having secured for a considerable sum the mummy of a sacred cat. She was delighted with her bargain, and the Arab dealer was quite satisfied with the sum he received. But with the curiosity inherited from our first poor mother she began to examine her mummy. She looked at it closely and even picked a hole in it. Then, encouraged by what she saw, she proceeded to rip it open. Her mummy was stuffed with the London Daily Mail.

Ways of the Waves.

Waves are deceptive things. To look at them one would gather the impression that the whole water traveled. This, however, is not so. The water stays in the same place, but the motion goes on. In great storms waves are sometimes forty feet high and their crests travel fifty miles an hour. The base of a wave (the distance from valley to valley) is usually considered as being fifteen times the height of the wave. Therefore a wave twenty-five feet high would have a base extending 375 feet.

How to Avoid Cramps.

"You often read of people dying from cramps while in swimming," said James D. Rose of Martin, Tenn. "People don't die from cramps while in bathing. The water gets in the ears, floods the eardrums and causes the nerves leading to the brain to become paralyzed. This naturally forces other vital nerves to cease performing their duty, and the result is death. If people who go in swimming would put cotton in their ears the number of deaths from cramps would be much smaller."—Nashville Tennessean.

Touched a Sore Spot.

"Sorry, sir," telephoned the butcher, "but we are just out of sirloin. Why don't your wife order you a round?" "W-what's that?" exploded Harker at the other end of the line. "I say, why don't your wife order you a round?" "Why don't my wife order me around? Great Caesar, man, that is all she does—order me around from morning until night. If you were nearer I'd—"

But the startled butcher hung up the receiver and fled.—Chicago News.

Short—There goes one of my preferred creditors. Long—Why preferred? Short—He never asks me for money.—Chicago News.

Madge—Is that writer really famous? Marjorie—He must be, my dear. I wrote to him for his autograph, and he never sent it.—Puck.

New Guinean War Canoe.

At Matupi is preserved the last of the great New Guinean war canoes. This is an immense and wonderful structure seventy feet in length, which besides several hundred natives could carry six and a half tons of cargo upon the deck joining the canoe proper and the outrigger.

At either end is a quaintly carved wooden figurehead, or tail, covered with cassowary feathers, and the immense outrigger consists of a whole palm tree hollowed out and sharpened fore and aft.—London Standard.

Ever Noticed It.

A man stood on the eighth floor of a skyscraper and pushed the button for the elevator.

In a moment another man came along on the same floor and did the same thing. He also knew the first man had pushed the button.

Presently a stenographer came tripping along and gave the button a vicious jab. She also knew the previous two had pushed the button.

In a few moments more an elderly woman came along, sized up the crowd and rang for the—but why go on?—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Jubilee.

Some years ago, before Queen Victoria's death and about the time that the queen's jubilee was to be celebrated, the following conversation between two old Scotchwomen was overheard on a street corner in London:

"Can ye tell me, wumman, what is it they call a jubilee?"

"Well, it's this," said her neighbor: "When folk has been married twenty-five years, that's a silver wuddin', and when they have been married fifty years that's a golden wuddin', but if the mon's dead, then it's a jubilee."—London Mail.

A Matter of Business.

Bishop Potter was once staying with a friend in a country house upon the Hudson. On Sunday morning he found a small boy curled up in a big chair deeply interested in a book.

"Are you going to church, Tom?" the bishop asked.

"No," he replied.

"Why, I am," the bishop said.

"Huh!" the boy returned. "That's your job."

Miss Chellus—I'm told that your husband, when he was in a mellow mood the other night, remarked that he had "married beauty and brains." Mrs. Bride—Well, well; how nice! Miss Chellus—Nice? Surely you'll investigate, won't you? Evidently he's a bigamist.—Philadelphia Press.

Jackie—Does your father know anything about music, Tommy?

Tommy (whose father is an old policeman)—Yes.

Jackie—Well, what does he know?

Tommy—He knows how many bars there are in a beat, for I have heard him tell mother so.—Tit-Bits.

Lady Helper (to small boy)—Will you have some more bread and butter? Small Boy—No fear when there's kike about. Lady Helper (trying to be kind)—Cake? Certainly! Will you have plum or seed? Small Boy—Plum, in course. D'ye tike me for a canary?—London Punch.

In Sweden the public houses are closed on Saturday—pay day—while the savings banks are kept open until midnight. No government can force a man to save his money; but this Swedish system at least encourages him to deposit it where it is most likely to be of use.

"What a thin voice that girl has."

"Thin! Why, it's so thin she ought to sing all her music in a skeleton key."—Baltimore American.

"All that is appropriate in nature is beautiful."

"How about a grass widow with hay fever?"—Baltimore American.

"Justin, here's a bill collector," called Mrs. Wyss. "All right," replied Mr. Wyss from the library. "Give him all he can carry away."—Leslie's Weekly.

Mr. Newed—Yes, dear, every time I shave I save 20 cents. Mrs. Newed—Oh, lovey, why don't you shave often, then?—Chicago News.

The advantage of artificial shade in the growing of tobacco and other crops consists of the conserving of the moisture in the soil.

FOR YOUR PROPOSED MONUMENT

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THE PRESBREY-COYKENDALL CO. 198 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

PUIG, EMILIO.—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 Emilio Puig, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1907. EMMA R. PUIG, Executrix. Rose & Putzel, attorneys for executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENBERG, 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 Rosenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Solomon S. Leff, No. 360 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 8th day of November next.

Dated New York, May 1, 1907. LENA ROSENBERG, Administratrix. SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Administratrix, 360 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

BARNETT, SAMUEL.—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 Samuel Barnett, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at No. 87 Nassau street in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1907. SELLA WHITE, Administratrix. MOSES COWEN, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 87 Nassau street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENWALD, CARL.—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 Carl Rosenwald, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, room 437, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next. Dated New York, the 12th day of September, 1907. M. S. GUTERMAN, Attorney for Administrator. THEODORE ROSENWALD, Administrator.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of taxes, New York, September 2nd, 1907.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by section or ward, block and lot or map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID. In case of any doubt in regard to ward section, block of lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, of certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows: John J. McDonough, No. 87 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

George H. Creed, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John De Morgan, Borough Hall St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After the property is located, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rebated, then draw check for the net amount TO THE ORDER OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, and mail bill and check with an addressed envelope. WITH THE RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer. All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment. DAVID E. AUSTIN, Receiver of Taxes.

EISENSTEIN, Toby or Toba.—Supplemental Citation.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Wolf Eisenstein, Hannah Roggen, Julius D. Eisenstein, Harry Eisenstein and Ida Jarumulowsky, husband, heirs and next of kin, and Asher Salwin, executor of Toby Eisenstein, otherwise known as Toba Eisenstein, deceased, send greeting:

WHEREAS, Sender Jarumulowsky, 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, dated the 12th day of May, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as to last will and testament of Toby Eisenstein, otherwise known as Toba Eisenstein, 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 4th day of November, one thousand, nine hundred and seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of said last will and testament;

AND such of you as are hereby cited as aie 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.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, at said county, the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand, nine hundred and seven. Daniel J. Downey, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEVY, 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 Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers there- of to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Max D. Steuer, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1907. ABRAHAM E. LEVY, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

WEISBECKER, SOLOMON.—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 Solomon Weisbecker, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1907. SAMUEL STRASBOURGER, MORRIS J. SCHUSTER, Executors. STRASBOURGER, WEIL, ESCHWEGE & SHALLEK, Attys. for Executors, 74 Broadway, New York City.

REINHHEIMER, JOSEPH.—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 Joseph Reinheimer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 254 East 125th street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1907. MARY REINHHEIMER, Administratrix. MARKS & WIELER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 156 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NORDLINGER, EDWIN H.—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 Edwin H. Nordlinger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business at the office of Hays & Hershfield, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next. Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1907. LOUIS NORDLINGER, MILTON H. NORDLINGER, SIDNEY H. NORDLINGER, Hays & Hershfield, Attorneys for Executors, 115 Broadway, New York City.

RASSETT, MARGARET ANN.—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 Margaret Ann Rasset, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Bennic Loewy, their attorney, No. 208 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1907. EDWARD RASSETT, Executor; ANNA SILLCOCKS, TILLIE TITUS, Executrices. BENNO LOEWY, Attorney for Executor and Executrices, 206 and 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

CANNOLD, HARRIS.—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 Harris Cannold, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 140 Delancey Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next. Dated New York, the 5th day of July, 1907. DAVID KESPER, Executor. EMIL A. KLEIN, Attorney for Executor, No. 140 Delancey Street, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

BACHARACH, HERMANN.—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 Hermann Bacharach, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Bandler & Haas, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of March, 1907. ADWIN H. NORDLINGER, MAX HERMAN, SARAH BACHARACH, Executors. BANDLER & HAAS, attorneys for executors, 52 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SCHWICARDI, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary J. Schwicardi, otherwise known as Mary Schwicardi, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Goldfogel, Cohn & Lind, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1907. HENRY A. SCHWICARDI, Administrator. GOLDFOGEL, COHN & LIND, Attorneys for Administrator; Office and P. O. Address, 271 Broadway, New York City.

LEVY, MEYER.—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 Meyer Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harvey J. Cohen, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City, on or before the 10th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1907. CAROLINE LEVY, BERNARD LEVY, DAVID LEVY, Executors. HARVEY J. COHEN, Atty. for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEYER, GUSTAVE A.—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 Gustave A. Meyer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hess, Churchill & Mar, No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1907. HESS, CHURCHILL, & MAR W. Attorneys for Administratrix, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LITTMAN, 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 Littman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, No. 53 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1907. JOSEPH L. BUTTENWISER, BELIAS LITTMAN, HENRIETTA LITTMAN, SELLAS LITTMAN, Executors. ISAAC Attorneys for Executors, 53 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HESS, 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 Hess, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hess, Churchill & Mar, No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1907. HESS, CHURCHILL, & MAR W. Attorneys for Administratrix, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LITTMAN, 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 Littman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, No. 53 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1907. JOSEPH L. BUTTENWISER, BELIAS LITTMAN, HENRIETTA LITTMAN, SELLAS LITTMAN, Executors. ISAAC Attorneys for Executors, 53 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HESS, 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 Hess, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George M. Heumann, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1907. MICHAEL HEUMANN, Executor. GEORGE M. HEUMANN, Attorney for Executor, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

PINCUS, ISIDOR.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isidor Pincus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bennic Loewy, her attorney, at Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October next.

Dated at New York this 15th day of April, 1907. BENNO LOEWY, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 and 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

ZEBISLER, JOHN.—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 John Zebisler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of David Friedmann, No. 800 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1907. ROSIE ZEBISLER, Administratrix. DAVID FRIEDMANN, Attorney for Administratrix, 800 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ERLANGER, NATHAN.—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 Nathan Erlanger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Erlanger, Jacobs, their attorneys, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of March, 1907. SANFORD ERLANGER, SYDNEY E. ERLANGER, JULIUS K. UFFMAN, Executors. A. L. & S. F. JACOBS, Attorneys for Executors, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BAUMGARTEN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Baumgarten, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harold C. Knoepfel, 5 Beekman street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1907. CLARA M. BAUMGARTEN, PAUL J. BAUMGARTEN, Executors. HAROLD C. KNOEPEL, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman Street.

HIRSCH, LAZAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of New York, made the 28th day of May, 1907, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lazar Hirsch, also known as Lazar Hirsch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the First day of February, next.

Dated New York, the 2d day of July, 1907. AUGUST HIRSCH, Administrator. ARNSTEIN & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

MARCUS, FISHEL.—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 Fishel Marcus, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob Freeman, Esq., No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January, next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1907. SAMUEL J. HERMAN, JACOB BRODY, Executors. JACOB FREEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

SALINGER, EMIL.—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 Emil Salinger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers there- of, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenberg, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 27th day of November, 1907.

Dated New York, May 24, 1907. SALINGER, EMIL, PEREYTS ROSENBERG, MILTON W. FRANKENBERG, Executors. KURZMAN & FRANKENBERG, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GRAUSMAN, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel Grausman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Fox, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of May, 1907. FLEISCHMAN, Fox, Attorneys for Administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

POLLOK, JULIE J.—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 Julie J. Pollok, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit: Broadway Trust Company, No. 756 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, on or before the 29th day of January next. Dated New York, the 12th day of July, 1907.

CHARLES S. RICH, Broadway Trust Company, Executors. HESSER, H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Charles S. Rich, 82 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SPRUNG, ISAAC.—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 Isaac Sprung, late of the County of New York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers there- of to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of No. 128 West 118th street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December, next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1907. HARRY J. SPRUNG, SOLOMON SPRUNG, Executors. ABRAHAM OBERSTEIN, Attorney for Harry J. Sprung, 128 West 118th Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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Satin Fig'd or Striped Silks—Poplins—plum, gray, silver, navy, olive and other choice colors, also black and white—24 inch.....	.59	Yard wide.....	1.25 and 1.50
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