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(For the Hebrew Standard.)

Madam Yenta Sardazky.

WRITER OF YIDDISH FICTION.
BY GERSON RUBINOWITZ.

OF the distinguished visitors who have come and are yet to come to this country from Russia during this year, Madam Yenta Sardazky deserves more than a passing word of attention, but so far little or nothing has been said of the arrival of this gifted Jewish writer to our shores. Madam Sardazky has come to this country a few weeks ago, and she is to make her home in the City of Chicago, where she has joined her husband, who settled there several years ago. She comes out of the heart of the Russian ghetto, where she became widely known as the leader of a remarkable group of women writers of Yiddish fiction, which has recently sprung up in Russia. Together with several other young women who have made names for themselves as writers of excellent stories of Jewish life in Yiddish as well as in Hebrew, Madam Sardazky has been contributing to some of the leading Jewish journals in her native land.

Several years ago there appeared in one of the Yiddish dailies of New York a beautiful and remarkably poetic phantasy, "The Violin," which attracted much attention. It was from the pen of Yenta Sardazky, and it was the first article that she had published since her arrival in this country. The story was written while its author was yet in Russia, and, as the editor of the paper states, it was read in manuscript by J. L. Perez, who greatly admired it. The appearance of this phantasy created a desire to know more of the facts of the life of this young woman, and a few biographical details have just been made known to the Yiddish readers.

Yenta Reibman—this being her maiden name—was born in Alexset, a province in Kovno. Her parents belonged to the middle classes of the Jewish people, and they drew the means of their livelihood from a grocery store. The mother was a dominating figure of the family, and she practically conducted the business, while the father, a man of delicate health and a lover of Jewish lore, spent more of his time in the "Beth-Hamedrish" than at home. Reb Reibman was a most pious man of the strict orthodox school, and he was thoroughly versed in the Talmud and other Jewish lore. The mother being engaged in taking care of the business, the father played the more important role in the rearing of the children (there were several girls), though the

education of Yenta was more like that of a boy than a girl. The father instructed the children in piety and Judaism, and he told them all the wonderful stories of the Talmud, and even interpreted to them the meaning of his studies. His gifted daughter often speaks of Reb Reibman's beautiful melodies with which he would recite the tales from the Talmud.

The sweet melodies, the beautiful legends of the "Ayin Jacob" and the poetry of the Psalms made a remarkable impression upon the imagination and the feelings of the young girl. She was a sensitive child, and always shrank from companions and kept very much to herself; she loved her solitude, and for hours and hours would sit and dream about hidden treasures, beautiful toys, gorgeous dresses, and about the many strange stories of robbers which the father would sometimes tell to the children.

As Yenta grew older and learned how to read, she would spend many of her days over the "Teutsch Chumish," the Bible with Yiddish translations, and commentaries especially prepared for women, the "Tchinot" and the other prayer books. A great fondness for reading gradually developed in the young girl. As she grew still older, she gradually discarded "the woman's Bible" and the prayer books, and began to take up the reading of secular and general books in the Yiddish and Hebrew languages. She was greatly attracted by the works of the Yiddish novelists and poets, and within a short time she absorbed all the works which constituted the Yiddish literature. Then she applied herself to the study of the Neo-Hebrew literature. It was under the influence of the Hebrew poetry which she was then reading that she began to write. She wrote rhymes and phantasies, but no one paid any attention to these things, and the desire for writing soon passed away. By this time Yenta had acquired the Russian language, and began to read the better works of Russian literature. In those days no particular attention was given to the education of girls, and this young woman was left very much to her own devices as to her reading and methods of study, but she made the most of what opportunities she had.

When she reached the age of nineteen the first labor movement of the Jews in Russia had begun to stir in the City of Kovno, and Yenta Reibman became strongly interested

in an intelligent young workingman who was a leading figure in this movement, and before another year had passed she became his wife.

Seven years elapsed. Three children were born to the Sardazkys. The husband, Herr Sardazky, like so many other young Russian Jews, felt that there was no opportunity for him in his native land, and he decided to try his luck in America, and he joined the other emigrants of the time. He came to Chicago, and gradually made a place for himself as a successful business man in the New World. After her husband's departure Madam Yenta Sardazky decided to settle in Warsaw, and here she came in contact with the larger



Madam Yenta Sardazky.

world of Jewish activities, Jewish culture and Jewish literature. When she saw all these teeming activities, and had been brought into intercourse with some of the workers in the field of Jewish literature, a new desire for writing awoke in her, and several weeks after her arrival in Warsaw there appeared in "Die Weg," a Yiddish daily published in that city, a story, "Mirel," by Yenta Sardazky. It was a strong story of Jewish life, presenting a fine delineation of a feminine type. It struck a new note, and everybody became interested in the new writer. Then there began a new career for this woman. Several months later J. L. Perez, the greatest Jewish writer of the time, became the editor of the literary department of "Die Weg." Madam Sardazky brought

(For the Hebrew Standard.)

In the Winter Garden.

A DELIGHTFUL VACATION.
BY NAPHTALI HERZ IMBER.

WHEN the coming of the Spring is heralded by the song-birds, the rich repair to the country and to the woods to enjoy life. Picture to yourself their imagination—the roses are perfuming the atmosphere, the trees, with their green umbrellas, seductively invite mankind to cool beneath their spreading shades their heated temper of city life, and to cast aside the worry of business. It is their opinion that they will enjoy life amidst these sylvan surroundings for little money, with plain but wholesome food. They come as pleasure seekers and depart as kickers. They "kick" because the flies tormented them by day and by night the mosquitoes, who, beneath the verdant umbrellas, danced their moonlit dance like the savages of "Darkest Africa." The "Bill of Fare" they voted outrageous; bad meat, stale eggs, bad service, and, with all, the prices so high as to compare with the "Waldorf-Astoria."

I always take my vacation in the "Winter Garden," when nature

several of her stories to him, and they were readily accepted the editor expressing himself as being delighted with her work. He at once recognized in her a new and remarkable talent for Yiddish literature. Every new story that she brought to him increased his satisfaction with her work. One story was better than the other. He became the friend and adviser of the new writer. Madam Sardazky became personally known to many of the Jewish writers in Warsaw, and became popular in their circles. Perez wrote about her work in the highest terms of praise, and she also received the encomiums of Hillel, Zeitlin, David Frischman and a number of other writers.

Madam Sardazky contributed, besides to "Die Weg," to "Das Juedische Volk," "Roman Zeitung" and the "Woche Blatt." During her stay of two years in Warsaw she acquired the German language, and became conversant with the best works in that and other literatures. Her husband having by this time established himself in business, she and her children came here to join him several weeks ago. She intends to continue her literary work for the newspapers in Russia, and also to write for some of the Yiddish publications in this country.

spreads her white carpet upon the floor of the Globe. The atmosphere is fresh, pure from dust and germs and such enemies of humanity as mosquitoes, flies and bugs have vanished, giving us a little respite. There is real enjoyment for all, rich and poor, young and old. The men of wealth, who have lost their electric vigor, and the rich women, who no longer pause so long before their old friend, the mirror, enjoy themselves at a poker game. The youngsters are trying their skill in making a snowman or in building a snow-house, while the young people of both sexes, whose hearts are still gleaming with the light of hope and love, take delight in the dances and concerts. The head of the family, who loves his home, in the evening presides over his circle, and by the warmth of the stove relates to his own dear ones the stories of his past, reads to them and criticises the doings of the politicians.

To me winter is always an attraction, for the white, cold messenger brings me the song birds as well as the flowers. Of course they are not the feathered singers who make their entry together with summer. There is the black raven—Poe's immortal raven whispering to us "Nevermore." As to the flowers, they are beautiful to behold; they are painted on my window by the cold brush of that marvellous painter, "Jack Frost." He sends me roses and lilacs of pure white snow, and when I see them I am eager to inhale their fragrance and to pin them to my coat, just as the sports and the lovers do. But, alas! they are ice cold, devoid of perfume and of that color which attracts us to the gentler sex. These flowers are only imitations of the real, and recall to our minds the pleasures which flowers and girls have given us in the past. The aged man, by looking at them, brings back to his recollection his past passions, but they are as cold now as the pictures on the window, and yet happy is the one who can remember.

Tramps and the unfortunates are the only people who do not like winter, because the season of cold does not permit them to sleep upon his white carpet, while the summer allows them, by day as well as by night, to find rest to their hearts' delight on the green swards.

Only Mother Earth provides a resting place for all, and that is the grave.

JUDAISM AND MODERN RESEARCH.

A SERMON PREACHED IN THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, CENTRAL PARK WEST, ON 15TH SHEBAT, 5668.

BY THE REV. MELDOLA DE SOLA, OF MONTREAL.

ומדוע לא יואחם לרבר בעברי במשה
 "And wherefore are ye not afraid to speak against my servant, against Moses?"—Numbers xii, 8.

There are few sights more pathetic than that of a blind man groping his way. Who but a creature dead to all sense of humanity would place an obstruction in his path? Who but a fiend would send him astray?

But physical blindness is not the only blindness. There is also the blindness of innocent ignorance—that blindness which renders so many incapable of distinguishing between the light of religious truth and the gloom of rationalistic falsehood. And when advantage is taken of such blindness to turn men and women from the way in which they should go, we are reminded of the solemn words of the Torah: "Cursed be he who causeth the blind to wander by the way; and all the people shall say Amen."

Everyone who follows current events is aware of the fierce controversies that have been waged, and are being waged, about the accuracy and authenticity of the books of the Bible. But the average man and the average woman are necessarily ignorant of the merits and demerits of these controversies; for a correct estimate of them can only be arrived at after long and careful special study. If, then, ministers of religion, whose first duty is to stand for truth, array themselves against truth by telling their people that modern research has shown the Bible to be unreliable, and has disproved the authenticity of the Mosaic books, incalculable injury is done to the cause of religion; for people naturally confide in the expert knowledge of their ministers, naturally look up to them for correct and faithful guidance in those great questions which are beyond the sphere of ordinary lay knowledge.

Is it true that modern research has proved the Bible to be unreliable? Is it true that scientific investigation in the present day has supplied any valid reason for the withdrawal of our allegiance from the Bible as the Book of God, as the Book inspired, not only in its ethical teachings, but in its every law, in its every historical statement?

These are comprehensive questions; but they may be fully answered in very few words.

Bible critics of a certain school have undoubtedly formulated theories which, if positively demonstrated, would prove the Bible to be the most monstrous forgery ever imposed upon man. On the other hand, the facts brought to light by archaeological investigation have corroborated the Bible narrative in a very remarkable manner.

Against the Bible we have theories, unproved and unprovable; on the side of the Bible we have facts—incontrovertible facts.

Let us turn first to the theories. To sum up the theories of the Higher Criticism, so-called, would be impossible in the time during which I may reasonably ask your attention, for the critics are hopelessly at variance. The theories of one critic are contradicted by the theories of another critic, the assumptions of one would be dissector of the Bible are annihilated by the assumptions of another. We have a veritable chaos; not a chaos of facts, be it remembered, but a chaos of theories. And, after all, what is a theory? A speculation, a supposition, or an hypothesis framed to account for certain given conditions, but discarded the moment a better and more reasonable one presents itself.

Lyell, the great geologist, tells us that in the early part of the last century the French Institute enumerated no less than eighty geological theories that were hostile to the Bible. But at the time of Lyell's writing everyone of those theories had been abandoned. The theories went; the Bible remained.

And are the theories of the Higher Criticism meeting with a different fate?

A former pet theory of the critics was that the Pentateuch could not have been written by Moses, because of the very much later use of writing for literary purposes. And it was maintained that the greater portion of our Bible could not have been written before the Babylonian exile. But Egyptology, and then Assyriology, subsequently proved that the art of writing was of vast antiquity, and that centuries even before Abraham was born Egypt and Assyria were alike full of schools and libraries, of teachers and pupils, of poets and prose writers, and of the results of their literary labors. It was also shown that the old Egyptians held that the dead man himself could not pass in safety through the perils that surrounded him on his entrance into the other world unless he could read the inscriptions on the walls of his sepulchre, or the ritual of the dead which was buried with him.

The critics met these facts by attempting to minimize them, or by ignoring them. But the discovery of the Tel el Amarna tablets not so very many years ago finally annihilated the theory that Moses could not have written the Torah. It rendered the further assumption of ancient Oriental illiteracy an absolute impossibility. Commenting upon this all-important discovery, Sayce observes: "Moses not only could have written the Pentateuch, but it would have been little short of a miracle if he had not been a scribe."

Another pet theory of the critics placed the Prophetic books of the Bible before the Pentateuch. That theory has shared the fate of the one just mentioned, for in his reference to a late discovery in Assyriology, the eminent authority whom I have cited remarks: "It has forever shattered the critical theory which put the prophets before the Law; it has

thrown light on the form and character of the Mosaic code, and it has indirectly vindicated the historical character of the narratives of Genesis. If such are the results of a single discovery, what may we not expect when the buried libraries of Babylonia have been more fully excavated, and their contents copied and read?"

According to a third theory of the critics, the account of the battle of the kings in the 14th chapter of Genesis is unhistorical. That theory, too, has now been exploded by the spade of the excavator.

Let the fate of these three theories of the Higher Criticism serve as an illustration of the value of the other theories of that school. My dear friends, did time permit, I would convince you that the acceptance of the Higher Criticism calls for an amount of credulity compared with which the faith demanded by the traditional view of the Bible pales into insignificance.

And what of the independent facts brought to light by scientific investigation which corroborate the Bible narrative?

This is a subject to which a whole series of discourses would do but scant justice, and I must necessarily confine myself to a few suggestive illustrations.

Speaking of the Biblical account of the Creation, a distinguished English scientist states: "Moses describes the process of Creation as gradual, and mentions the order in which living things appeared. By the study of nature, geology has arrived independently at the same conclusion." And in harmony with this we have the following statement of a recent President of the Royal Society of England: "The sublime truth of the Mosaic revelation that nature was prepared step by step for the appearance of man is the great lesson intended, and science corroborates this throughout."

The late Sir William Dawson, a geologist universally recognized as an authority, and as a very great authority, declared with all possible emphasis that the facts of geology, far from shaking his faith in the Divine inspiration of Genesis, had only deepened his reverence for the Mosaic record as the work of God.

In a volume entitled "The Historical Deluge," he has scientifically corroborated the Mosaic account of the Flood, and he asserts that it meets every objection framed against it.

Two German geologists have adduced scientific facts proving the accuracy of the Mosaic account of the destruction of the cities of the plain.

Some years ago a papyrus was found at Luxor. It refers to seven years of famine in Egypt, caused by the failure of the Nile to overflow for seven successive years. A tablet discovered at El Kab, in Southern Egypt, alludes to the same event. And an inscription deciphered quite recently makes a similar statement. In each instance the estimated time of the inscription corresponds with the period at which Joseph was Viceroy of Egypt.

Exploration in Egypt has unearthed the remains of cities which, according to De Naville, are proved by inscriptions found to have been built by the Pharaoh of the oppression. In one of these discoveries enormous brick walls and buildings of crude brick were brought to light. Speaking of these bricks, De Naville says: "Many of them are made with straw, or with fragments of reeds, of which traces are still to be seen, and some are of Nile mud without any straw at all." Who but a follower of the Higher Criticism will fail to perceive in this

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discovery a striking confirmation of the fifth chapter of Exodus!

These illustrations, which are typical of any number of others that might be presented, must assuredly impress you with the remarkable manner in which scientific investigation in the present day is corroborating the Bible narrative.

What, then, is the position of the men who assert that modern research has shown the Bible to be unreliable, and had disproved the authenticity of the Mosaic books?

They deliberately close their eyes to the facts brought to light by scientific investigation, and, as deliberately, accept as facts the wild assumptions of the Higher Criticism—assumptions whose baselessness is being more and more convincingly demonstrated by each succeeding discovery in the field of archaeology.

Now, my dear friends, if a free-thinker, if an avowed follower of Ingersoll or Paine scoffs at the Bible, it does not surprise us. He is consistent. But when men who profess to be Jewish ministers attack the Bible in this manner; when the President of the Hebrew Union College, a training school for Jewish Rabbis, dares to ask if we must yet be cowed by fear of the thunders of Sinai; when the exponents of Reform Judaism do everything in their power to destroy faith in the Divine authority of the Torah by telling their people that modern research has shown the Bible to be unreliable and has disproved the authenticity of the Mosaic books: we recognize in their distortion of facts an unscrupulous misrepresentation of Moses, and we are justified in addressing to them the words of the Almighty: "Wherefore are ye not afraid to speak against my servant, against Moses?"

For, in one of his farewell statements, Moses declared that he had written the words of the Torah in a book, and that he had given that book to the Levites, bidding them place it at the side of the Ark of the Covenant. To assert that Moses did not write the Torah, to allege that the man whose fidelity was so signally vindicated by the Almighty Himself, coined a falsehood when he declared that he had written the law, is to utter an impious slander; and the slander is rendered all the more glaring by the extraordinary manner in which scientific investigation is confirming the Bible narrative, and by the consequent ignominious failure of

the Higher Criticism to disprove its authenticity.

It may have been very gratifying to the radical sympathies of followers of the Higher Criticism a few weeks ago to hear the minister of a well known uptown temple in this city characterize Passover as "the legendary anniversary of a nation's birth." But the fact remains that our existence as a distinct people to-day, notwithstanding the dangers and trials of thousands of years, is absolutely conclusive proof of the Divine inspiration of the Bible. The fact also remains that Passover, at which this Reform minister sneers, and the other ceremonial institutions of the Mosaic code, which the exponents of Reform Judaism generally deride, have been the means employed by Providence in effecting our wondrous survival.

In the Parasha of the day we read that when our fathers witnessed the manifestation of Divine power at the Red Sea, they feared God and believed in Him, and had faith in Moses, His servant. So let the manifestation of Divine power which we are witnessing in the preservation of Israel to this day deepen our reverence for the God of Israel, so let it inspire us with increased faith in the law of Moses, His servant.

Sceptics and irreligious degenerates may delight in theories that are subversive of the authority of the Torah. But if we heed the facts brought to light by scientific investigation, as exemplified in the illustrations that have engaged our attention to-day, we may indeed apostrophize the Torah:

"Every weapon that is formed against thee shall not prosper, and every tongue that ariseth against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn, thou shalt overcome." Amen! Amen.



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THE WORLD'S GREATEST PIANO

Musical and Dramatic Comment.

A STERN sense of duty to my readers impelled me to hear Mme. Tetrassini in "Traviata" a few days ago.

Just as Duse was my last Camille, so I have resolved that Tetrassini shall be my last Violetta.

There comes a time in the life of an opera-goer when the mawkish sentimentality and the heavy perfume-laden boudoir atmosphere of Dumas's play, set to music that reflects, but does not ennoble its repugnant story no longer appeals to his sympathies. That, however, is no reason why the younger generation should not be interested by the one and entertained by the other.

In the latest Italian vocalist Mr. Hammerstein has at last found the sensational attraction who will surely give him the material success which, according to his own account, he needs so badly, and in everybody's opinion, deserves so well.

Her voice in its higher and highest registers is one of much beauty, extraordinary power and great flexibility. Within a certain range she is able to color the tones, and thus obtain fascinating effects.

Mme. Tetrassini possesses much temperament, and frequently imparts deep feeling to her singing, a quality observable even in bravura passages, which she delivers with uncommon ease and brilliancy.

The first-night audience accorded at least thirty recalls, and the enthusiasm of her countrymen began in a frenzy and ended in a delirium.

All the same, my memories of Patti, Nilsson, Gerster, Sembrich and Melba are not effaced.

Meanwhile the Manhattan's patrons should not, I hope, need to be reminded that they will only have a few more opportunities to enjoy the exquisite art of Maurice Renaud. That greatest of singing actors will soon leave us.

At last Saturday's Symphony Concert Mr. Harold Bauer played Schumann's A minor concerto, entering fully into its romantic spirit. In spite of an unresponsive instrument, his playing was marked by brilliant execution and a lovely tone. That most verbose of the younger Frenchmen, Vincent d'Indy, was represented by a so-called symphony, "A Day on the Mountain," whose musical message was of slight purport, though it

took nearly forty minutes to deliver it. The orchestra never played better. Next Sunday afternoon the soloist will be Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeissler, who will perform Moskowski's concerto. On Saturday, February 1st (evening) and Sunday, the 2d (afternoon), Mr. Damrosch will produce for the first time here, Tschaikowsky's opera "Eugene Onegin."

Mr. Hermann Klein announces that he will give an "Evening of Song" at Mendelssohn Hall, on Thursday, February 13th. The programme will consist entirely of English and American songs by representative composers of both countries, and they are to be sung in the vernacular by born American singers. It is generally conceded that pure English singing is too seldom heard in our concert rooms, nor is there any particular reason why the effort to improve the enunciation and diction of vocalists should be limited to performances of opera in English. Long neglect of this branch of the art is undoubtedly one of the reasons why there is not a wider demand for the best examples of the American and English song-writers. These certainly form a relatively small proportion of the programmes heard at good vocal recitals. Mr. Klein proposes to try whether the public can be tempted to manifest a warmer appreciation of rising native singers and a deeper admiration for the beautiful and original compositions that enrich the repertory of the English song. If the experiment should prove successful it will be repeated in the hope that a series of "Evenings of Song" may help to ultimately rescue from her undeserved ill-treatment the "Cinderella" of the vocal art.

Frau Emmy Raabe-Burg, of the Deutsches Theater, announces a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall, on Saturday evening, February 1. J. M.

Lovers of the drama have cause to be grateful to the management of the German Theatre for the classic revivals which it offers them from time to time. So much, at least, can be said of the revival of Goetz von Berlichingen, given last week for the first time in forty years. If the performance is not also a great dramatic success, that is not the fault of the management, but is rather due to de-

fects inherent in the structure of the play. Whatever may be said of its literary merits, or of the conceptions underlying it, as a drama it is notoriously a monstrosity. In it Goethe out-Shakespeared Shakespeare; he outdid the English dramatist in the bewildering succession of scenes, without keeping to any unity of plot or purpose. The consequence is a series of vivid pictures of an interesting period, exciting the spectator's literary and historic interest, but leaving him cold.

With this unpromising material, Herr Baumfeld and his company made a creditable showing. The piece was well staged, and, on the whole, excellently acted. Unfortunately, the one desideratum to excite real interest was lacking—a display of *verve* in the title role. Adolf Winds, who played the part is an able and conscientious actor, but his conception of the part is temperamentally deficient. Instead of fostering the only species of dramatic interest the piece offers—the romantic interest—by exhibiting the hero as a knight errant, a species of Robin Hood, as it were, this portrayal gives the impression of a good German *Familien-Vater*, who, through some mischance of fate, has been taken from his smoking jacket and slippers, and has been compelled to act as the protector of the oppressed. In this character Herr. Winds depicted well the courage and sincerity of a brave and honest man, but he did not infuse life into a performance which dragged at times.

Of the rest of the cast it need only be said that the members of the company displayed their usual excellence and proficiency. Particularly well acted were the parts of Adelheid, acted by Hedwig Reicher; Georg, by Albertine Casani, and Franz, by August Weigert. L. A. T.

A Tribute to Jewish Soldiers.

GRAF WEDEL, the new Stadtholder of Alsace-Lorraine, has received in audience a deputation of the Israelitish Consistory of Under-Alsace. The deputation consisted of the President, Sanitary Councillor Dr. G. Levy, the Vice-President, Chief Rabbi A. Ury, the consistorial members, Herr Meyer and Herr Durlach, and the Secretary, Herr Asch. The Stadtholder welcomed the deputation in the heartiest possible manner, and in reply to the address delivered by the Sanitarsrat Levy, conveying warm assurance of the love and loyalty entertained by the Jews of the Reichslande for their Emperor and country, he as warmly assured them that he fully reciprocated their feelings of goodwill and friendship. He was entirely free, he said, from all confessional bias. He had taken part in four campaigns, had commanded many Jewish soldiers, and had abundant occasion to observe that, as freely as their Christian comrades, they shed their blood for king and country. Under his administration, therefore, the claims and interests of Jews and Christians would receive impartial and benevolent consideration, and no legitimate demand would be disregarded.

Herr Chief Rabbi Ury having briefly replied, the Stadtholder again turned to Dr. Levy, and made an announcement, as pleasant as it was unexpected, to all present. "It has come to the knowledge of the Government," he said, "that to-morrow you celebrate your fiftieth anniversary as Doctor of Medicine. To mark the occasion, in appreciation of your long and distinguished services, the Emperor has been pleased to confer on



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you the Order of the Crown of the third class. It gives me particular pleasure, in anticipation of the usual official course, to be able personally to apprise you of the fact." After hearty congratulations had been tendered to Dr. Levy by all present, the Stadtholder assured Herr Durlach that the omission of invitations to the Jewish clergy on official gala occasions could not be due to denominational causes. He would enquire whether, perhaps, "reasons of rank" were at the bottom of the grievance, and would remove it, if possible. He would also lay before the Emperor their wish that on the next occasion he would visit their beautiful synagogue. The outside of it he had himself admired. A very satisfactory interview indeed. Graf Wedel spoke like an honest soldier and broad-minded statesman, and the representatives of the Israelitish Consistory acquitted themselves admirably of their task.—*Jewish World Correspondence.*

A French Traveller on Jewish Colonies in Palestine.

THE *Journal Geographique*, the geographical journal of France, gives in one of its recent issues the following impressions of a traveller of the Jewish settlements in the Holy Land.

"From year to year" writes this traveller "the settlement of the Jews in Palestine is increasing. Already here are thirty thousand colonies in existence. Each one of them constitutes a Jewish centre and is con-

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ducted according to the method in agriculture. In the neighborhood of Jaffa 40 per cent of the farms are in the hands of Jews and in the neighborhood of Taberias 27 per cent of the agriculturists are Jews.

On this side of the Jordan the Jews have transformed a large stretch of arid land into fruitful fields. Few can withstand the determination of the Jews to come into possession of land and to rescue it from foreign hands. The German colonists now meet with some difficulty in acquiring land for the settlement of their people. Everywhere the Jews make strenuous efforts to gain more and more ground in the country. The grandchildren of Abraham who now bring to the land all their possessions come from all parts of the world and speak in different languages; but the Hebrew language which is no longer a dead tongue binds them all together as their religion does the Hebrew literature has begun to bloom. In Jerusalem there appear Hebrew newspapers and the presses issue forth Hebrew manuals which are scattered all over the land. Jerusalem is gradually assuming the aspect of a distinctly Jewish city. Already 15 per cent of the population of the city is Jewish and this is only the beginning."

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Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

ANNUAL REPORT—JUSTICE GREENBAUM ON COOKING AND THE HOME.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls was held on Sunday morning last at the institution, Second avenue and Fifteenth street. It had been expected that Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) would address the gathering, but the veteran author sent a letter saying that he was ill and confined to his bed. The announcement made by Mr. Nathaniel Myers, the president, who occupied the chair, caused great disappointment.

Mr. Myers presented the annual report from which we glean the following; a fuller extract will appear next issue:

ANNUAL MEETING.

The institution is non-sectarian. The number of pupils January 1, 1908, was 354—of which about 25 were non-Jews.

The course covers 18 continuous months; so as to make it available by those children whose parents cannot afford to let them attend school longer than that after leaving the Public Grammar School. During 1907 there were 614 applicants for admission. Of these 283 were admitted after being first examined in English and arithmetic, and after an ascertainment of their financial needs. They were also first examined personally as to their fitness by our superintendent, Miss Anna C. Hedges.

Of those admitted in 1907, the average age at admission was 14.7 years. On the average there are four children in each family, and each family occupies four rooms on the average. The average rent for each family is \$18.44 per month; this includes all cases in which the family runs a store in front of its living quarters.

81 per cent. of the pupils were born in the United States; 11 per cent. in Russia; the other 8 per cent. in other portions of Europe.

Of their parents 5 per cent. were born in the United States; 45 per cent. in Russia; 31 per cent. in Austria; 14 per cent. in Germany; the residue in other parts of Europe.

Of the pupils admitted last year, 4 were full orphans, 9 others had no mothers, and 23 others no fathers; a total of 36 full or half orphans. Of these, 4 are from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, and 2 from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The school graduated in 1907 191 pupils.

Of those heretofore educated at the school, written reports to the 14th inst. show that 820 are earning \$484,692 per annum, averaging each \$49.31 a month. Besides these 820, 88 others are married; 13 have deceased; 120 are occupied usefully at home, and the present whereabouts of the remaining 110 is unknown to us.

The cost of running the school is a trifle under \$100 per annum for each pupil for the full 12 months.

The school is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, which in 1907 aggregated \$30,808.08, that being some thousands of dollars less than the expense of running the school.

Aside from the regular school, work done, the society gives the use of its school building to a number of other societies for their various purposes. The Board of Education uses the auditorium gratis for weekly stereopticon historical lectures. The People's Institute and other societies also use the auditorium. The gymnasium, one of the best in the city, is used by the Randall's Island Helpers, the Christodora House, the Hebrew Technical Institute for Boys, some Normal College clubs, some Normal College graduates, and by a number of the public schools for basketball contests, and various other rooms are used for other club purposes. For this the school charges either nothing or a nominal sum to pay for such things as require extra help.

The school is pronounced by experts an "educational arrival" of something which is yet "unique," but which it is hoped will some day become general. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is chairman of the Advisory Committee on Education of the school, his associates being Dean Russell, of Teachers' College, and Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation, and formerly of the Boston Institute of Technology. Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer is in charge of the medical work of the school.

Judge Greenbaum, who was the principal speaker, said: "This school is a model for the public schools, not only in the technical training it gives, but in the physical ideals which it holds in view. The physical side has long been neglected in schools. This is an example to the educational world."

Justice Greenbaum said it was very nice to hear about the large sums the former students of the school were earning, "but," he added, "the place for a woman is home. It is to be deplored that she should have to be a wage-earner, but the training she receives at this school well fits her for the duties of a wife which include sewing and cooking. Bad cooking is responsible for a lot of things, and in passing through country districts the fact is impressed on one that the average woman knows nothing about cooking. As a consequence children are brought up badly, and many a man spends his nights in the gin mill just because his body is badly nourished by ill-cooked food. If only on this ground alone the school justifies its existence."

Resignation of Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Manager of U. H. C.—Transfers His Services to Russell Sage Foundation.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, for nine years manager of the United Hebrew Charities, has been asked by the Russell Sage Foundation to undertake important investigations on its behalf. As these investigations will compel Dr. Frankel to go abroad for a time, he has tendered his resignation as manager of the Charities, to take effect on May 1.

The board of directors of the United Hebrew Charities have, with great regret, felt constrained to accept Dr. Frankel's resignation and have appointed a special committee to express their sentiments in a more formal manner.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The annual meeting of the association took place on Monday evening last, in the building at Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue. Mr. Percival S. Menker, the president, occupied the chair and read an interesting report, which is commented upon in our editorial columns on page 8.

A full extract will appear in our next issue.

Jewish Endeavor Society of America, 213 East Broadway.

In his lecture on "The Mishna," delivered last Sunday night before the Jewish Endeavor Society, 213 East Broadway, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman gave a highly interesting account of the origin, scope and contents of this important part of Jewish literature. He also described the conditions that prevailed among the Jews during the Tanaitic period, when the Mishna was codified.

A very fine programme has been arranged in connection with the annual entertainment and ball in aid of the society to be held on February 23 at the Plaza Assembly Rooms, East 59th street, near Park avenue.

Newark, N. J.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society will be held at the Asylum building, Clinton avenue, Newark, N. J., on Sunday, January 26, at 10.30 a. m.

Order of business: Reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting; reading of the president's address; reading of various committees' reports; reading of report of the secretary, and other matters of importance which will come before the meeting; election of president, vice-president and treasurer; election of seven directors for three years in place of Messrs. Joseph Goetz, A. Hollander, David Straus, Jacob Roth, A. Rothschild, L. Schlesinger and D. Osterweil.

It is earnestly hoped that you will favor us with your presence and aid us in every way to increase our membership, which is absolutely essential for the welfare of the Jewish community.

Newark Jewish Hospital Dedication Jan. 29.

The completed building of the Beth Israel Hospital of Newark, N. J., will be dedicated on Wednesday.

January 29 at 3 p. m. Rabbi Joseph Leucht will offer the opening prayer. The principal address will be by Rabbi Solomon Foster. Rabbi Julius Silberfeld will also speak. Mr. William S. Rich, chairman of the building committee, will give an address and will formally hand over the keys to the president, Mr. Henry Gross. Rabbi Charles I. Hoffman will offer the closing prayer.

After the dedication there will be a banquet for the guests and in the evening there will be a gathering of friends of the hospital at 8 o'clock in the Synagogue B'nai Abraham, on High street. It is expected that the Governor-elect, Mayor Haussling, Mr. Louis Hood, the Rev. Dr. Wasson, the rabbis and others will make short addresses.

The dedication ceremonies will spread over the week following the opening. The various lodges and societies that have given financial support to the hospital will visit the institution on different occasions, at which addresses will be made. At the Sabbath services during the week of dedication there will be appropriate sermons in the various synagogues.

The Beth Israel Hospital.

ANNUAL MEETING—DONATION BY ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

The annual meeting of the Beth Israel Hospital, which was held Thursday evening of last week in the large hall attached to the hospital building, Jefferson and Cherry streets, was attended by a large gathering of well-known Jews. Addresses were delivered by Robert Hibbard, Commissioner of Charities; Deputy Controller N. Taylor Phillips, Dr. Daniel Pater, and Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, the noted Jewish writer and leader of Austria, who is now visiting this country.

The following were elected as directors for the next three years: Joseph H. Cohen, Morris Assinoff, Harry Fishel, D. L. J. Ladinsky, Isaac Schaferstein, Louis S. Streich, Louis Silverstein, Robert S. Smith, and Meyer Wessel.

President Cohen in his report showed that during the past year 2,096 patients were received by the hospital and that 45,820 persons were treated in the dispensary of the hospital. Mr. Cohen called

attention to the special building fund that is being raised for the construction of an annex to the building. Forty-five thousand dollars had already been raised. Several thousand dollars toward this end were raised at the meeting, Mrs. J. Kommel donating \$500 and J. Ludwig also giving \$500.

M. Levey, president of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Auxillary of the hospital on behalf of his society handed a check of \$1,000 to Mr. Cohen for this fund. The Daughters of Jacob gave \$300.

A donation of \$5,000 from Mr. Adolph Lewison for the purpose of meeting the deficit of the present year was announced.

Commissioner Hibbard praised the Jews for the manner in which they take care of their poor and their sick, and Dr. Birnbaum pointed out that the Jews were among the first of the peoples to bestow great care on helping the sick.

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

The fifth annual meeting of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society will take place Sunday, January 26, at 7.30 p. m., at the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, corner East Broadway and Jefferson street.

The business of the meeting will consist of the reading of the annual report of the president and election of directors for the next year and such other business as may come before the meeting.

Well-known speakers such as Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, Dr. N. Birnbaum, Rev. H. Masliansky, Dr. David Blaustein, Rev. P. Jaches and Mr. Jacob Massel, will address the meeting.

During the month of December the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society has received 1,522 Jewish immigrants at Ellis Island, of whom 1,394 were delivered by special messengers to their destination in and about New York city; of that number 855 were delivered down town south of 14th street, 215 uptown, including the Bronx, Mt. Vernon and Westchester; 284 to Brooklyn, including Borough Park, Brownsville and East New York; 30 to Jersey City and suburbs including Hoboken, Bayonne and Newark. One hundred and twenty-eight were destined to various parts of the United States and Canada, and for those the society has corresponded with their relatives and obtained through them the necessary funds for tickets and traveling expenses.

Of the 1,522 immigrants 967 have paid the price fixed by the United Hebrew Charities; 344 have paid smaller amounts, and 211 were delivered free of charge, as the management of the society did

not feel justified in accepting any payment from them.

One hundred and fifty-three immigrants had to be taken to several addresses before their relatives were located.

Two hundred and ninety-one immigrants were harbored for one night or more at the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

Eighty-five immigrants were paroled to the Hebrew Society through the efforts of Mr. I. Lipsitch, representative of United Hebrew Charities, and Mr. Alex. Harkavy, representative of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

Two hundred and eighty-six immigrants were reported by the society to the Commissioner of Immigration, as to their last destination.

The Information Bureau has treated 229 important cases.

The Jewish local newspapers have advertised, free of charge, 274 immigrants who were either detained at Ellis Island or temporarily harbored at the Hebrew Sheltering Home.

In 17 cases of lost or mislaid baggage and of deported immigrants, the society has corresponded with the various Jewish committees at foreign ports.

One hundred and nineteen immigrants were excluded, and for all of them appeals were made to Washington through the representatives of the United Hebrew Charities and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Through these appeals, 57 were admitted; 31 are still pending, but 31 had to be deported.

Twenty-one men were employed by the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society during the month of December.

Gemilath Chassodim Association.

MR. CARNEGIE TO ADDRESS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the association will take place on January 26, 1908, at 3 p. m. in the building of the association at 108 Second avenue.

This is a departure from the habit of the association to hold its annual meetings in a public hall, as the association had done during its sixteen years of existence.

The reason assigned by the Board of Directors is that they desire the public to see the work of the association in its operation.

The last year's activity has surpassed all the previous years in the amount of

money loaned, which almost reaches the half million mark, and that notwithstanding the inability of the association to raise its capital during the last year to any extent by reason of the general conditions of the industrial world.

The workings of the institution are so unique and interesting that it deserves the attention of our community, and the annual meeting should be attended not only by the members of the association, but by everyone having an interest in communal affairs.

Among the speakers who have promised to address the meeting is Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The annual meeting of the Mount Sinai Hospital will be held on Sunday, January 26, at 10.30 a. m. in the Administration Building, 100th street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the president and treasurer and for the transaction of general business.

The election of officers and directors to fill terms, which have expired or otherwise become vacant, will take place immediately after the meeting.

The Isaac Wallach memorial bust, dedicated by the hospital in recognition of his pre-eminent services, will be on view.

Imperial Councilor Dr. Heinrich Gabel has just submitted his report on the condition of Jewish soldiers in the Austrian Army, and in it he discloses a condition of affairs that has aroused widespread indignation. Jews are treated with the utmost brutality for no other cause than the fact of their being Jews, and one soldier, Michael Herschkowitz, was shot by his corporal in cold blood without the slightest provocation from his victim. Taking up his rifle, he commanded Herschkowitz to kneel and say his prayers, and before the victim could rise he was shot through the heart by his corporal.

New Synagogue in Washington.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

An epoch in the history of the Washington Jewish community was marked on Sunday, January 5, when 1,200 prominent orthodox Hebrews, many from different parts of the country, attended the dedicatory exercises of Adas Israel Synagogue, the new temple at Sixth and I streets Northwest.

The Rev. Dr. Abram Simon offered the dedicatory prayer. The regular afternoon service was then read, with a sermon by Rev. H. P. Mendes, of New York.

Dr. Mendes, in his sermon, which was inspiring, explained the practical use of the synagogue. "The synagogue," said Dr. Mendes, "stands for the realization of God's will. It is the means of uplifting the morals of man and teaching him to lead a better life. The synagogue is founded on the Bible, and the value of the Bible is beyond estimation. If the followers of the faith live up to the ideals of the Bible, they cannot fail to measure up to the highest standard of American citizenship."

Rev. Dr. H. W. Schneberger, of Baltimore, exhorted the congregation to strive for the success of their religion in Washington. He urged the members to assist in every way the founders of the temple, assuring them their recompense would be great. The service concluded

with the singing of the psalms by the cantor and choir.

During the service a collection resulted in a substantial sum being added to the fund to pay the cost of building the temple.

From an architectural standpoint the new temple ranks with the best church edifices in the city. Built of white limestone, with stained glass windows, perfect acoustics, and the latest and most complete of synagogue equipments, the temple was erected at a cost of \$90,000. There are 1,200 worshippers in the congregation.

Through the efforts of Simon Oppenheimer, Julius Baumgarten and their associates on the Building Committee, the new temple was made possible. Until a few months ago, the congregation attended services at Sixth and G streets Northwest. Recently they occupied the temple basement as a place of worship. The congregation, while not the largest in the city, is constantly growing, and numbers many of the most influential Hebrews of Washington among its members. The synagogue has no rabbi at present, Rabbi Loeb, under whose direction the cornerstone was laid several years ago, having removed to Atlanta, Ga., last summer. It is understood that a new rabbi will be selected in the near future, a large number of candidates for the office being now considered by the committee.



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The Synagogues.

Congregation Zichron Ephraim.
 This Sabbath morning the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman will speak on "The Dangerous Errors in Certain Modern Concepts of Judaism."

Ex Chalm of Yorkville.
 107 East Ninety-second Street.
 Dr. J. D. Spear will preach this Sabbath on "Philosophy and Providence." Friday evening service at 5 p. m.

The Educational Alliance.
 East Broadway and Jefferson Street.
 Rabbi M. Thorne and Cantor D. Greenberg will officiate at the children's service this Saturday afternoon at 3.30.

Congregation Anshe Chesed.
 Rabbi Gustav N. Hausmann will preach this evening on "A Mother's Influence." Sabbath morning Rabbi Hausmann's sermon will be on "The Law."

Cong. Anshe Emeth of W. Harlem.
 Rev. Dr. G. Taubenhau will lecture Friday evening, January 24. Rev. Dr. L. Zurpen will deliver sermon Saturday morning. Subject: "Israel Benefited the Whole World."

Temple Israel of Harlem,
 Lenox Avenue and 120th Street.
 This Friday evening Dr. Harris will deliver the sixth lecture of the series "Great Men in Israel," and will take for his subject "Jesus of Nazareth." Saturday morning Dr. Harris will preach on "Child Labor."

Young People's Synagogue.
 The Young People's Synagogue holds religious services in the exhibition room of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
 Officiating cantor, Rev. Nathan Abramson. Short talks in English by prominent speakers. Dr. Henry Fleischman will address on January 24, 1908.

Congregation Mickveh Israel of Harlem,
 107 West 116th Street.
 This Friday evening's lecture of the Congregation Mickveh Israel of Harlem will be delivered by Cecil B. Ruskay, Esq. Friday, January 31, Max Cohen, Esq., will be the speaker.
 The lectures are held at the synagogue of the congregation at 107 West 116th street at 8.15 p. m.

Beth Israel Bikur Cholim,
 Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue.
 Rev. Aaron Elseman will preach the sermon on Sabbath morning on the topic "Judaism and the Common People." Services for deaf mutes will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Arrangements have been completed whereby the young men and women of the Lexington Avenue Institution will be able to attend the services. Children's services will be held on Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rabbi Elseman will preach the sermonette on the topic "The Sanctification of God's Name." A social reunion will be held after the services in the vestry rooms.

The Free Synagogue.
 Sunday morning at 11.15 the fourth in the series of addresses on "Social Problems" will be given on the subject of "The New Penology; or, the Attitude of the State Toward the Wrongdoer." The speakers will be the Hon. S. J. Barrows, president of the International Prison Congress and former member of Congress, and the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, president of the Jewish Protectorate for Boys and former Attorney General of New York State.
 At the meeting of the organization of the Social Service Section Thursday evening, January 16, at which addresses were given by Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch and Rabbi S. E. Goldstein, director of Social Service, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Ely Bernays; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Goldman; secretary, Rabbi S. E. Goldstein. The sum of \$250 was voted as a gift from the funds to the United Hebrew Charities.

ABRAHAM GOLDFADEN.

CHARACTER SKETCH AND APPRECIATION.

By REV. I. L. BRIL.

"KUMM," and before I could say anything Imber—Naphtali Herz—had seized my hand, and I was on my way to the Princess Street Hall, situated in the heart of London's Ghetto, where the real Yiddish actors, the Adlers, Gradners, Carp, Anna Held and others appeared for the first time in the English metropolis. This was twenty-one years ago, and the play was Goldfaden's *Bar Kochba*. I was only a lad then, and my knowledge of Yiddish was rather limited, but that made no difference. When *Shulamith* was given Imber again said "Kumm," and after that, whenever Goldfaden's pieces were played, I did not wait for Imber's invitation, but made him take me. The author of the "Hatikvah" had told me the stories of *Bar Kochba* and *Shulamith*, and my imagination was fired. And how I applauded with all the vigor of my youthful hands when *Bar Kochba* rode upon the stage on his lion and defied the Romans! I stood up in my seat when they sang the duet "Gekommen is die Zeit." And how I envied the shepherds on their way to Jerusalem, as portrayed in *Shulamith*! To me it was all so real.

I then began to learn Yiddish, in order to know more about Goldfaden and his work; and if during these early years I was so strongly nationalistic, it was, to a great extent, due to Goldfaden—and I must not forget, to Imber, who introduced me to the masterpieces of the man who now lies buried in a cemetery in practical, materialistic New York.

One Thursday morning in the month of October, 1899, I walked into the Victoria Restaurant, in the White-chapel Road, when the proprietor, with awed breath, whispered to me: "There is Goldfaden." I glanced in the direction he was pointing, and there sat a dapper, neat man of medium stature, immaculate silk hat covering his grey hair, nicely-trimmed moustache, gold-rimmed glasses upon his nose, kind, merry looking eyes, his mouth in a perpetual smile, and there was Abraham Goldfaden, the "Father of the Yiddish Stage."

I introduced myself, and we soon became fast friends, our affection for each other lasting all these years. We met again the following day, and he told me the story of his eventful life, which is the history of the genesis and the early struggles of the Yiddish stage. This interview with Goldfaden appeared in the London *Jewish Chronicle* of October 13, 1899, and the biography which follows is culled from that issue.

Goldfaden told his tale, simply, unvarnished, unadorned. His conversation charmed one, and he drew the heart of his listener toward him, just as his own heart went out to those he held in affection.

Abraham Goldfaden was born in the year 1840 in Staro-Constantin, in the Government of Wholin, Russia. His father was a watchmaker by trade. Young Abraham went to cheder, when suddenly Nicholas issued that terrible edict that all Jewish boys who had no trade were to be drafted into the army. Goldfaden became, therefore, a watchmaker. When that *ukase* was repealed little Goldfaden went back to his books, attending the elementary school of his native city.

At the age of eleven he began to write poetry, his first efforts being in

Hebrew. He bid farewell to the city wherein he first saw the light of day and went to Zhitomir, where he entered the Seminary for Rabbis and Teachers. He had now acquired a knowledge of Russian and German, and attempted to give expression to his poetic thoughts in those languages. His teachers discouraged him, telling him that, as he was much better acquainted with Jewish life, he should devote himself to Jewish literature. Fortunately for us Goldfaden followed this advice.

From Zhitomir he went as teacher at the Jewish Elementary School of Simferopol, subsequently settling in Odessa, where he married the daughter of Werbal, the celebrated Hebrew poet.

Goldfaden now became a merchant, but after a year was compelled to give up the career of a man of business. This was in the early seventies, and he decided to migrate to Lemberg, where in 1875, together with Linetzky, he established a Yiddish paper, *Israelik*, which was, however, suppressed the following year. Czerowitz was his next resting place, and in that city he published for only three months *Das Israelitische Volksblatt*. Goldfaden then tired of Galicia and crossed the frontier into Jassy, Roumania. The Society *Libanonia* in that city urged him to establish the Yiddish Theatre. At that time there traveled through Roumania a Jewish troupe of Minnesingers who sang Yiddish songs and recited Yiddish and Hebrew poems. This troupe numbered two bright men, Gradner and Goldstein, and for them Goldfaden wrote new songs, composed new music, and dressed them in costumes. The *Chassidim* and ultra-orthodox of Jassy were up in arms, and Goldfaden and his company had to suffer a great deal of oppression. Nothing daunted, however, he persevered, and during Succoth week, 1876, he produced at Schimon Maks Garten in Jassy *Der Juedische Recruit*, a comic opera in three acts.

The Yiddish Theatre had now been established. The troupe went then to Galatz, to Braila, and to Bucharest. In the last mentioned place a regular theatre was still in existence at which performances were given nightly. Till 1879 Goldfaden stayed in Roumania. In these three years he had written *Der Juedische Recruit*, *Die Bobe mit dem Einikel*, *Die Intrigue*, *Schmendrik*, *Die Stumme Kalle*, *Die Zauberin*, *Breindele Kossack* and others.

Goldfaden was unable to get a Jewish girl to become a member of his company, but for the role of *Die Stumme Kalle* (The Dumb Bride), he was determined to have an actress. Finally he induced a girl to go on the boards, but he had to marry her to Goldstein first.

In 1879 Goldfaden left Roumania for Odessa, and in the Mansky Theatre of the Southern Russian city he produced his masterpiece *Shulamith*, which has been translated into Polish, German and other languages.

A new period in the history of the Yiddish stage had begun. It was now a permanent institution.

(To be Concluded.)

Bessel Organisation of New York.

The next meeting of the above organization will be held on Saturday evening at 231 East Broadway.

BORDEN'S BULLETIN

A Weekly Presentation of Facts Relating to

PURE LACTEAL PRODUCTS

NUMBER TWO

MILK AS A FOOD!

Whether bread or milk is the real staff of life has long been a matter of discussion between eminent scientists and physiologists, but when the comparative importance of these two—milk and bread—is carefully weighed the conclusion is forced upon us that the former is more so, on the whole far more essential to human beings, seeing that a baby cannot eat bread, but a grown man never gets quite independent of milk so that we may naturally conclude that men from childhood to old age are woefully dependent upon the lacteal product. Even the man who is so unfortunate as to acquire the habit of drinking his coffee black, must use a certain quantity of butter, which is one product of milk, and should eat a good deal of cheese, if his health is to remain fairly robust. The ancient Hebrews were so imbued with the life-giving and life-sustaining value of milk that in their peculiar figures of speech, they denominated the land of Canaan as a land flowing with milk and honey to figuratively illustrate that it was a country of extraordinary fertility, affording all things necessary for the support and comfort of life.

The Old Testament frequently refers to milk for its whiteness, its sweetness and the prophet, Joel, speaking of the spiritual and blessing privileges which is in store for the faithful, says: "The hills shall flow with milk," etc. That its strengthening food qualities were well known in the primitive ages of antiquity can well be inferred from the fact mentioned in sacred writ, that when Abraham entertained his angelic visitors in his tent he took "butter and milk" and placed it before them.

That which was true in days of yore, is true to-day and milk is now universally recognized all over the world as the best and healthiest of foods, provided that it is cleansed from all its impurities and made properly fit for consumption.

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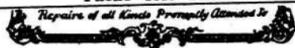
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Another Synagogue for Harlem.

Plans have been filed for remodeling the three story residence at 159 East 118th street into a synagogue for the new Congregation Bana Israel Salant. It will have a facade of the Byzantine style, with arched mullion windows and a central exterior staircase. The improvements are to cost \$16,000.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 248, South Bend, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

G. Glauber,

"The Old Reliable," of twenty years' experience on Grand St., has now opened at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 116th St., with a larger and complete stock of BRIC-A-BRAC, CUT GLASS and FANCY CHINA, and he will be pleased to serve his many friends and patrons in the future as in the past.

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Insurance Notes.

ONE of the largest life insurance companies, in its report for 1907, shows an apparent decrease of approximately twenty two million dollars in the value of its holdings in bonds. But as far as the value of the company's investments go, this depreciation really has no effect whatever.

In the report of the Insurance Department of the State of Wisconsin for 1906 appeared the following:

"As the safety and perpetuity of life insurance demands absolute certainty in its requirements and reservations, market values of assets do not offer the safest standard for the ascertainment of divisible surplus.

"A life insurance company invests its funds for the purpose of earning at least the interest rate required by law in meeting its reserve and premium computations; its funds are not invested for speculative purposes to reap the profits arising in market fluctuations. Its reserve must be compounded at a fixed rate of interest, and if a million dollars of a company's reserve is invested in a certain class of bonds, all the company will ever realize on these bonds if carried to maturity will be the interest rate, whatever be their rise in market value. An appreciation in market value does not mean a profit or a divisible surplus, not even on a sale, for being sold it will be incumbent upon the management immediately again to invest the funds in like good security, and it would be the exception if like good securities did not also command a premium."

The above was written at a time

when securities were very high. But it is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and as we said recently, a good 5 per cent. investment, whatever its current market value, is a good 5 per cent. investment to a life insurance company.

As a natural result of the recent stringency in the money market, there has been an abnormal increase in the number and amount of policy loans by the life insurance companies. At a time when currency was selling at a premium, and all collateral was going begging, there was one gilt edged, immediately available security on which money could be raised at once. And that was the life insurance policy, and thousands of people took advantage of that fact, and it has doubtless proved a "life saver" in many instances. It is not only at the time of death that a life insurance policy becomes of inestimable value.

Some figures recently published for all companies from organization show the following enormous benefits:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Paid policy-holders | \$3,533,907,508 |
| Dividends | 553,896,502 |
| | \$4,087,804,010 |
| Assets held for policy-holders | 2,851,910,925 |
| Total | \$6,939,714,934 |
| Deduct premiums received | 6,039,560,800 |

Excess of benefits to policy-holders \$900,154,134
Not bad for a business which has been so assailed during the past few years.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Society was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. Shayne, in Tompkinsville. After business was disposed, the host and hostess invited the members to a fine repast.

Richmond Court No. 8, Order of the Amamah, has three Jews among its high officers: Royal Matron, Mrs. B. Shayne; Royal Patron, Julius Schwartz; Conductress, Mrs. M. Klauber.

The Young Folks' League of Temple Emanu-El is now safely launched. Its captains are: Saul Bernstein, president; Miss Josephine Mendelson, vice-president; Miss Sadie Reitmann, secretary; Miss Ethel Konovitz, treasurer; advisory board, Rev. Albert Goldfarb, the minister of the temple; Julius Schwartz, president of the temple, and Mrs. Julius Schwartz, of the Emanu-El Sisterhood. The first open meeting will be held Sunday, February 2, at the temple. An interesting programme will be offered to the public. Details later.

The euchre arranged by the sisterhood of which Mrs. A. Mendelson is the chair-lady, was held last Wednesday. It was a fine affair and netted a handsome sum for the building fund. There were some costly prizes and thanks are due to the generous donors, one and all, and to all who worked faithfully for the good cause.

The twelfth annual entertainment of the Hebrew Benevolent Society will be held on Tuesday, February 18, at German club rooms, Stapleton. Judging from the energetic work done by the members and committees, it promises to be a decided success.

The monthly prizes given to the deserving pupils of the Sabbath school are awarded to the following: Monroe Isman, Fred Solomon, Elias Weissberg. The weekly address to the school on Sunday, January 19, will be given by Miss Sadie Reitmann.

Jewish Centres' Association.

The superintendent's report for the quarter ending December 31, 1907, shows that the attendance in the kindergarten (mornings) continues at the average of 50, and the afternoon kindergarten averages 30. The total attendances in these classes during October, November and December were 1,090, 971 and 1,112 for the morning sessions and 621, 377 and 481 for the afternoon sessions.

The sewing class attendances for the same period were 424, 369 and 453, averaging 27 per day.

The election of officers of the Auxiliary resulted in the election of Miss Reba P. Abkowitz, president; Mr. Aaron H. Sable, vice-president; Mr. Samuel Rosenberg, treasurer, and Miss Evelyn Abkowitz and Mr. Sundel Doniger secretaries. This auxiliary announces a ball for the benefit of the association, to be held at the Tuxedo, Madison avenue and Fifth-ninth street, on the evening of Washington's birthday, February 22.

The following clubs and other activities are now occupying the rooms of the Centre: The Grace Aguilar Club, composed of 20 girls between the ages of 12 and 14 years; the Mt. Moriah Hospital Auxiliary; the Rebecca Graetz Club, with a membership of 20 girls between the ages of 12 and 15; the Chain of Friendship, with a membership of 30 boys between the ages of 10 and 12; the Welcome Circle, composed of about 20 young women; Fether Ruskey Club, of girls between the ages of 10 and 12; a free singing class, directed by Miss S. Klepper, membership 25; a class in Hebrew, directed by Mr. M. D. Klein, with an attendance of 25 young women; the Jewish Nationalist Society with a membership of 15 young men, and a junior branch of the B'nai and B'neth Zion Kadimah, with a membership of 25 girls between the ages of 12 and 14. This club is instructed in Hebrew by a rabbi, and addresses upon Jewish topics are delivered by prominent speakers weekly.

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The City of New York, Department of Taxes and Assessments, Main Office, Borough of Manhattan, Hall of Records, January 10, 1908.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as required by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond," comprising the City of New York, will be open for public inspection, examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open up to and including the 31st day of March, 1908.

During the time that the books are open for public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Hall of Records, No. 31 Chambers Street.

In the Borough of the Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Borough Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Corporations in all the boroughs must make application only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.
Applications in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the borough where such person resides, and in case of a non-resident person residing in the City of New York at the office of the Department of the borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

LAWSON PURDY,
FRANK RAYMOND, President;
NICHOLAS MULLER,
JAMES H. TULLY,
CHAS. PUTZEL,
THOMAS L. HAMILTON,
HUGH HASTINGS,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Jew-Baiting and Kaiser-Baiting.

IN modern up-to-date Germany, says *Vanity Fair*, you may bait Jews till you, or they, are blue in the face, but you must not bait the Kaiser. This simple social fact has been disagreeably brought home to the notorious Count Puckler, the champion Jew-baiter of the German Empire. As long as he fulminated against the Jews in a fashion which led his excited audiences to break out into acts of violence against them, the authorities regarded him as a curious but genial eccentric. When he declared loudly and publicly that anyone who murdered a Jew conferred a benefit on the community, the authorities felt that he was too prone to hasty utterance. When he made no secret of his inspired ambition to make the Russian pogrom a frequent feature of German municipal life, the authorities treated him as a well-meaning visionary. When he organized a band of armed retainers to harry and maltreat Jews, they refused to punish him on the ground that he had a bee in his bonnet who deprived him of the responsibility of his actions. But

when he wrote a pamphlet against the Kaiser abusing him for honoring Herr Ballin, they perceived on the instant that he was a dangerous lunatic and confined him in the Daildorf Asylum. Long may he enjoy its tardy hospitality.

Eddy's Text-Book in General Physiology and Anatomy.—By WALTER H. EDDY. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

This text-book is suited for use in the most modern schools, and by the most progressive teachers. Although intended especially to supply all the material required by the New York State Syllabus, and the requirements of the Harvard Entrance Examinations, its topical arrangement and division of subject matter adapt it equally to schools in other localities. In this book physiology is treated as a study of function in living forms, and as a part of the traing in biologic science, and not as an isolated subject. The physiological processes are presented as activities common to all living matter, and much space is given to the comparative study of function in the animal forms other than man. Such a method of treatment permits the work to be used to supplement the study of zoology and botany; and the teaching of recent biologic progress is recognized in the prominence given to the cell and protoplasm as the structural and physiological units.

"You say that Scrabbles and you played in opposite roles on the night he ran away with the box receipts? How was that?"

"While I was appearing he was disappearing."

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is digestible, easily assimilated, and may be taken continuously without causing gastric disturbance.

Put up only in flat, oval bottles bearing our name as sole agents.
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PRESENT CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
(Half of which was Earned)

SURPLUS AND PROFITS (EARNED) \$1,575,000

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Jews and Cremation.

THE Hamburg High Court has decided that the refusal of Rabbinate to allow the ashes of cremated bodies to be deposited in the family vaults in the Jewish cemetery was illegal. This vexed question has constantly cropped up, and the decision of the Hamburg Court, it is hoped, will finally set it at rest.

Herr Geheimer Rechnungsrat Cohn, who for many years was chief cashier of the General Post Office, at Hamburg, died recently at the age of seventy-four. Not only was Herr Cohn the only Jew who held so high a position in the Post Office service, but, without the usual academic training, without passing an examination, he had by dint of diligence, remarkable talents, and trustworthiness worked himself up from a subordinate appointment to the important post he attained. The deceased was one of the most popular officials in the service.

The Manhattan Savings Institution.

NOs. 644-646 BROADWAY.

113th Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 10th, 1907.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.**

per annum on all sums not exceeding \$3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after January 20th, 1908.

Deposits made on or before January 10th, 1908, will draw interest from January 1st, 1908. After January 1st, 1908, open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturday from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

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This bank has been in existence over *THREE-QUARTERS* of a *CENTURY*, is one of the founders, and a member of the *NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION*, and is thoroughly equipped to provide excellent facilities for its patrons.

Truisms.

A MAN must not choose his neighbor; he must take the neighbor that God sends him. In him, whoever he be, lies hidden or revealed a beautiful brother. The neighbor is just the man who is next you at this moment. This love of our neighbor is the only door out of the dungeon of self.

"EVERYTHING is in God's hand except piety." (*Berachoth.*) God made man a free agent and endowed him with reason. Reason dictates virtue, yet how many defy reason!

"IT IS THE STRUGGLE," says one, "and not the attainment, that measures character and foreshadows destiny. Character is not determined by faults and weaknesses and periodic phases of life, nor by limitations and accidents of present existence—but the central purpose, the inmost desire of the heart. If that be turned toward God and His righteousness, it must at last bring us thither."

POST-MORTEM kindnesses do not cheer the burdened spirit. Tears falling on the icy brow of death make poor and too tardy atonement for coldness, neglect, and cruel selfishness in life's long, struggling years. Appreciation when the heart is stilled has no inspiration for the spirit. Justice comes too late when it is pronounced only in funeral eulogium. Flowers piled on the coffin cast no fragrance backward over weary days.

LIFE is often best judged by its failures. What we attempt is frequently much more important than what we do. The result of the famous Charge of the Light Brigade was more glorious than if they had captured some strong position in disobedience to the commands of the officers whom they had sworn to obey. It is not necessary to go as far as Stevenson did when he said that, whatever else we are meant for, we are not meant to succeed. But it is necessary to recognize that we are meant to be true, success or no success. It may be a nobler thing to lead in vain a forlorn hope than to plant our colors on the very citadel of the enemy. Failure to be faithful is the only failure.—*S. S. Times.*

THE joy that you seemed to surrender is multiplied ten fold when you begin to seek not yourself, but other men.

PRAYER is the key of the day and the lock of the night. We should every day begin and end, bid our-

Funeral Customs.

"They truly mourn, that mourn without witness."—Byron.

IN ages long gone by, funerals among Jews were pompous, extravagant and enormously expensive imitating non-Jewish customs; so costly were they that some, dreading the outlay, which very often so pecuniarily crippled the survivors, that they left their dead to be buried by strangers.

Rabbi Gamaliel II, successor of Rabbi Yochanan ben Zakai, president of the academy at Yabne (80 to 119 C. E.), introduced the simple custom of shrouding the dead all alike, the rich as well as the poor, in white linen, without ornamentation, laid in a plain coffin, to imply that we are all equal in death. In his last will he ordered that he be buried in that manner, not because he was poor—in fact, he was very wealthy—but to abolish the frivolities of costly obsequies, and wanted it to be exemplified in his own funeral.

The people readily adopted the reform and thereafter throughout ages, the sublime simplicity which characterized all truly Jewish funerals. (See *Kethuboth*, 8; *Moed Kath.*, 27; *Tosefta Niddah*, 9.

The late Sir Frederick Bramwell was famous both as a witness and arbitrator in engineering disputes. It is recalled that his brother, the late Lord Justice Bramwell, on giving advice to a young barrister, told him to be careful of four kinds of witnesses—first, of the liar; second, of the liar who could only be adequately described by the aid of a powerful adjective; third, of the expert witness; and, finally, of "my brother Fred."

The Jewish population of Amsterdam, Holland, amounts to 60,000 persons.

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selves good-morrow and good-night with prayer. This will make our labor prosperous and our rest sweet.

WHEREVER the water of life is received it sinks and softens and hollows, until it reaches, far down, the springs of life there also, that come straight from the eternal hills, and thenceforth there is in that soul a well of water springing up into everlasting life.

"The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea—
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees,
The foolish fears of what may happen
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in fields with God."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1908. SHEBAT, 21st, 5667

תרר

TO the Bill introduced in the Legislature "to permit Kosher butchers to keep their shops open until 12 o'clock on Sundays" there should be added an amendment "that this shall only apply to those whose places of business are closed on the Jewish Sabbath."

WHENEVER there is any work to be done for Judaism, "whatever is everybody's business is nobody's business,"—and those who are still true and faithful to the faith of their fathers hear the Voice as Isaiah did (in the words of the Haftorah): "Whom shall I send and who will go for us?" let your answer be in the words of the prophet,—"Here am I; send me!"

BUT that the soul is noble we
Could never know what nobleness hath been.
But what ye dream, and earth shall see
A greater greatness than she e'er hath seen.—LOWELL.

"MOSES' Miscellaneous Meshuggas" (the Union Prayer Book) is gradually nauseating the spiritual stomachs of our Reform divines, and the cry is going up from Dan to Beersheba for a revision or a re-cast. It is vivid, colorless and lifeless, and only makes dark the gloom of the funereal sadness of the patterned Episcopal service, of which it is a weak imitation. There is not sufficient saving grace, even in the few Hebrew words with which it is dotted, like raisins in a Matzoh Kugel.

EX-MAYOR Nathan Barnert, of Paterson, N. J.—than whom there is no better Jew—has instituted legal proceedings to have returned to him the deed of gift under which he presented a \$250,000 Temple to Cong. B'nai Jeshurum, declaring that the provisions of the deed of gift have been violated. In giving the temple, Mr. Barnert stipulated that a memorial service should be held in memory of his wife at least once a year, and further ordered that the regular services of the synagogue should be kept orthodox in every particular. The memorial service has not been held, it is said, in more than three years, while the advanced Rabbi and some of the "progressive" members of the Congregation have gradually been forcing a Reform service upon them. This is doubtless the result of the attitude assumed by the Hebrew Union College, which stands for Reform first, last, and all the time.

THE following editorial from the *Jewish American*, Detroit, strikingly bears out our contention that the question, "Shall there be a cleavage?" has not been raised by the Jewish Jews, but is the result of the attitude assumed by those of our people who regard their Judaism as a matter of minor importance:

At the present time there are a number of Jewish communities in which philanthropic work is being unnecessarily duplicated and charitable energy thereby being wasted. A number of cities have two Jewish hospitals, where one would answer; two Jewish homes for the aged, where but one is needed, and two orphan asylums, where local conditions demand but one. This duplication of institutions is due to the fact that those supported by the reformed Jews are not conducted on a Kosher plan, and therefore fall under the ban of the orthodox. It is a fact, which none who know will deny, that most of the inmates and patients of these institutions come from the orthodox families; that, in fact, when such institutions are organized it is to meet the need largely created by the orthodox. Such being the case, would it not be proper to conduct the culinary department according to the belief of the beneficiaries? We may believe that Judaism does not consist in the food we eat, or the way it is prepared, but if those we wish to aid have scruples in such matters, it will not hurt the benefactor to take that into account. Until recently, the orthodox Jew took but little part in the erection and maintenance of our hospitals, homes, and the like. To-day, when a goodly portion of the Russian Jews have earned a competence or are on the road thereto, it is a promising sign that they are recognizing their duties in these matters and evincing a willingness to discharge them. Yet their co-operation with existing organizations is to be sought rather than their creating new ones.

A Character-Moulding Institution.

ANYONE who attended the Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and listened to the report of President Menken, covering the work of the past year, must have been impressed by the magnitude of the work performed and with its great possibilities. Of all communal institutions it is one of the very few which deals with the future and with the careers of the young men who come under its influence.

The report went into detail to show how many young men came into close contact with the social, religious, educational and athletic work of the institution and how that work helps to mould their characters and fit them for future usefulness as Jews and as American citizens.

The value of such work is not often recognized by the average contribu-

tor to communal institutions, nor is it once apparent to the casual investigator, but it becomes patent when such men as Daniel P. Hays, Judge Unger, Dr. Leipziger, Judge Greenbaum, Secretary Straus and many others who in their early days came under the influence of the institution, candidly state, that it had much to do in fitting them for their future work.

The growth of the institution in the past ten years is remarkable, for from the report we glean the following facts: That the membership in that time has grown from 237 to 3,574; the number of volumes in the library from 536 to 11,030; the attendance from 15,000 to 175,000, and the receipts and expenses from \$4,000 to \$40,000. In that same time it established on a firm basis such activities as Friday Evening Religious Exercises, the Holy Day Services, Vacation Camp, Savings Fund, Free Public Lectures, Monthly Bulletin, Hebrew Free School, Sabbath afternoon services for children, public Seder and many strong athletic, social and literary societies.

An institution that can show such results in so short a time is certainly deserving of the thorough support of the community, and the hands of its officials should be upheld and strengthened. The Jews of New York may well take pride in the Young Men's Hebrew Association and strive to so aid it, that its work will reach into other sections of the city where at the present time no branch is in existence.

Faith and Honesty in the Pulpit.

IN a former issue we have pointed out the necessity of having men in the Jewish pulpit who are imbued with a deep and abiding faith, and recent utterances of a number of rabbis throughout the country have accentuated the need of spiritual guides who feel that the only way of inculcating faith is to possess belief. The Rev. Meldola de Sola, in his trenchant sermon on "Judaism and Modern Research," delivered at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue on Sabbath last (printed in another column of this issue), goes a step farther, a very important one. He declares against dishonesty in the synagogue. And Rabbi de Sola is right.

The trouble with the American-Jewish pulpit is, that for years past its incumbents have magnified Higher Criticism to such a point that their congregants have been completely de-Judaized. It is the function of the rabbi to teach and preach the Jewish religion, the principles of which have been handed down to us from generation to generation, and no man occupying the position of rabbi dares deny these fundamental principles without being dishonest and traitorous to Judaism.

Radicalism in the pulpit has had the effect of destroying the whole structure of Jewish belief. Irreligion is rampant throughout the land because faithlessness and dishonesty are dominating factors of the American rabbinate. The authority of the Torah has been undermined; a policy of negation has been, is being, preached to such an extent that the temples have become burial-places of Jewish thoughts and Jewish ideals.

A rabbi who does not believe in the Torah has no right in a synagogue. He should resign. Dr. Crapey was honest. The Jewish ministers who persist in teaching their interpretation of Judaism in opposition to the traditional interpretation of Jewish law are dishonest. A Sefer-Torah-less, Sabbath-less synagogue is a travesty, and cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be considered Jewish.

Everything has been pulled down, nothing has been built up, and American Judaism as it stands forth to-day is nothing but an imitative inanimate body—thanks to the dishonesty in the pulpit.

Jewish Settlements.

IV.

A WRITER in the London *Times* in a series of articles, "A Jew Amongst Americans," says: "America needs the immediate fulfilment of the prediction of the Book which Gentiles and Jews alike revere:—'I will send you Elijah the prophet, . . . and he shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.' . . . Meanwhile the Jewish parent whose son, having abandoned orthodoxy, can never say *Kaddish* over his parents' grave, and whose daughter even has become *Pasha Yisroila*, a sinner in Israel, sees only that the glory has departed from his home and his race. . . . The Jewish youths, indeed, seem to be content; but under even their heedlessness there still broods silently the deep religious and moral instinct of the Hebrew heart."

This is a striking and totally unexpected support of our campaign against the christological Settlements in the crowded Jewish centres of our cities.

We repeat again and again that, in addition to natural conditions which must necessarily strain almost to the breaking point the link between parents and children, the chasm yawns until it becomes inseparable by reason of the mischievous influence of the Settlements, and that, in view of this, the time has come when the community must take steps to prevent the children who have not yet drifted away from being lost to us.

With the exception of the Harlem Federation, the Emanu-El Brotherhood, the Albert Lucas Classes, and the Jewish Centres Association, there are no organizations which make it their chief aim to stem the de-Judaization of the young people.

It is useless to appeal to the present leaders of the community to take heroic measures, for they seem to delight in non-sectarianism, chauvinistic Americanization, and the destruction of the Jewish spirit. We would urge the young Jews and Jewesses, who desire to remain identified with their people and religion, to band themselves and stem the tide which is overwhelming Jewry. It must be a *People's Movement*, because it will have to reach the *People*. There must be no "patronizing," no "uplifting," no "elevating," except that moral and spiritual uplift which comes from the beautiful and stronger soul enveloping a weaker spirit.

It is useless to repine over the past. The time to begin is NOW. It is a well-known Jewish maxim that if you want to train the Jewish child you must educate the grandmothers.

The stability of the future structure will depend upon the soundness of the foundation which is laid in the hearts of the children to-day.

Our Peculiarity.

ועתה ד' אבינו אהיה

"And ye shall be to me a more peculiar treasure than all the people, for all the earth is mine; and ye shall be to me a kingdom of priests."—Ex. xix., 5, 6.

THE adjective "peculiar" has been so intimately connected with Israel that they have been, and still are, considered "peculiar" in the eyes of other people. It is often remarked by our neighbors that "the Jews are a peculiar people;" and what causes them to say so? Because, generally speaking, they cannot be induced to take stock in the creeds and dogmas of the people with whom they live, however numerous their followers may be. That is indeed peculiar. Once Israel recognized the Lord as their Father and put Him in their confession, (ועתה ד' אבינו אהיה, they cleaved unto Him persistently, constantly and consistently, and that is a peculiarity that very few people—as the history of religions tells us—possess. All had changed more or less. Primarily the Nazarene was believed to be a messenger of God, later on he was changed to a Messiah, then again to a trinity, and now there are some again who have changed back to Unitarianism; others still disown him altogether as their Deity. "Now, O Lord, thou art our Father!" Israel of old confessed, and they still stand by that confession. That there are some triflers in our midst, is doubtless true; we are not all angels; but, as a rule, we have less of such pigmies than other religious denominations.

In fact, others are also peculiar. Are not the Catholics peculiar in their way and the Episcopalians, Methodists and other denominations in theirs? But our "peculiarity" has been given to us by God, who considered us "a peculiar treasure," and made us His "kingdom of priests." When Abraham had risen above his sphere and station; when he decided to disbelieve in his own father's idolatry; when he extricated himself from the clutches of idol worship, he alone in the face of all others around him—was that not a "peculiar" trait? So his descendants and his posterity followed in his footsteps and have believed ever since that the Lord is our God and our Father"; hence, we have been chosen to be God's peculiar treasure and his kingdom of priests. But in what does our greatest peculiarity consist? Our Christian friends are so eager to catch the souls of others—especially Jews—and convert them to their religion, because, so they claim, none will be saved except those who believe.

We believe that Israelites are just as earnest, just as honest, and just as certain that "God is our Father," as He is the Creator and Father of all, and is alone able to save the world without any assistant or mediator. In primitive days the Jews were just as eager to bring mankind to a more perfect life of virtue, but at the same time the dictum of the sages was סדיאמות העולם יש להם חלק לע"ה that "the just of all people of the world will be saved to bliss hereafter." Jews never believed that they had a special mortgage on heaven or a monopoly of the kingdom to come. God never made that so known, and we never tried to read that into our Bible and never incorporated it into our creed. Altruism and optimism mark the characteristics of "our peculiarities." We see good in all, and righteousness in the beliefs of all, if he but lives up to the pure principles of his religion, without misconstruing or twisting some theological

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ideas that priests and prelates invented. We look at the bright side of everything and not into the gloomy aspects of bigoted fanaticism.

We read in bible and history how often our ancestors departed from the right path, but again they corrected their errors and awakened to a sense of their true position, but in their worst condition and lowest state, they were still a little better than their heathen neighbors.

A second great "peculiarity" ever manifest in Israel was his priesthood.

Though he venerated and revered his priests and teachers, expecting from them examples of purity and goodness, at the same time they were not transmogrified into saints, nor considered the best and loftiest of their race, but were simply regarded as fallible mortals.

All in all, our religion teaches purity and truth, leniency and kindness, even to those who wrong us and malign us.

We bear no rancor and foster no vindictiveness in our breast, though we stand in our defense firmly. The hand of everybody we grasp fraternally and hold it in ours till they are convinced that God's "peculiar treasure" and his "kingdom of priests" bears no ill will against any one, but entertains kindness for all. Israel's peculiarity comes to him from God, the true God, in whom we believe and trust—implicitly, tenaciously. This is the general position of the Jews, in every land, of all shades and branches. All look up to God, as the Lord and Father, and God's word resounds to all alike: "Ye shall be to me a peculiar treasure, more than all the people, for all the earth is mine, but ye shall be to me a kingdom of priests."

The Monotony of Sameness.

POSSIBLY nothing is worse than a constant sameness and regularity. Every one seems to like a change, if for no other reason than the change itself. I heard an orchestra the other evening discourse music—well, not exactly music, but a combination of discordant, shrieking sounds, such as can be evoked by the various instruments which go to make up a full-fledged orchestra, each of which emitting at the same time its tones in a pitch at perfect war with anything which the notes called for. Through all this discord and disharmony one could, nevertheless, dis-

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tinguish the air which was, so to speak, burlesqued. There was, however, rhythm in this discord, though the shrill shrieks of the brass and the scratches on the strings for the time grated terribly on one's ears, the audience applauded vociferously, and enjoyed an *encore*.

Why, even because the most melodious renderings, if often heard, become monotonous, and a change to any extreme becomes a grateful relief. Bismarck, when he with the German army staff occupied as headquarters the house of one of the Rothschilds in Paris, after the siege in the late Franco German war, remarked, as he viewed his surroundings, "It must be terrible to be able to command, and be able to get anything and everything which one desires." Though many people would like to be the terrible ones, yet there is much meaning in the remark. There is a monotony even in riches, which only those who are extremely wealthy are capable of understanding and experiencing.

Nothing could equal such a miserable state of affairs, as would exist in this mundane sphere, if every one were rich and there were no poor people. Wealth and its possession would bring no happiness nor joys if there was no poverty. Its very monotony would be galling.

So, also, if all the girls would be pretty, beautiful and charming, and there were no commonplace and ugly ones so that one could discriminate, what an awful condition of affairs would man be confronted with! Such a sameness would be intolerable.

A wife who is velvet all her life, whose ways, manners, language, temper, disposition and habits are constantly the same, who never asserts herself, nor flares up occasionally, who does not give play to her temper and feelings now and then, must through the very monotony of her conduct make her husband's life all but miserable. The monotony of evenness and sameness in a woman's temper who is always docile must become as unbearable as the reverse is terrible.

I wouldn't care "a snap" for a young girl whose temper is constantly dormant and who wouldn't let it become rampant just a little now and then. I don't refer to a young girl who methodically goes into training to hide her temper ante-nuptially, and keeps it under a screw until she gets married and then opens the floodgates upon her husband and her vicinage. I mean a natural spirited girl of usually even temper, subject to natural excitement now and then.

Speaking of "Love," of which the poets have sung, are still singing, and will keep on chanting forever, what a monotonous, unbearable and unsatisfactory condition would one be in, if its course was one of unrippled har-

mony and downy softness! The old and trite saying that "the course of true love never runs smooth," is a truth of sterling coinage, and emphasizes most acutely what I desire to convey; that there is nothing worse than a "monotony of sameness," or an unbroken regularity of things and conditions.

"Change gives a charm to thing and gives parturition to enhanced enjoyment of alternations."

A man who never had a quarrel, just a little one, even with the best of wives must have led a fearfully humdrum existence. There couldn't be any salt in that style of life. A few drops of a quarrelsome rain dropped into such an existence would give a healthy zest to it, and impart to it a refreshing change.

If every person were in an unchanging and constant state of happiness, does any one really believe there would be such a thing as real happiness? Unless he has been subjected to pains and the counterparts of a happy existence, he could not realize the pleasures which are the result of a happy condition. One must have experienced pain to enjoy pleasure, and only such as have, ever realize what happiness means.

Many epicuree delight in eating quail, but let them be compelled to eat a quail a day for a number of days, and then witness their delight at the change of the diet.

I know a family who had twelve girls; though they were most charming creatures, wouldn't only a couple of boys have been a beautiful break in that merciless monotony?

Constant regularity is no doubt as unpleasant as a constant change; a little change will regulate things more regularly.

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Children's Page.

A Happy Family.

Some of our "sisterhood of States" have names that seem to me Not quite so truly feminine as "sister" names should be. With Ida Hoe and Della Ware and Louisa Anna, too, I find no fault, and Florrie Dah and Tennie See will do.

Miss Sourl, Mrs. Sippi and Virginia will pass, While Allie Bama's fairly good and Mary Land first class; Besides, we've Callie Fornlo and Minnie Sota; they Have pleasant names quite good enough to give to girls to-day.

But any one who ponders on this theme must say, with me, Ken Tucky and Con Necticut are boys' names, don't you see? And so are several others; hence our school books ought to tell About our "sisterhood of States" and "brotherhood" as well.

—Nixon Waterman in Woman's Home Companion.

Through the Red Sea and the Wilderness.

(From the Weekly Sedrah.)

V.

AND God told Moses to take his rod in his hand and go on until he came to a rock. And this rock he was to strike with his rod, and water would flow out of it. And Moses did as the Lord told him, and when he struck the rock the water ran out.

In the third month from the time they left Egypt, the children of Israel came near Mount Sinai, and went into camp. And Moses went up to the top of the Mount, and the Lord spoke to him there.

On the third day a thick cloud of smoke rose up from Mount Sinai, and a loud noise that made those that heard it quake with fear. And Moses led his flock out of the camp, and they came and stood at the foot of the mount. And they said to Moses: "Speak thou with us, and we will hear; but let not God speak with us lest we die." But Moses told them that God had not come to make them die, but to make them fear to do aught that did not please him.

And God gave to Moses two blocks of stone, on which were the Ten Laws that the children of Israel were to keep.

Now while Moses was in the mount, face to face with God, those whom he had brought out of Egypt were in camp at the foot. And Moses staid so long that they made up their minds he would not come back. So they said to Aaron: "Make us a god that we can bow down to." And Aaron bade them throw all the gold they had into the fire. And they did so, and it took the form of a calf. And when God saw this he was not pleased, but bade Moses make haste down the mount.

When Moses came down from the mount with the two flat stones in his hands, and drew near the camp, and saw what had been done, he was in a great rage. He cast the blocks of stone out of his hands and broke them at the foot of the mount.

Then he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire till there was rought left of it but a fine dust. And Moses begged God to blot out the sins of those whom he had led out of Egypt.

And the Lord told Moses to hew out two blocks of stone like to the first, and bring them up with him to the top of Mount Sinai.

This Moses did, and the Lord wrote on them the Ten Laws that all were to keep if they would reach the land they sought.

They were more than two score years on the road, and in that time they met with plagues, and there was strife in their midst, yet as they went there was the fire by night and the cloud by day to show that the Lord was with them.

Babes and Sucklings.

Rabbi Jehuda said: "See how precious the young children are in the sight of the Holy One, blessed be He. When the Sanhedrin went into exile, the Shechina, or Divine Presence, did not go into exile with them. When the priests and Levites went into exile, the Shechina did not go into exile with them. But when the infant children went into exile, the Shechina accompanied them; for we find it written (Lam. i, 5): 'Her young children are gone into captivity before the adversary,' and immediately afterwards comes the statement: 'And from the daughter of Zion all her majesty is departed.'"

"Will the color in these stockings run?"

"I guess not; the clocks in them don't."

A Stuttering Story.

A noted humorist tells a stuttering story: "It is about two blacksmiths, both stutters. The first snatched a red-hot lump of iron from the forge, rushed with it to the anvil, and then began this conversation: 'N-n-now, th-th-then, st-strike qu-quickly!' 'W-w-where shall I strike?' 'J j-just at the end. H-h-hurry up!' 'Th-th-this end?' 'Yes, of c-c-course. Mind you hit s-s-straight.' 'All r-r-right. Shall I l-l-let her g-g-go?' 'N-n-no, you f-f-fool; the iron's c-c-cold.'"

Dire Expectation.

"Did you have an excuse for staying away from school to-day?" said one small boy.

"No," answered the other, "but if father delivers the chastisement I expect, I'll have a good excuse for staying away to-morrow."

He Answered Advertisements.

A man who answered advertisements in cheap "story papers" has had some interesting experiences, says an exchange. He learned that by sending \$1 to a Yankee he could get a cure for drunkenness. Sure enough he did. It was to "take the pledge and keep it." Later on he sent 50 2-cent stamps to find out how to raise turnips successfully. He found out—"Just take hold of the tops and pull." Being young, he wished to marry, and sent 34 1-cent stamps to a Chicago firm for information as to how to make an impression. When the answer came it read, "Sit down on a pan of dough." It was a little rough, but he was a patient man, and thought he would yet succeed. Next advertisement he answered read, "How to double your money in six months." He was told to convert his money into bills, fold them, and he would see his money doubled. Next he sent for twelve useful household articles, and he got a package of needles. He was slow to learn, so he sent \$1 to find out "How to get rich." "Work like the devil and never spend a cent." And that stopped him, but his brother wrote to find out how to write a letter without pen or ink. He was told to use a lead pencil. He paid \$1 to learn how to live without work, and was told on a postal card to "Fish for suckers as we do."

Old Man of the Woods Game Has a Flavor of Mystery.

One of the company gets himself up to represent himself as the old man of the woods. The rest take the names of various animals—such as lion, tiger, leopard, and so on.

The players seat themselves around the room, and the old man standing in the center, tells them that some of their number have committed a crime, and he is about to question them in order that he may discover the guilty ones. He then begins:

"Now, Mr. Lion, where have you been hunting and what have you eaten to-day?"

"I hunted in the forest and caught an antelope."

"Then you are twice guilty and must pay two forfeits," says the old man.

And the lion must pay his forfeit without being told the crime he has committed.

The old man passes on to a polar bear.

"Where did you hunt and what have you eaten?" he asks.

"I hunted in the water and had a fine fish to eat."

The polar bear is pronounced innocent.

The secret of the game is that no animal may bring in the letter "o," either in his hunting ground or the food he eats. "Forest" and "antelope" both have an "o" in them, so the lion has to pay two forfeits, while "water" and "fish" having no "o," the bear was declared innocent.

The fun is for the old man to keep the secret of "guilty" or "innocent" to himself, and let the player try to solve the puzzle and where the catch comes in.

The Queen of Sheba.

Examiner: "And who reigned after Saul?"

Answer: "David."

Examiner: "And who came after David?"

Answer: "Solomon."

Examiner: "And who came after Solomon?"

Sharp little girl: "Oh, please sir, the Queen of Sheba."

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How to Keep Young.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side. Take sunny views of everything. A sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child. Live simply and naturally, and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment. All discontent and dissatisfaction bring age-furrows prematurely to the face.

Form a habit of throwing off, before going to bed at night, all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear or tear or deprive you of rest.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race, says Health.

Avoid excesses of all kinds. They are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular life.

A Point on Carpentry.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, was building a house. He had occasion to hire a carpenter who was a plain, unvarnished son of New England.

"You know all about carpenter work!" asked Senator Platt.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"You can make windows, doors and blinds?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"How would you make a Venetian blind?"

The man thought steadily for several minutes.

"I think," he remarked, finally, "that I would punch him in the eye"

Be ready with the pleasant look and the gentle answer; be ready with the kind word and helping hand, and what a world of music you will make around you!

Football in the Bible.

"Many shall run to and fro," Dan. xii, 4.

"That my footsteps slip not," Psalm xvii, 5.

"I will scatter them," Jer. xiii, 24.

"Thy tackling loosed," Isaiah xxxiii, 23.

"Touch him not," Psalm civ, 32.

"Trample them," Isaiah lxiii, 3.

"Speak that they go forward," Ex. xiv, 15.

"Time to kill," Eccl. iii, 2.

Conundrums.

Why is a spendthrift, with regard to his fortune, like the water in a filter? Because he soon runs through it, and leaves many matters behind to settle.

What grows bigger the more you contract it? Debt.

Why are birds melancholy in the morning? Because their little bills are all over due.

Now, what is a button? A small event that is always coming off.

What's the difference between the Prince of Wales and the water in a fountain? One is heir to the throne, the other thrown to the air.

Why are the actions of men like great rivers? Because we see the course they take, but not the source from whence they spring.

Single Line Thoughts.

Fidelity is the sister of justice.—Horace.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery.—Colton.

We parlor as long as we love.—Rochefoucauld.

Foppery is the egotism of clothes.—Victor Hugo.

A fool at forty is a fool indeed.—Young.

None but a fool is always right.—Hare.

FANNY von ARNSTEIN.

ON the outskirts of Vienna, in a part not often visited by people of fashion, can be found a street-plate with the inscription "Arnestein-gasse." Many men who are still on this of the snow-line" of old age can remember that once on this spot, in the midst of a meadow on which donkeys and other animals disported themselves, stood the country house of the banker, Nathan von Arnstein. It was here that on June 8, 1818, Fanny von Arnstein, one of the most cultured ladies of Vienna, found in death a release from prolonged sufferings. So writes Dr. Max Gruenwald in a special article in the *Neue Freie Presse* commemorating the 150th anniversary of her birth.

"Fanny Freyin von Arnstein-Itzig," as she used to sign herself after the ennobling of her husband in 1793, was one of the nine gifted daughters of the Berlin manufacturer, Daniel Itzig, who had raised himself to the position of Frederick William the Second's banker, and whose hospital house formed a meeting place for the best society of Berlin. As a child Fanny Itzig breathed in that inspiring atmosphere which later dominated the salons of Berlin, under the sway of Dorothea Schlegel, Henrietta Herz and Rachel Levin. While still scarcely more than a child, she came as the wife of Nathan Arnstein to Vienna. "A tall, thin figure"—so she was pictured by Varnhagen—"beaming with beauty and grace, of distinguished air and carriage, expressing herself with much brilliancy and vivacity, combining keen sense and intelligence with a gay disposition, fairly well read and as familiar with some foreign languages as with her own." A certain cavalier once remarked to a marquise: "If you were yourself the possessor of all your millions, probably no one would trouble about you; but were Fanny Arnstein without a groat, she would still be a millionairess." The only portrait we have of her—by Guerin—shows her in advancing years, when time had left its marks on her. But we can judge what she must have been in her prime by the portrait of her daughter, Henrietta Arnstein-Pereira von Grossi, who was said to be exactly like her.

The circle into which she entered in Vienna presented much that was repugnant to her. Her husband, it is true, was something more than a merely prosperous citizen and tradesman of repute. Her father-in-law, Adam Arnstein, had been appointed court-provider to Maria Theresa, and enjoyed an exceptional position among his co-religionists. Yet there was no trace here of the intellectual activity of the "Juifs de Frederic le Grand." It was no better anywhere in Vienna. Society only existed for the dullest of dinner parties. As an anonymous "Berliner" wrote of Vienna at that time, there was to be in the best houses "everything of the most costly and expensive, only to tickle the palates of the guests, and to extract from them a flattering compliment for the hosts. Every house of any pretensions has its paid table-jester, who entertains the company and allows himself to be made the target for all the shafts of its wit."

EDUCATING VIENNA.

Into this atmosphere Fanny Arnstein introduced the spirit and the taste of Berlin culture. She was supported in her efforts by her elder sister, Cecilia, who was married to the partner of Arnstein, E-keles, and, later, by her daughter and her niece Marianne Saaling, whose beauty won the admiration of Goethe. Good dinners were, of course, a feature of the Arnsteins' house also. Rachel speaks of the wonders she heard from a certain *Geheimrat* of 'Frau v. Arnstein, of her house, princes, ministers, counts, ambassadors, gardens, late dinners, and all the other features of Vienna life." Even the Emperor Joseph is said to have visited the house. In 1801 Henrietta Mendelssohn wrote her impression of the new tone which Fanny set in Vienna. "The house of the Arnsteins is unique in its kind, like the mistress herself. . . . Here one finds oneself in good company, quite at one's ease and at home, and can look on the doings of the Viennese and on their work and play as on a cleverly painted peep show, without being jostled and pushed, and without having one's feelings outraged at every turn by the usual insipidities and stupid frivolity." As Goethe first found appreciation in the salons of Berlin, so Varnhagen, the Schlegels, Justinus Kerner, Caroline Pichler, and Zacharias Werner retained a grateful recollection of the house of Arnstein, and Theodore Kerner confesses that the women of this house called to life a new talent in him and gave him material for his poems.

PATRIOTIC JEWS.

When the trumpets of war broke in upon this peaceful life of intellectual activity, Fanny Arnstein developed a new side of her character, and displayed the most self-sacrificing patriotism. She hated the Corsican, like a true Austrian, and was strengthened in this feeling by a meeting with him in Paris. The family of the Arnsteins was among the first that supported the rising of the Tyrolese in 1809 by providing means and winning adherents. In Vienna she was the soul of the Help Society, which looked after the wounded and incapable. She must have been proud of the zeal with which her co-religionists pressed to the standard as volunteers. One of Fanny's nephews fell early in the war, another was wounded later. It is computed that 15,000 Jews fought under the Austrian flag against Napoleon. By express command of the Emperor Jews were allowed to enter the army as cadets, and to rise to the position of officers. From Drohobycz to Mantua, and Temesvar to Bielitz, there was no hamlet where a Jew lived but sent some contribution for the army. The firm of Arnstein and E-keles gave in two instalments, in 1813 and 1815 as much as 155,000 gulden for patriotic purposes. Fanny, who was invited to become a member of an Aid Society which included the most prominent ladies of Austria, sent 7,000 gulden to a hospital in Baden in 1811, while her sister Cecilia sent another 7,000 to the convent of the Sisters of Elizabeth. On October 14, 1813, she sent to Field-Marshal Count Bellegarde 100 ducats to be distributed to 100 soldiers who had been wounded in the battle of August 30. The *Wiener Zeitung* of 1815 contains the following entry: 'Frau Freyin Franziska von Arnstein, who is so well known for her patriotic sentiments and for her numerous deeds of charity and humanity, and who distributes

five gulden monthly to each of ten invalids, has paid into the military hospital the sum of 510 gulden to continue this distribution till the end of July, 1816."

A BRILLIANT SALON.

After the tragic earnestness of the Napoleonic wars came the satyric drama of the Congress of Vienna, of which it was remarked that "it danced so much that it could not get on," and of which Rachel said: "N w I know what a Congress means; a huge company, which enjoys itself so much that it cannot break up." Politics were carried on in the salons of the ladies, Austria being represented by the triumvirate Geymuller-Fries-Arnstein. Here Fanny Arnstein celebrated the greatest triumph of her life. Every night her house at Hohen Markt, No. 541, was turned into a sort of fairyland. The halls were transformed into living gardens, adorned with the flowers and fruits of all zones and all seasons. Here were to be met the Emperor Alexander, the princes of H-ssen-Homburg, Cardinal Consalvi, Lord Castlereagh, Wellington, Hardenburg, Talleyrand, Genz, Humboldt, de Ligne, Talugut, the Princesses Auersperg and Hazfeld, Princess Harrach, and Baroness Kraft. Moscheles or Hummel was at the piano, accompanied by Clement on the violin. 'I was yesterday at the Arnsteins,' writes Rachel, on January 29, 1815, "and found everyone there. I enjoyed myself, because one needs to speak only just as one wants, and one sees and hears people who do not shout and discuss, but go about quietly, which is very good for me." And so it goes on through her letters—banquets, balls and rides to the Prater in quick succession. Not without cause did Madame Stael exclaim, 'Vienna is a priceless diamond, set in Emeralds.' Fanny was herself called the Stael and Recamier of Vienna.

A PRINCE'S HAND REFUSED.

A shadow was thrown over this brilliant life by the death of her husband. Her hand was then sought by Prince Lichtenstein. He found a rival in Freiherr von Weichs. A duel resulted, in which the Prince was mortally wounded. Fanny Arnstein received tokens of sympathy from all sides. Without fear of being misunderstood she ventured to mourn for the Prince. "The anniversary of Prince von Liechtenstein's death, says Varnhagen, "was always kept by Frau von Arnstein in silent mourning. She used to shut herself up in a black cabinet, which was entirely devoted to the memory of the deceased, and in which she was accustomed at other times also to pass many hours in reverent devotion and seclusion." She had refused the Prince her hand when he had recommended to her a change of faith as the price of becoming a princess. She sought distraction in journeys on the Rhine and to Italy, but returned home no better. She never recovered from her sorrows. No visible memorial of her remains except her simple tombstone and the picture of her which is preserved in the gallery of the Vienna Union of Music-lovers, founded by her. Only in the writings of contemporaries and on the spot where she once prayed to her God still lives the name of 'Fanny von Arnstein.'

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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, No. 45 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 L. SECKEL, Administrators.
DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Administrators, 45 and 51 Chambers street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

JACOBS, ABRAHAM.—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 Abraham Jacobs, 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 Messrs. Slade & Slade, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April, 1908.
Dated, New York, October 22nd, 1907.
HARRIS JACOBS, Administrator.
SLADE & SLADE, Attorneys for the Administrator, No. 200 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, FREE AND INDEPENDENT.
To Hong Huey, Hong Fook, Hong Look and Empire State Surety Company and to all persons interested in the estate of Hong Chue, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting.
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1908, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Hong Dew, as administrator, etc., of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or 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 proceedings.
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. CHARLES H. BECKETT, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JAMES A. DONEGAN, Attorney for [L.S.] Administrator, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

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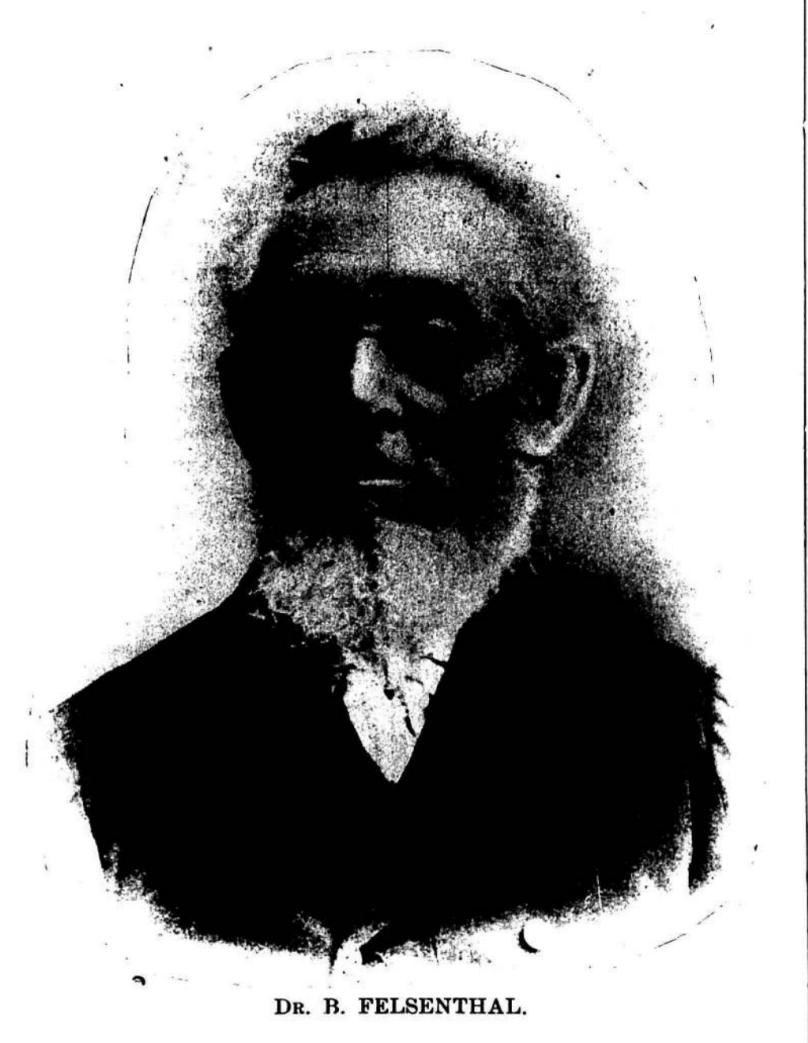
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HOLZWASSER, JONAS—In pursuance of an
 order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of
 the County of New York, notice is hereby given
 to all persons having claims against Jonas Holz-
 wasser, late of the County of New York, de-
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers there-
 of to the subscribers at their place of transac-
 ting business, at the office of their attorney, Sam-
 uel Marcus, No. 299 Broadway, in the Borough of
 Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or be-
 fore the 29th day of July next.
 Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1908.
HARRIS-E. GOLDSTEIN, HYMAN HARRIS
 and **LEMUEL BAUM, Executors.**
SAMUEL MARCUS, Atty. for Executors, 299
 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Temple Emanu-El.
 Sunday, January 26, at 11.15 a. m.,
 Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture
 on the subject "Do We Believe in Miracles?" All are cordially invited.

Count Tolstol, in his latest publication,
 "Anti-Semitism in Russia," demands
 equal rights for the Jew not as a favor,
 but as a tardy act of justice toward a
 loyal son of the empire. He scathingly
 denounces the pogromists as bloodthirsty
 and brutal fanatics who are disgracing
 the fair name of Russia, while those
 who pose as progressives and liberators
 and are profuse in their promises to the
 Jews, while secretly hating them and
 abetting their persecutors, he terms
 "cold, calculating hypocrites who have
 not even the redeeming feature of igno-
 rance to excuse their malevolence toward
 those whom they are at the same time
 utilizing as firewood to keep the pot
 boiling, but whose services they will be
 the last to recognize in the event of the
 empire's liberation." In conclusion he
 predicts the extinction of the Jew in
 Russia by assimilation, a fact which he
 deplors from a historical standpoint,
 but which he none the less approves as
 a humanitarian.

The Late Dr. B. Felsenthal.
AN APPRECIATION.
 The Rev. Dr. Felsenthal was a Re-
 formed Jew and he was not a Re-
 formed Jew. He has been called a
 Reformed Jew because he departed
 from the lines of strict Orthodoxy.
 But he cannot be called a Reformed
 Jew, if that means being placed in
 the same category as such Reformed
 Jews like Doctors Hirsch, Kohler and
 others of that very advanced school.
 much, of what is sometimes called
 Reformed Judaism in America.
 Dr. Felsenthal was certainly nearer
 conservative Judaism, and was nearer
 Orthodox Judaism than he was to
 Radicalism, which now calls itself
 Reform Judaism. Dr. Felsenthal was
 intensely Jewish. He never talked
 away the Jewishness of our religion.
 history or literature. He was one of
 the old guard, like Dr. Szold and Dr.



Furthermore, all these men are dis-
 tinctly anti-Zionists. But Dr. Felsen-
 thal was a distinctly thorough-going
 Zionist. Zionism for him meant the
 very heart-blood of Judaism.
 It is evident, therefore, that the
 terms Reformed Jew or Reformed
 Judaism must be very carefully con-
 sidered.
 For the Reformed Judaism of such
 leaders as Professor Marks, Dr. Albert
 Lowy, Rev. Morris Joseph, Rev.
 Isidore Harris in England, is abso-
 lutely opposed to much, and to very
 Jastrow, and, like them, he believed
 in the dignity of the minister, as
 shown by pen, pulpit and platform.
 I shall never forget the letter he
 wrote me at the time the Zionist
 movement began. It was a war-cry,
 a trumpet sound; it vibrated with
 Jewish patriotism, with love for Jew-
 ish religion and for everything Jew-
 ish. And in all the years that I have
 been in this country, I have never
 heard or read an unkind word against
 this true leader in American Judaism.
H. PEREIRA MENDES.

**Mount Sinai Hospital's Annual Meet-
 ing.**

The annual meeting will be held on
 Sunday, January 26, at 10.30 a. m., in the
 administration building, 100th street, be-
 tween 5th and Madison avenues, for the
 purpose of receiving the reports of the
 president and treasurer, for the trans-
 action of general business and for the
 election of officers and directors to fill
 terms which have expired or otherwise
 become vacant.
 The Isaac Wallach memorial bust,
 dedicated by the hospital in recognition
 of his pre-eminent services, will be on
 view.

Henry Dimse at the Century Bank.

Mr. Henry Dimse, well known in bank-
 ing circles, and whose advancement has
 been meritorious during an active career,
 in which he has been identified with
 many of our co-religionists, has entered
 upon his duties as vice-president of the
 Century Bank, Fifth avenue, corner 20th
 street, with a branch at Broadway and
 104th street. Mr. Dimse was recently
 president of the Northern Bank and in
 his new field, which, by the way, is in
 a new territory, having many Jewish
 merchants and manufacturers, his abili-
 ty and energy will soon be demon-
 strated.

**Young Folks' League, United Austrian
 Hebrew Charities.**

The Young Folks' League, auxiliary to
 the United Austrian Hebrew Charities
 Association, wish to announce their
 grand annual ball, to be held on Satur-
 day evening, January 25, at Manhattan
 Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, New York.
 The members are sparing no efforts to
 make this affair a success, and it is
 hoped that friends will muster in large
 numbers for a good enjoyable evening,
 thus assisting the society in its noble
 cause.

Society of Jewish Social Workers.

The next regular meeting of the So-
 ciety of Jewish Social Workers will be
 held at the Emanuel Sisterhood, 318 East
 82d street, New York, on Tuesday eve-
 ning, January 28, 1908, at 8 p. m.
 Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, president of
 the Council of Jewish Communal In-
 stitutions, will address the meeting and
 explain the plan and scope of that or-
 ganization.
 Dr. David Blaustein will open the dis-
 cussion on "The Council from the Point
 of View of the Professional Social
 Worker."
 An informal Dutch supper will be
 served after the meeting.

ENGAGEMENTS.
ADLER — WEINFELD.—Mrs. Rosa
 Weinfeld announces the engagement of
 her daughter, Jeanette, to Mr. Isidor
 Adler. No cards.
BISHOP—WOLINS.—Mrs. Caroline Te-
 kulsky announces the engagement of her
 niece, Rose Wolins, to Arthur Bishop.
 At home January 26, 3 to 6 p. m.
BRODER—GOODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Benson H. Goodman, of 391 Sterling
 avenue, Brooklyn, announce the betrothal
 of their daughter, Cora B., to Mr. Henry
 Broder, of Manhattan. Notice of recep-
 tion later.
CAPLAN — GOLDSMITH.—Mr. and
 Mrs. Meyer Goldsmith respectfully an-
 nounce the engagement of their daugh-
 ter, Blanche, to Mr. David C. Caplan.
 Notice of reception later. Albany (N.
 Y.) papers please copy.
FRIEDRICH — WOLFSHEIMER.—Mr.
 and Mrs. N. Wolfsheimer, of 975 Second
 avenue, announce engagement of their
 eldest daughter, Isabella, to Alfred
 Friedrich.
GOLDSTEIN—LEWIS.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Henry I. Lewis, of 45 East 123d street,
 announce the engagement of their daugh-
 ter, Dora, to Mr. Bernard Goldstein.
 Reception Sunday, January 26, 1908,
 from 3 to 6.
HARRIS—JACOBS.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Max Jacobs, of 2088 Tiebout avenue,
 Bronx, wish to announce the engage-
 ment of their daughter, Celia, to Mr.
 Harry H. Harris, of Harlem.
HERTZ—LOEWENHERZ.—Mrs. B.
 Loewenherz, of 470 East 141st street, an-
 nounces the engagement of her daugh-
 ter, Frances, to Mr. Adolf Hertz. No
 cards.
HORN—GUGGENHEIM.—Mr. and
 Mrs. S. Guggenheim announce the en-
 gagement of their daughter, Celia, to
 Mr. Herman Horn. Reception, Sunday,
 January 26, after eight p. m., 403 East
 Fifty-second street. No cards.
HALBERSTADT — BALLEMBERG.—
 Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ballenberg an-
 nounce the engagement of their daugh-
 ter, Blanche, to Mr. Joseph Halberstadt.
 At home Sunday, January 26, from 3
 to 6, at 240 East Forty-eighth street.
HURWITZ—SPITZ.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Frederick Spitz announce the engage-
 ment of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr.
 Abraham F. Hurwitz. At home, 13 West
 115th street, from 8 to 10 p. m., Febru-
 ary 2, 1908. No cards.
KATZ—ASCH.—Mr. Samuel Asch, of
 1417 Seventy-fifth street, Brooklyn, an-
 nounces the betrothal of his daughter,
 Frances, to Mr. Irving A. Katz, of New
 York. Reception Sunday, January 26,
 after half-past seven p. m., Herrnsstadt,
 27 West 115th street. No cards.
KEIL—FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. I.
 Friedman, of 261 East Fourth street, an-
 nounce the engagement of their daugh-
 ter, Jennie, to Mr. Aaron Keil.
KNAPP — MANSFIELD.—Mrs. E.
 Mansfield announces the engagement of
 her daughter, Dora, to Mr. T. G. Knapp,
 of Kansas. 196 Third avenue.
KLEIN—MILLER.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Julius Miller, of 140 Ross street, Brook-
 lyn, N. Y., announce the engagement of
 their daughter, Sadie, to Mr. Emanuel
 Klein, of New York. No cards.
LADEN—FELBERBAUM.—Mr. and
 Mrs. Max Felberbaum, of No. 106 East
 116th street, announce the betrothal of
 their daughter, Annie, to Mr. Saul
 Laden. At home Sunday, January 26,
 from 3 to 6 p. m.
LEVI—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon
 Cohen, formerly residing at 200 West
 111th street, announce the betrothal of
 their daughter, Edna, to Mr. Maurice
 Levi.
MARCUS—MACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry
 W. Marcus, of Olean, N. Y., announce
 the engagement of their daughter Evely-
 n to Mr. Jack Harold Mack, of New
 York City.
MANUS—DOMKE.—Mr. and Mrs. Mi-
 chael Domke, of 114 West 139th street,
 announce the engagement of their
 daughter, Pauline, to Mr. Meyer Manus.
NEISNER—BAUER.—Mrs. S. Bauer,
 of Somerville, N. J., announces the en-
 gagement of her daughter, Irene, to Mr.
 Abe H. Neisner, of that place, formerly
 of Nyack, N. Y.
OKANST — MARGULIES.—Mr. and
 Mrs. Solomon Margulies, of 851 Caldwell
 avenue, Bronx, announce the engage-
 ment of their daughter, Rae, to Mr.
 George Okanst.
PORTER—KAUFMAN.—Mr. and Mrs.
 Nathan Kaufman, 202 W. 143d street, an-
 nounce the engagement of their daugh-
 ter, Minnie, to Mr. George Porter.
PLATT—STOBL.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam-
 uel Platt, of 301 East 161st street, an-
 nounce the betrothal of their daughter,
 Hattie, to Mr. Joseph Stoll. Reception,
 Waldorf-Astoria, January 26, 1908, three
 to six p. m. Philadelphia and Atlanta
 (Ga.) papers please copy. No cards.
PHILLIPS—DAVIS.—Mr. Samuel H.
 Sternberg, of No. 2469 Seventh avenue,
 announces the engagement of his niece,
 Miss Jennie M. Davis, to Mr. Morris I.
 Phillips. Notice of reception hereafter.
ROGOW—PAUL.—Mr. and Mrs. David
 A. Paul, of 26 West 112th street, announce
 the betrothal of their daughter, Rose, to
 Mr. Max Rogow. At home Sunday, Janu-
 ary 26, 1908, after 7 p. m. No cards.
SCHWARTZ—PAM.—Mrs. R. Pam, 411
 West 143d street, announces the engage-
 ment of her daughter, Julia, to Mr.
 Louis Schwartz. At home January 26,
 three to six. No cards.
WEINSTOCK—HORN.—Dr. and Mrs.
 Harry Bock announce the engagement of
 their sister, Malvina, to Jacob M. Weinstock.
 At home January 26, 1908, from
 3 to 6 p. m. No cards. 816 Lexington
 avenue.
Correction.
 The announcement in last week's He-
 brew Standard that Miss Hattie Strauss
 and Mr. David Weill would receive at
 their residence was in error. The re-
 ception will take place on Sunday after-
 noon, February 2, at the Free Son Club
 rooms, 21 West 124th street.

MARRIAGES

DINER—MOSES.—By Rev. Dr. A. Spiegel, Mr. Gustav Diner and Miss Sadie Moses, at the Herrstadt, 29 West 115th street, January 12.

ABKOWITZ—WEISS.—Mr. Mat. Abkowitz and Miss Annie Weiss at Shaari Zedek of Harlem Synagogue, 23 and 25 W. 118th street, on January 12.

SILVER WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wolff, of 303 East 55th street, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday, January 26, at 6 p. m., at their residence. Rev. Dr. Pulvermacher, who united the couple in marriage twenty-five years ago, will officiate.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Ernestina Levy.

In the presence of a large gathering of sorrowing children, relatives and friends there was laid to rest Mrs. Ernestina (Schops) Levy, of New York city, age 93, at the Bay Side (L. I.) Cemetery, on January 13. Among those attending the funeral were the son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levy, and grandson, Joseph Levy; daughter and son-in-law Mrs. Yetta Samosc and Samuel Samosc; daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Sarah Berlina, and Leo Berlina; granddaughter and husband, Mrs. Reka Cohn and Mr. Louis Cohn; great granddaughter, Miss Etta Cohn, and granddaughters, Misses Lena and Bessie Samosc, all of New York city; daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Rachael Levy and Wolf Levy, of New Haven, Conn.; grandson, Attorney Josiah W. Levy, of Hartford, Conn.; nephew, Morris Hollander, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; intimate friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cohn, of New York, and others. The funeral took place from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samosc, East End avenue, with whom Mrs. Levy made her home for the past thirty years.

IN THE THEATRES.

In "The Gay White Way," which will be seen at the Montauk Theatre for a week's engagement, commencing Monday evening, the Casino attraction for this season, the Shuberts have done something that will set the pace for all other builders and producers of burlesque and travesty. The ordinary rule in a burlesque production is to put a travesty on either side of an olio and call it a burlesque show. But the Shuberts have discounted this by making "The Gay White Way" a string of travesties and burlesques, covering all the recent successes along Broadway and giving the theatregoer a glimpse of everything in one piece. Aside from the personal imitations given, there are travesties and burlesques on "The Dairymaids," "The Rose of the Rancho," "The Squaw Man," "The Parisian Model," "My Wife," "The Thief," "The Lion and the Mouse," "The Chorus Lady" and "The Girl Behind the Counter."

Victor Moore has really made a sensational hit in "The Talk of New York" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and if a packed house at every performance is any criterion of appreciation, the newly arisen star of George M. Cohan's latest musical comedy is certainly receiving a most emphatic public indorsement. Mr. Moore will undoubtedly remain at the Knickerbocker Theatre for many weeks to come, and it would not surprise the theatrical wisecracks of Broadway if he and "The Talk of New York" occupied the stage at the Knickerbocker when the June birds begin their carols in Central Park.

Monday evening, February 3, Cohan and Harris will present at the Garrick Theatre another of George M. Cohan's big successes, "Fifty Miles from Boston." The star of this production is sprightly and vivacious Edna Wallace Hopper. "Fifty Miles from Boston" is another of George M. Cohan's inimitable musical plays. Miss Hopper is supported by a carefully selected company of actors and actresses, including George Parsons, Lawrence Wheat, John Westley, James

C. Marlowe, J. H. Bradbury, Lores Grimm, Richard Nesmith, Richard Bowman, Alice Parks Warren, Hazel Lowrey, Louise Rial and Emma Janvier.

Miss Hetty King, who makes her first appearance at the Colonial Theatre next week, is a noted English male impersonator who will show American audiences how the London Johnny acts, walks and talks. Miss King possesses much personal magnetism and her songs are selected with a knowledge of what American audiences demand. Other notable vaudeville stars booked for next week are R. G. Knowles, Clayton Kennedy and Mattie Rooney, Spissell Brothers and Mack, Grace Von Studdiford, Alfred Whelan, whose popularity causes his retention for a second week, the Misses Delmore, Wilfred Clarke and Company, and the ever popular Vitagraph.

Probably the most popular of all English Music Hall artistes is Miss Vesta Victoria, who will be at the Alhambra Theatre next week, heading a programme of all around novelty, including Horace Goldin, who makes his first appearance in Harlem in two years; the Six American Dancers, the Sleds, in a pantomime entitled, "The Mysterious Hotel"; the Kinsons, in a musical comedy skit; Batty's Bears, Avery and Hart, colored singers; and Collins and Brown, German dialect comedians.

Miss Mamie Silberstein will give a piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 29. This talented artist is but eighteen years of age and for years has studied under the great Leschetizky, of Vienna. He considered her his favorite pupil and took a keen interest in her musical development. Miss Mamie has earned quite a reputation for herself in Vienna, as well as in Berlin, where the critics simply went wild over her wonderful playing. She has also appeared with great success in this country and her artistic career seems to be assured. The programme is an excellent one and contains selections from the works of the most prominent composers.

BROOKLYN.

Fifteenth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cohen, of 200 Penn street, Brooklyn, will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday, January 26, and will be at home to their friends between 3 and 6 p. m.

Cong. Baith Israel.

Ex-Judge Jacob Brenner, Commissioner of Jurors, spoke entertainingly to the scholars of the Sunday school of Congregation Baith Israel, Harrison street, near Court street, last Sunday morning. He told them to cultivate kindness and be gentle with those with whom they came in contact. He said that the work in the Sunday school should be applied to the everyday life. Judge Brenner told the children that he was glad to be present, as the superintendent, Nat. N. Tuck, was a graduate of the Sunday school over which he (Judge Brenner) presided. He also said that he was glad to be present because he attended the Baith Israel Sunday school as a scholar and later taught there. The children listened attentively to the address. During February ex-Senator Walter C. Burton and Counselor Charles S. Aronstam are scheduled for talks.

The Sunday school staff of Baith Israel is kept busy these days arranging for the annual Purim entertainment of the school which occurs on Tuesday evening, March 17, at Jefferson Hall, 4 Court Square. About seventy-five Sunday school children are to participate and they are being coached under the direction of Madame Albert Paulet.

The committee in charge consists of Simon Abrahamson, chairman, and the Misses R. Beatrice Jacobson, Rebecca Kabatchnick and Matilda Davidson.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Association Building, 345A Ninth Street. Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, of the County Court, will deliver an interesting and instructive address to the members of the association on the subject, "The Far East," on Sunday evening, January 26, 1908, at 8 o'clock, at the Association Building. An enjoyable entertainment will also be provided, to which all are cordially invited to attend.

Congregations Consolidate.

Congregation Baith Israel and Talmud Torah Anshei Emes, two of the leading South Brooklyn congregations, have consolidated under the name of Congregation Baith Israel-Anshei Emes, and have agreed to continue the use of Baith Israel synagogue, Harrison street, corner Tompkins place, Borough of Brooklyn. The petition was granted a few days ago by Supreme Court Justice Maddox.

The combined membership of the new congregation of Baith Israel-Anshei Emes comprises about 200 of the leading Hebrews of South Brooklyn. With the assets the new congregation takes over about \$50,000 of real property and about \$5,000 in available cash accounts.

Preparations are under way for a grand celebration in honor of the consolidation and the event will be heralded as the greatest in Jewish congregational and Sunday School work ever attempted in Brooklyn.

At a meeting of the members of both congregations held in the vestry rooms of Congregation Baith Israel-Anshei Emes last Sunday the following officers were elected from among the Board of Trustees, to hold office until Oct. 12, the fiscal year of the Congregation: President, H. M. Copland; vice-president, Philip Liebowitz; treasurer, Louis Summer; secretary, Maurice Pelz. The Board of Trustees has been increased from 15 to 23 members and is as follows: Jacob Schindel, Isaac Goldberg, H. Alexander, Joseph I. Beck, Henry Sonnenstrahl, Nat. N. Tuck, Isaac Applebaum, Harry Goldsmith, Charles Levin, Adolph Weinberger, Samuel Brown, Ludwig Lazar, Adolph Kahn, Moss Cohen, Samuel Brooks, Michael Salt, S. L. Gottlieb, Joseph Silver and B. Brown.

Twentieth Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Udell, of No. 50 Kelly street, Bronx, will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their marriage at their residence on January 26. Invitations have been issued to over one hundred guests.

Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary of Bath Beach.

The society gave a very enjoyable package party last Wednesday afternoon at the Avon Beach Hotel.

It was quite well attended, and realized quite a little sum, amply repaying the efforts of the ladies in charge, namely, Mrs. H. Kaufman, Mrs. Lowenthal and Mrs. S. Lyons.

Mr. Kaiser acted as auctioneer, and succeeded in making the packages bring quite a good figure. A great deal of fun was enjoyed when the packages were opened, as they were all of different kinds, from home made noodles to pretty bric-a-brac.

Mr. Kaiser entertained the ladies with very clever con songs, being accompanied by Mrs. Ben Kaufman. The social feature was the coffee following the sale; and the home-made cake was much appreciated, by the ladies present being kindly donated.

Mrs. Nathan Kohn, of the Relief Committee, appealed to the ladies for clothing, there being great demands at present, and alluded to the work being done in New York to meet the great distress consequent upon the many pitiable cases now uncared for. Mrs. Slowka, the president, also spoke on behalf of the cause, and also alluded to the Jewish Convalescent Home the society is to establish.

Mrs. M. Hirsh begged the ladies for a hearty support in the different functions given by the society as the only way to enable them to do their extended work.

There will be a special meeting Monday to make the arrangements for the annual Purim Ball.

The death of Mr. Stone, of New York, beloved brother of the treasurer of the society, Mrs. M. Quitman, is chronicled.

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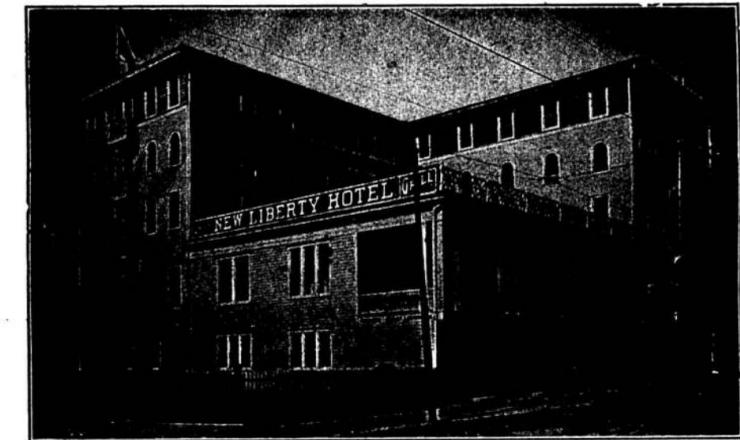
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THE BLYTHEWOOD
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Mrs. Lena Frank announces that the new "BLYTHEWOOD," with all modern improvements and spacious sun parlors will open for reception of guests on October 1, 1907. The hotel is located within one block of the Lakewood Hotel, and is conducted as a first-class Winter resort. The cuisine is unexcelled. For terms address Mrs. Lena Frank, Proprietor, as above (of Blythewood, Catskill Mountains).

ACCOMMODATES 100.

Charity Minstrel Show.

The minstrel show and dance to be given in Alhambra Hall, 126th street and Seventh avenue, Tuesday evening, January 28, by the Hebrew Sisters of Charity promises to be a great success financially and socially, as the committee in charge has done herculean service in behalf of the society which is doing great and needy work among the poor.

Jewish Congregational Society.

As a result of a meeting, held on Sunday evening in the Bernheimer building, Lenox avenue and 116th street, by kind permission of Messrs. Phillips and Lunevsky, there has been formed the Jewish Congregational Society of New York. The chair was occupied by the Rev. I. L. Brill, and an organizing committee, composed of Messrs. V. W. H. Vernon-Epstein, Max D. Klein, H. Harris and the chairman, was appointed. Services will be held every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock in rooms 11 and 12 of the Bernheimer building, 107 West 116th street.

This evening the Rev. I. L. Brill will deliver an address outlining the aims and objects of the society. A cordial invitation is extended to all, especially to young men and women.

The Bezalel Art School in Jerusalem is daily increasing its importance and is in a most flourishing condition. Pupils are now being taught designing and weaving of tapestry, and the museum has just been presented by M. Aroni with a complete collection of Palestinian insects and reptiles.

Turkish authorities are now engaged on the problem of giving Jerusalem an adequate water supply. The city has now a population of a hundred thousand, and a water supply is badly needed.

Lillian Court,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY. MRS. N. JACOBS, Prop. NOW OPEN.

The Harris Cottage

IN THE PINES, Cor. 7th and Monmouth Ave., LAKEWOOD, N. J. MRS. P. WEISSBERGER, Prop. Now Open Until May 25.

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Mr. William Wolff, the aged philanthropist of San Francisco, bought the Geary Street Temple of that city and presented it to the Keneseth Israel Congregation as a free gift, conditionally that the ritual of the Congregation shall remain strictly orthodox and that a free religious school be conducted therein.

Telephone 840 Harlem.

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Interments Procured at all Jewish Cemeteries.

What the Zionists are Doing.

The third annual convention of the Zionists of Texas which was held at Dallas on December 29 and 30, proved to be a highly successful and enthusiastic gathering.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

The Jewish community of New Britain, Conn., numbers about 700 persons, of whom 100 support the Zionist society.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

At a meeting of the Dr. Herzl Young Men's Hebrew Association held recently the following officers were elected: J. Ast, president; H. A. Morwitz, vice-president;

News of the Jewish World.

A labor colony is to be established in Birsalem, Palestine.

A commission will study the matter of naturalizing Musselmen and Jews in Tunis.

For the year ending June 30, 1907, 2,181.85 florins were collected in Holland for the National Fund.

The new Jewish party of Russia has instituted a "Jewish Day," to be celebrated every year throughout the empire.

Grapes are plentiful in the Palestine colonies this year, but the market is overstocked, consequently low prices prevail.

Mr. Adolph Lewisohn has given \$5,000 to the Beth Isreal Hospital, of New York, on condition that \$15,000 be raised otherwise.

According to M. Jean Hess in his volume on the Jews in Morocco there are nearly two hundred thousand Jews in that country.

In the last twelve months two hundred and sixteen thousand emigrants were transported from the Libau Harbor, of which a hundred and twenty-five thousand were Jews.

It is rumored that Dr. Jacob Jacobson will be appointed president of the St. Louis Police Board in the likely event of the resignation of the present incumbent. Dr. Jacobson is a great favorite with Governor Folk.

A Recital at the Wadleigh High School.

Last Thursday afternoon, Jan. 9, the students and teachers of the Wadleigh High School were entertained by a recital given by the members of the Philharmonic Society under the direction of Miss Florence Bloch.

Jewish Immigration in 1907.

The following figures are of special interest:

Men, 48,601; women, 34,655; children, 23,712. Total, 106,968.

Russians, 76,740; Austrians, 14,958; Hungarians, 7,717; Roumanians, 5,621; English, 1,035; Turkish, 602; German, 216; French, 19; Dutch, 14; Bulgarians, 17; Swedish, 6; Swiss, 1; Greeks, 7; Montenegro, 1; Danish, 1; Persian, 3; Belgian, 2; Norwegian, 1; Spanish, 7. Total, 106,968.

Destined to New York, 74,996; destined to outside points, 31,972. Total, 106,968. One hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-four Jewish immigrants arrived in the year 1906.

Jewish Immigration at the Port of New York, December, 1907.

Men, 3,770; women, 2,596; children, 1,742. Total, 8,108. Russians, 5,878; Austrians, 1,139; Hungarians, 442; Roumanians, 532; English, 75; Turkish, 29; German, 6; Bulgarians, 6; Dutch, 1. Total, 8,108.

An Excellent Record.

One of the financial institutions of New York that can and does point "with pride" to its excellent record is the Fidelity Trust Co., Irving building, corner Chambers and Hudson streets, which began business May 22, 1907, with a capital of \$750,000 and surplus of like amount.

This remarkable showing is a great tribute to the officers and directors of the Fidelity Trust Company, because it was made during a time that "tried men's souls" and showed an increase of 250 new depositors and undivided profits and earnings of \$70,201.80.

Conveniently located on the west side, downtown, in the heart of a great commercial district, it relies largely for its patronage on the business men of the neighborhood and from which its officers and directorate are mostly chosen.

The Wall Street Journal (January 10) in its summary of the tables published showing increase or decrease of deposits of all national banks, State banks, or trust companies in the State, as reported to the Banking Department, states that "one trust company reported an increase from August to December."

SIEDE'S FURS

Established 1851. Henry Siede, Pres. We have everything at hand for remodeling the old furs, and can shape any of your furs stylishly.

(For the Hebrew Standard.) Matrimonial Tips.

FILL a husband up on flattery, and the good humor that sloshes over is yours.

The wife who makes a door mat of herself must expect to have her husband wipe his feet upon her.

The wife who knows how to make her own clothes will always have to do it.

The race may not always be to the swift, but in married life the boss's chair belongs to the one that gets there first.

The great trouble in matrimony is that there is too much of it. If people were only married six months of the year instead of twelve there would be no more divorces.

The husband who tells his wife every morning that she grows prettier every day needs to do precious little else for her.

Most married couples treat love as if it were a football that could be kicked around at pleasure; whereas in truth it is an air-fed orchid that an unkind breath may cause to wither and die.

The reason that most marriages are failures is because after the wedding both husband and wife throw away the bait with which they caught each other.

More love is bored to death than is killed in any other way. When Cupid yawns the game is over, and it's time to put out the lights.

It is better for a man to marry a woman who loves him than to wed the one he loves; for as long as a woman is pleased with the husband she has got, she will break her neck trying to please him.

One of the reasons why there are so many wandering husbands is because women have the genius for love, but no talent for comradeship.

A man who still hankers to run with the boys has no business tying up with a girl.

The idea of woman's sphere is that she should stay in the home and be a conservatory of beautiful flowers, giving forth fragrance of thought and act to her husband and children.

When woman goes into business competition with man, she loses her domestic finish, as it were, and she is apt to become shrewd, calculating and devoid of sentiment.

The professional woman—that is, the singer or actress—should not be married.

Matrimony ties her down, it causes petty, tiresome and dangerous jealousies, and, as the woman usually advances higher than the man, it makes the latter lose his self-respect.

M. ARRIDMAN.

"Were you discharged from your last place?"

"No; they didn't want me any longer, and so I left."

Men connected with the newspaper trade have a canon of their own.

"Mr. Editor," said a patron one day, "how is it you never call on me to pay for your paper?"

"Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed!" the patron replied. "How do you manage to get along when they don't pay?"

"Why," said Mr. Editor, "after a certain time we conclude he is not a gentleman and we ask him."

Coakley—This paper says "beef makes brawn and fish makes brain." I wonder how these food experts figure out that fish makes brain. Joakley—Probably because fish travels in schools.

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FISHER, PHILIP.—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 Philip Fisher, 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. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.

FLEGENHEIMER, ALFRED.—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 Alfred Flegenheimer, 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 Nathan, Leventritt & Perham, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July, 1908, next.

WINDHOLZ, MINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mina Windholz, 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 Samuel Marcus, No. 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.

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Manhattan & Bronx Communal Directory.

SYNAGOGUES AND TEMPLES.

ADATH ISRAEL, 350 E. 57th st. ADATH ISRAEL, 793 E. 169th st. ADATH JACOB ANSHE SLOBODKIN OF HARLEM, 36 W. 114th st. KEHAL ADATH YESHURUN, 12 Eldridge st. ADATH YESHURUN OF HARLEM, 112 E. 110th st. ADATH YESHURUN OF JASSY, 58-60 Rivington st. ADERETH EL, 135 E. 29th st. AGUDATH ACHIM ANSHE KURLAND, 175 Eldridge st. AGUDATH JESHORIM, 113 E. 86th st. AHAWATH ACHIM (West Side Hebrew Congregation), 9th av., near 55th st. AHAWATH CHESD SHAAR HASHOMAYIM, 55th st. and Lexington av. ANSHE CHESD, 160 E. 112th st. ANSHE EMETH OF WEST HARLEM, 144 W. 131st st. ATERETH ISRAEL, 323 E. 82d st. ATAREYH ZEWI, 347 E. 121st st. BENE ISRAEL, 225 E. 79th st. BENE ISRAEL KALWARIER, 13 Pike st. BNAI PEISER, 127 E. 82d st. BENE SHOLOM, 526 E. 5th st. BNAI JESHURUN, 65th st. and Madison av. BETH ABRAHAM TALMUD TORAH, E. 146th st., bet. Brook and St. Ann's avs., Bronx. BETH BNAI ISRAEL (Branch of Temple Israel of Harlem), 311 E. 116th st. BETH EL, 5th av. and 76th st. BETH HAMIDRASH ADATH YESHURUN, 238 E. 102d st. BETH HAMIDRASH HAGODOL, 60 Norfolk st. BETH HAMIDRASH HAGODOL OF HARLEM, 110 E. 105th st.) BETH HAMIDRASH HAGODOL OF THE BRONX, 1044 Westchester av. (New site, Forest av., near 160th st.) BETH ISRAEL BIKUR CHOLIM, 72d st. and Lexington av. EMANUEL, 5th av. and 43d st. EZ CHAIM OF YORKVILLE, 107 E. 92d st.

HAND IN HAND CONGREGATION, 723 E. 145th st., Bronx. HEBREW TABERNACLE, 218 W. 130th st. TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 120th st. and Lenox av. KEHILATH ISRAEL, 1162 Jackson av., Bronx. KEHILATH YESHURUN, 117 E. 85th st. KENESETH ISRAEL OF HARLEM, 24 W. 114th st. MELE'E SHOLOM, 170 E. 114th st. MIKVEH ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Bernheimer Bldg., 116th st. and Lenox av. MONTEFIORE CONGREGATION, Macy and Hewitt pl., Bronx. MOUNT ZION, 113th st., between Madison and Park avs. NACHLAS ZEWIE, 36 E. 109th st. OHAB ZEDEK (First Hungarian Congregation), 172 Norfolk st. OHAB ZEDEK, W. 116th st. near 5th av. ORACH CHAIM, 1461 Lexington av. PEOPLE'S SYNAGOGUE, The Educational Alliance, E. B'way and Jefferson st. RODEPH SHOLOM, Lexington av. and 63d st. SHAARE BEROCHO, 354 E. 57th st. SHAARE SHOMAYIM (First Roumanian Hebrew Congregation), 91 Rivington st. SHAARAY TEFILAH (West End Synagogue), 160 W. 82d st. SHAARE ZEDEK, 38th-40th sts. SHAARE ZEDEK OF HARLEM, 25 W. 118th st. SHEARITH BENE ISRAEL, 22 E. 113th st. SHEARITH ISRAEL (Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue), 70th st. and Central Park West. UP-TOWN TALMUD TORAH ASSOCIATION, 1 W. 113th st. and 227 E. 104th st. WEST END PINCUS ELIJAH, 203 W. 100th st. ZICHRON EPHRAIM, 163 E. 67th st.

FOR YOUR PROPOSED MONUMENT IT WOULD BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CONSULT THE PRESBRY-COYKENDALL CO. 198 BROADWAY, N. Y. 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 therefor 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.

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 therefor 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.

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 Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1907.

WECHSLER, BENJAMIN.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin Wechsler, 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 Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next. Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1907.

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 therefor 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.

ALTMAN, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin Altmann, late 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 Edward A. Isaacs, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July, next. Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1908.

BERNSTEIN, HIRSH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, 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 therefor 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 23rd, 1907.

JOSEPHTEAL 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 Josephthal, 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 John Marcus, No. Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March, 1908, next.

WEINBERG, PHILIP.—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 Philip Weinberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at the place of transacting business of the Executors, to wit: at the office of Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on or before June 1, 1908.

HIRSCH, MILDRED.—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 Mildred Hirsch, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Julius Silverman, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April, 1908.

FLECK, 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 Fleck, late 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 Joseph Kaufmann, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1908.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. ROSIE KLEIN, Plaintiff, against ISIDORE KLEIN, Defendant. SUMMONS.—Action for an absolute divorce. To the above named Defendant: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiff, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint of the plaintiff herein.

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 therefor 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.

STEINHARDT, MAX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Steinhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscribers at her place of transacting business, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of May, 1908.

WIDREWITZ, JOSEPH.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Widrewitz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at their place of transacting business, at the office of KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough, on or before the 23d day of July, 1908.

ROTHSTEIN, LEVI OR LEVI.—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 Levi Rothstein, 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 Davis & Kaufmann, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22nd day of July, 1908, next.

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 therefor to the subscriber at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hess, Churchill & Marlow, No. 74 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February next.

OCHS, JACOB 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 Jacob J. Ochs, late 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 Herman Herst, Jr., No. 119 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.

BARNETT, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, 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 therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Marx & Freyer, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of July next.

SCHENBERG, 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 Schenberg, late 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 Marx & Freyer, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of October, 1907.

SCHEINBERG, 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 Scheinberg, late 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 Isaac Levinson, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May next.

WELLHOUSE, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny Wellhouse, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of Louis Steckler, No. 221 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July of New York, on or before the 19th day of December, 1907.

WELLHOUSE, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny Wellhouse, late 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 Louis Steckler, No. 221 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of July of New York, on or before the 19th day of December, 1907.

WELLER, 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 Weller, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, 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.

HIRSHFIELD, MARCUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Marcus Hirschfeld, late 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 David J. Gilbert, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.

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 therefor to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Knoppel, 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.

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 therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Cohen, No. 44 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of February, 1908, next.

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 therefor 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.

MATSHAK, 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 Matshak, 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 Walter J. Rosenstein, Esq., No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

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 therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wiener, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.

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 therefor to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry Greenberg, No. 61-63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1908, next.

SEMEL, GEORGE.—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 George Semel, 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 Goldfogel, Cohn & Lind, attorneys, No. 271 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.

GOLDSMITH, SAMUEL 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 Samuel L. Goldsmith, late 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 Lee Levy, No. 90 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1908 next.

LEO LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 20 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. BPHRENS, 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 Bphrens, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Steiner, his attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January next.

LEO LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 20 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. BPHRENS, 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 Bphrens, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Max D. Steiner, his attorney, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of January next.

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MUSLINS SHEETINGS PILLOW CASES TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS SOULING MUSLINS CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LINENS BED COVERING ART LINENS MUSLIN UNDERWEAR WAISTS DRESS AND NIGHT SHIRTS COMBS AND HATS

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[Third Week—Attractions Multiply As the Sale Goes On!]

NOTE—As our sales attract many dealers who buy to sell again, we reserve privilege of restricting quantities in all sale departments.

*Our Great Sales of
Sheets, Pillow Cases and Muslins
Are Beyond Competition!*

Some for a day may sell a single brand at a cut price, but only for a day—the possibility of selling complete lines of widths and sizes in such makes as Fruit of Loom, Lonsdale, Utica, Dwight Anchor, Wamsutta, Hills, Langdon, Utica Nonpareil, Pride of the West, Mohawk, Will Wash Heavier, Lockwood, etc., every day and all day at the cuts in prices that we make is beyond the will or power of any other house in Greater New York....They haven't the buying capacity or the will to sell at such loss of profits!

HERE ARE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

that serve as examples of differences in regular and "Sale" Prices.

| PILLOW CASES | Mohawks and Will-Wash-Heaviers. | Dwight Anchors and Uticas. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 42x36 | .14; instead of .19½ | .16; instead of .22½ |
| 45x36 | .15; instead of .22 | .18; instead of .24½ |
| 45x40½ | .17; instead of .24 | .19; instead of .26½ |
| 50x36 | .17; instead of .24 | .19; instead of .26½ |
| 54x36 | .19; instead of .26 | .23; instead of .29½ |
| 54x40½ | .21; instead of .28 | .25; instead of .31½ |
| SHEETS | | |
| 54x90 | .49; instead of .63 | .54; instead of .70 |
| 63x90 | .54; instead of .72 | .63; instead of .79 |
| 72x90 | .59; instead of .79 | .69; instead of .85 |
| 72x99 | .64; instead of .82 | .74; instead of .92 |
| 72x108 | .69; instead of .89 | .79; instead of .99 |
| 81x90 | .64; instead of .82 | .74; instead of .92 |
| 81x99 | .69; instead of .89 | .79; instead of .99 |
| 81x108 | .74; instead of .92 | .84; instead of \$1.02 |
| 90x90 | .69; instead of .89 | .79; instead of .99 |
| 90x99 | .74; instead of .99 | .84; instead of \$1.02 |
| 90x108 | .79; instead of \$1.02 | .89; instead of \$1.12 |

Hemstitched Pillow Cases..... 4 cts. more
Hemstitched Sheets..... 8 cts. more

Note the extra long Sheets and Pillow Cases included in above list.

| | | | |
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| LONSDALES—Yard wide—Full-Bleached—others ask .14..... | 9% | FRUIT OF LOOM—Yard wide—Good as gold—Others ask .14..... | 9% |
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| PILLOW CASE MUSLINS—Bleached—full size sheets—42-inch—worth .14..... | 9% | UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS—full 72 inches wide—value .26..... | 19% |
| 45-inch—worth .16..... | 10% | Other widths—bleached and unbleached—at corresponding sale prices. | |

69 cent Mercerized Table Damasks 44

Snow white—71 inch—Sale price.....

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| All Linen Damasks—cream or bleached—64 and 66 inch—regularly .69..... | .48 | All Linen H. S. Cloths—Half or full bleach—size 62x80—regularly \$2.49..... | 1.74 |
| All Linen Napkins—cream or Bleach—18-inch—reg. \$1.29 doz..... | .98 | All Linen H. S. Sets—cloth—62x81—doz. napkins—reg. \$5.49..... | 3.98 |
| Heavy All-Linen family Damasks—64 to 70 inch—reg. .80..... | .57 | Extra fine—worth \$6.25..... | 4.98 |
| Satin Damasks—Scotch and German—snow or silver bleach—66 and 68 inch—reg. \$1.19 and \$1.24..... | .74 | All Linen Napkins—extra heavy—19 inch—reg. \$1.75 doz..... | 1.24 |
| Napkins to match the above—Bleached—20 x20—reg. \$2.98 doz..... | 1.95 | Mercerized Table Cloths—Imported—keep luster—border all round—8-10 size— | .95 |
| 23½x23½—reg. \$3.98 doz..... | 2.95 | instead of \$1.29..... | |
| Silver Bleach—22 x22—reg. \$3.69 doz..... | 2.45 | | |

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| Bronze Armures—crimson and myrtle—worth \$4.49..... | 2.98 | Frost-Frost Damask Portieres—Red, green and old gold—Earlier \$11.98—Because of this purchase, now..... | 7.98 |
| Solid Merc'd Damask—fringe or rope edge—value \$6.00..... | 3.98 | Rich Damask Portieres—duplex designs—worth \$14.98..... | 9.98 |
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Shoes repaired in the twink of an eye.
The Greatest
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