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The Substitute. AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION FROM THE YIDDISH OF Z. LIBIN. BY O. LEONARD.

I sit in the dispensary waiting for the physician. On the boards which hang on the gloomy wall of the place, it is written in large letters that consultations take place between half past eleven and two o'clock. But as the physicians have not arrived, we all must wait, unpleasant though it is. Many feel like asking the employees who step with importance up and down the long corridor, when the physicians will come. But who dares ask? Those who are acquainted with free dispensaries or with any other philanthropic institutions can easily understand why no one dares ask questions from employees. The countenances of these people are all alike-cold, peculiarly impudent, and from their eyes emanate hatred and contempt, and their movements say clearly to those who need the help: "You are getting alms, lie low."

One might ask: You impudent persons, you are giving nothing, you are getting paid for your services, what makes you turn up your noses at the poor who are in need of the help which others and not you, give? But what good would it do to ask such a useless question? In most cases it is known that as soon as one gets a position in a charitable institution, he begins to look down upon those for whom the institution, is intended. He acts as if without him the institution could not exist, and as if the poor would perish without his services. And so all sit and no one dares ask when the physicians will arrive.

The benches are all occupied by men, women and children. Each one holds his or her card with a number indicating the turn.

I begin to look about me. . . Oh, how much suffering. A sea of woe an ocean of trouble. Misery, hunger, woes, are imprinted on the faces of the occupants of the benches. One forgets one's own troubles in contemplating those about him.

At my right sits a woman of about forty. She is impatient, like the rest, and wrings her hands and sighs continually.

"Are you ill?" I ask gazing upon her sympathetically.

"Sick?" she asks as she looks at me, "may the One Above help me never to be any more sick than I am now."

"Have you brought a sick child?" I ask again. "May the Lord beware! As if I have not enough troubles without sick children."

Not knowing what to say further, I am silent again.

The woman sighs deeply as she says: "My poor husband is sick."

"Is he here?" I ask.

"If he had the time he would surely come here.

But let me ask you my good man, how can a poor person lose three or four hours from one's work, every day, waiting in a dispensary for a physician?"

"What else can he do?"

"He is at work", answers the woman briefly.

"He is at work?" I ask to make sure I heard rightly.

"Yes. In a knee pants factory."

"Well, then what are you doing here?"

"In America you know, one has to know how to get around things. One learns quickly how to get around if one does not know it from 'home'. One hardly needs a teacher to learn these things, for there is one universal teacher in this country. You know who it is!"

"Who?"

"The 'dales' (misery), want, and woe."

Her answer strikes me as being true, but how she happens to come to the dispensary while her husband is sick, I cannot understand, and I ask again:

"Well, what did it teach you? What are you doing here?"

(Continued on third page, first column.)

Introspection. FROM THE HEBREW "AL PEROSATH DROCHIM" OF A CHAD H'AAM. BY J. SPRAYREGEN.

"Lo, this only I have found, that God made man upright; and they have sought out many inventions. Be not righteous over much, neither make thyself over wise."—Ecclesiastes.

If we should carefully observe the various sects into which the human race has been divided, in their view of life, in the various changes which as influenced by environments, time and place, they have all undergone, and the various discussions and books in which each of them believed itself to have proven the justice of its own contention, and completely to have triumphed over the opposing idea, but which nevertheless have always served to widen the breach between them and to strenghten each one of them in its own contention—a careful observation of all these will inevitably arouse in us doubts of the absolute reign of truth in the world of thought.

It will make us aware that logic is not the sole guide of human judgment in matters concerning our happiness. For while we believe ourselves to be seeking only unbiased truth, there is really a force lodged in the very depth of the human soul which controls the secret springs of men's hearts in a way all its own. And men present the conclusions reached at the behest of that inner power as the fruits of logical investigations. Notwithstanding its many disguises, the discerning eye will recognize this inner power as the instinctive desire for life and happiness.

This primitive instinct which leads the lower animal to choose the things conducive to life and happiness and to avoid those which entail pain and ruin, is also the supreme ruler not only of men's plans and actions but also of his beliefs and opinions.

Now man in his struggle to preserve life and attain happiness must wage a double war. He must, in common with the lower animals, conquer the obstacles put in his path by surrounding nature. Furthermore, being endowed with intellect and emotions, he must also surmount the obstacles arising from within and caused by these. Every defeat suffered in the war against external nature leaves an impression of distress which is stored away in his memory and every now and then obtrudes itself upon his conscious self to plague him long after the unfortunate occurrence itself has passed. These echoes of the sad past by raising in him anxiety and doubt of the future, prevent him from completely enjoying the little good possible in the present. The mighty desire to live and enjoy and a state of mind disturbed by memories which impair the capacity to enjoy are naturally opposed. Thence proceed the subconscious efforts to color hopefully the aspect of phenomena and events.

In the infancy of civilization, when man's wants were few and simple, he fought his way to life and happiness by following blindly his natural instincts; and in his dual fight for happiness he was guided by reason and imagination, the desire for happiness directing each in its proper sphere of activity. Reason taught him the relations between cause and effect, and enabled him to choose the best means for the attainment of a desired end. Imagination, by its ability to paint a pleasing picture on the most unpromising background of reality, strengthened him when disheartened by defeat and encouraged him to further efforts. If reason was the commander who directs his hosts on the battlefield according to a prearranged plan of battle, imagination served as the spiritual counsellor who cheers the drooping spirits of the fighting warriors, comforts the wounded and strengthens the weakened.

Dismayed by the deafening thunder of storm or the blinding flash of lightning, the primitive man would flee the wrath of the mysterious Deity, leave his work and seek the shelter of his abode. Then imagination would tell him that these phenomena are manifestations of the anger of Jupiter, who, from the heights of Olympia, speaks in wrath to his enemies. It would suggest to him to ingratiate himself with his God by offering as a sacrifice some of his sheep. Having done this duty, as taught to him by imagination, he would,



NICHOLAS II. AS FATHER TO HIS FAMILY AND TO HIS PEOPLE! —Amsterdamer.

LOOK on the central picture and then on the others! In the former Nicholas II. is the true, loving, kind *paterfamilias*. In the others he is absent but since he is known affectionately as "the little father" he is present in the spirit. And how! As the tyrant, the wielder of the cruel knout, the rapacious murderer of innocent people and their children. A father to his children! Perhaps. But a weak one as any body may see. A father to his people! Never!

The Substitute.

Continued from First Page.

"I fool the world", she says with a slight smile playing on her lips. "Whom do you fool?" "The physicians". "How is that?" "Here is the story", she begins to relate, "my husband is not making any to much at his work. He earns on an average seven dollars a week. We have to live on this income, we and our five children. Rent has to be paid, clothes must be had, one can not go about naked you know. When a holiday comes around one has to prepare a little in honor of it. In a word, we are very poor. Of course I do not want to complain. Perhaps I did offend the Lord and he made my old man sick. He began to cough, suffer from cutting pains in his sides and feel generally broken up. What could be done? Go to a doctor? Who could spare the half a dollar to pay him? Even if we could spare it how could we even think of spending money for drugs? Such luxuries my husband can not afford with his earnings. He therefore turned to the dispensaries. But then new troubles began. He had to lose half days from his work every time he wanted to consult a doctor. With his earnings, if one hour even is lost it is felt greatly. We have a piece of bread less. What was to be done? The man suffered, and something had to be done. In fact he was getting worse, every day. It was no use neglecting things. He was the bread winner for a family of five children. . . So we conceived a plan and he works while I go—"

"And tell the physician about your husband's condition?" I interrupt. "Not at all", the woman answers, "I tried it once, but they laughed at me and showed me the door telling me to send the sick man". "Well what are you doing then?" I ask curiously. "Well, I am the sick one", she said as she looked at me with a mischievous smile. "What do you mean?" I turn to her in astonishment. "I tell them that I am the sick one. My husband's pains and aches I know well enough, so I tell the doctor that I suffer from these pains and aches", explains the woman; "I tell him that I cough, that my back aches, and that I suffer cutting pains in my sides, and he gives me the necessary drugs. I take these home and my old man drinks them." "Does it do him any good?" "He feels a little better anyway." Before I could say anything to the woman the physicians arrived. This resulted in confusion among the patients. The woman who substituted her husband at the dispensary interrupted her story and I could not help smiling, even though I was in the gloomy and melancholy "free dispensary".

The Sabbath Lights.

The kindling of the Sabbath Lights has always been deemed of vital importance to all true adherents of the Jewish religion.

It ushers in the Jewish Sabbath, transplants in poetic idealism the true believer from the domain of toil and earthly labor to a higher plane of spirituality.

It emphasizes the passing from the mundane to the celestial, from the week of toil and trouble to the day of rest, and develops within the heart the earnest prayer for "that day which will all be Sabbath and rest through eternal life."

On account of the significant lessons which this simple lesson teaches, the sages of Israel, more than twenty centuries ago, discussed in their own quaint, discursive manner the question: "With what material may the Sabbath Lights be made?"

This interesting, polemical discussion is to be found in the Midrash, treatise Sabbath, Ch. ii, and is known to the Jewish world from its initial introduction as "Bammayh Madlikin," as follows: "With what material may the Sabbath lamp be lighted and with what may it not be lighted?"

The knowledge to be derived from a study or even mere perusal of this treatise is deemed of such importance that it has been incorporated in and forms an integral part of the Synagogue Ritual for the Friday night services.

It particularly emphasizes the fact that nothing of an impure nature should be permitted to enter into the composition of the light, and that no petty niggardliness should be employed upon the score of economy.

The "pros and cons" of the matter are plainly and lucidly set forth, and that the use of the Sabbath Lights and the preparatory purity of their composition is not a questionable matter among Israelites is demonstrated from the fact that the sages of Israel deemed it important enough to incorporate their opinions in the Mishnah, for the guidance of future generations.

The use of the pure paraffine wax candle has been strongly recommended, by reason of the purity of the component ingredients, by scientific and intelligent investigators, who have given the matter close study and are conversant with the necessary religious requirements.

The mere fact that paraffine wax is absolutely pure is sufficient in itself to commend it to the consideration of those who religiously regard all lights used for ceremonial or ritual purposes to be the symbols of purity.

There are other important reasons why the pure paraffine wax candle should only be used for Sabbath lights, which, in the near future, we will bring to the attention of our readers.

The afternoon teas, luncheons and receptions, supplied by the Purssell M. Co., of 916 Broadway, are in the daintiest form, and are perfections of the caterer's art.

Feuilleton.

כשארם נער אומר דברי זמר: הוסיף אומר הכל הכלים.

When man is young he speaks in words of song—say "vanity of vanities."

Ecclesiastes and Canticum Canticorum—Song of Solomon.

THE *Chachamim* wanted to conceal the Book of Ecclesiastes because it contradicts itself, and I become displeased reading that they were about to conceal such a valuable book. I am unable to estimate the great loss if it really has been concealed.

"Everything depends on luck, even the Torah of the Shrine."

Ecclesiastes and Canticum Canticorum were composed by the same author, yet their destiny was entirely different. The latter was sanctified and called most holy, and the former was doomed to be hidden. Even those innocent hermits and ascetics that never even looked at the figure on the coins, grew enthusiastic over the "Song of Songs." Unknowingly they felt the spark, light and fire of it. They were after all but human beings.

It is not strange that the *Chachamim* did not find any contradictions in the Song of Songs. It seemed to them perfectly harmonious; since the first confirmation of it began with "Let me kiss—thy love is better than wine," it ought naturally to be followed with "Dear me—how fair and how pleasant art thou, O love, for delight."

Can there be anything more harmonious than "I am the lily among chorus," and He, "the apple tree of the woods;" She, "her lips drop as the honeycomb," and He, "most sweet;" She, "altogether beautiful," and "altogether lovely." A harmonious love which if a man would give all the substance of the house for it he would utterly be condemned. All those phrases are not profound in thought, but distinctly agreeable.

The Book of Ecclesiastes is full of contradictions and disagreements. Here it "praises laughter, and there abuses it; now it concludes that the best for man is to eat, drink and be merry; again that enjoyment is folly. As life is full of contradictions so is its philosophy.

Ecclesiastes is a scientific enquiry into practical life and a philosophy of reality. The spiritual questions of that book are touched upon as a matter of secondary importance; and as of principal interest the author called to "The works that are done under the sun." Who else knew so well the life of all spheres and ranks, from the king sitting on the throne to the beggar, as the author? Who else felt the trouble and suffering of man as he did? Who else sought decisions on the perpetual problems of life? You forget the age of Ecclesiastes

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and think it was recently composed, when you read: "And I saw the place of judgment, wickedness was there; and the place of righteousness, that iniquity was there." "If thou seest the oppression of the poor, marvel not at the matter: for he that is higher than the highest guardeth a ladder of ranks, a rank of poor and a rank of rich." "There is a just man that perisheth in righteousness, and there is a wicked man that prolongeth this life." "Money is answering all things."

Are not those quotations taken from to-day's book of life? "To everything there is a reason." In my infancy I thought the world not worthy of such a gift as Canticles, and if Ecclesiastes were hidden I would not have missed it. The time changed and I was changed with it.

A philosophic treatment of life, pressing into the abyss of it, addressing our senses, and hearts together, speaking perhaps more to the heart than to the senses, touching all directions and things of life—another such composition we have not received since Ecclesiastes.

I see in it the acme of the Jewish philosophy, the attitude of the Jewish spirit towards the world's troubles, feelings the aches of mankind, considering the problem of "The just man unto whom it happeneth according to the work of the wicked, and the wicked man to whom it happeneth according to the work of the righteous." And that Jewish favorite was almost concealed.

O, luck, everything depends on thee! SAUL KLEIMAN, Binghampton, N. Y.

A body of forty Real Russians entered two suburbs of Kieff (Slobodka and Nikolskaya) and assaulted several Jews. Many of the latter were searched in the streets and deprived of their money in broad daylight. The Governor-General ordered an inquiry into the incident.

Memorable Dates in August.

From Memorable Dates of Jewish History. BY PROF. GOTTHARD DEUSCH.

- AUGUST 28.
- 1766 Simon v Lammel, financier, Tuchkau, born.
- 1799 Immanuel Wohlwill, pedagogue and writer, Harzgerode, born.
- 1883 Solomon Plessner, leader of Neo-Orthodoxy, Posen, died.
- AUGUST 29.
- 1339 Abraham ibn Shoshan, Talmudical writer, Toledo, died.
- 1435 Paulus, Bishop of Burgos, hater of the Jews, convert, died.
- 1729 Moses Benjamin Wulff, court Jew at Dresden, died.
- 1843 Ludwig Levin Jacobson, physician, Copenhagen, died.
- 1855 Isaac Samuel Reggio, Gorz, died.
- 1865 Robert Remak, physician and professor at Berlin, Kissingen, died.
- 1870 Lazarus Geiger, prominent philologist, Frankfort-on-Main, died.
- 1882 Fr. Ad. Philippi, convert, orthodox Lutheran theologian, died.
- 1885 Bernhard Horowitz, chess player, died.
- 1897 First Zionist Congress held at Basil.
- 1900 Sir Saul Samuel, Austrian politician, London, died.
- AUGUST 30.
- 1658 Zebi Ashkenasi, Chacham Zebi, born.
- 1813 David Anshel Meyer, Danish patriot, Copenhagen, died.
- 1829 G. Andersbach, physician and Jewish poet, New Orleans, died.
- 1889 Gustave Weil, Orientalist, Friburg, died.
- AUGUST 31.
- 1673 Chtjim Benvenisti, rabbi and Talmudic author, Smyrna, died.
- 1864 Ferdinand Lasalle, socialistic agitator, Geneva, died.
- 1886 Franz Liszt, pianist, anti-semitic, Bayreuth, died.
- 1900 Ferdinand Falkson, Königsberg, died.

Honest error is to be pitied, not ridiculed.—Chesterfield.

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Happenings in the Jewish World.

General Dumbadez has exiled the Jewish author Yuskevitch from Yalta.

The new Temple Beth Israel, Houston, Tex., is now being used for worship.

The Temple of Truth Synagogue in Wilmington, Del., will be dedicated on the 30th inst.

Mrs. H. Eckstein has been elected president of the Jewish Ladies' Aid Society of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has forwarded a donation of \$200 to the Congregation Ohab Shalom, Greenville, N. J.

Over 400 Jewish summer residents of Old Orchard, Me., attended a meeting held there last Sunday afternoon.

Robert H. Washburn, S. T. D., Ph. D., has been appointed professor of Hebrew at Kimball College, Salem, Oregon.

Arnold Kohn, a well known Philadelphia, Pa., philanthropist, celebrated his seventieth birthday last Friday evening.

The Minister of Justice has rejected the petition of four Jews out of six, who applied for appointments as advocates.

The death is announced of Rabbi Diskin, of Lomsa, who was one of the leaders of the Jewish communities in Russia.

The anti-Semitic organ, Glas Narodor, published at Elisabethgrad, has been suspended for carrying on a pogrom agitation.

A new synagogue was dedicated at Wallingford, Conn., last Sunday. All the prominent city officials participated in the exercises.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of Syracuse, which was organized two weeks ago, enrolled 50 members at the first meeting.

Four hundred and twenty-four cases received attention from the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of Philadelphia, during the month of July.

A new congregation to be known as Anshe Shalom has been formed in Baltimore, Md. Quarters have been found at West Lombard and Penn streets.

The plans for the Denver Colo., "Sheltering Home for Jewish Children" are rapidly maturing, and the institution will soon be an established fact.

The cornerstone of the Keneseth Israel Synagogue, Richmond, Va., will be laid this Sunday. Besides the religious ceremonies there will be Masonic services.

At the session of the I. O. O. F. for New York State just concluded, Mr. Joel Krone, a prominent New York attorney was elected to the office of Grand Warden.

Mr. Harry Wagenheim, president of the Emanu-El congregation of San Francisco, Cal., has been elected one of the Board of Governors of the Hebrew Union College.

It is proposed to appoint Daoud Eftendi, chief interpreter of the household at Constantinople, to the post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, or Ambassador in Paris.

Rev. David Wittenberg, now of Brooklyn, will be succeeded as rabbi of the B'nai Shalom Congregation, of Toledo, Ohio, by Rev. E. Rosinger, a Jewish Theological Seminary graduate.

The Kleff police have opened legal proceedings against a converted Jewish advocate, who had returned to his old faith, for retaining his Christian name on a board outside his residence.

Several members of the B'nai Israel congregation of Ansonia, Conn., have succeeded and have organized the Congregation Zemach Zedek. A committee is looking for a suitable site for a Hebrew Institute.

The Geneva correspondent of the Daily Chronicle stated last week: "Major Dreyfus and his wife have arrived in Switzerland for a long stay. It is stated that Dreyfus intends to retire from the French army."

A permit for the erection of the addition to the Jewish Hospital, Louisville, Ky., was issued on the 20th inst. The structure is to be of brick, three stories high, and when completed will cost about \$21,000.

Although the institution harbors 500 children, at present writing there is not a case of illness among the inmates at the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, and the hospital connected with the asylum is closed.

To enable him to marry Rosie Miller, a pretty Lynn, Mass., Jewess, Louis Orlandelli, a young Italian, has renounced the Roman Catholic religion, embraced Judaism and adopted the name of Louis Leib.

After a thorough renovation and practically being rebuilt, the Howland Street Synagogue, New Bedford, Mass., was rededicated last Sunday afternoon. The exercises were preceded by a parade of members, escorted by the Zion guards.

The Governor-General of Kleff ordered the president of the Real Russians, Dr. Dubrovin, to leave the city on account of the agitation the latter carried on there. He proceeded from there to Odessa at the invitation of the Black Hundreds.

The Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, in conjunction with the Frankfurt Committee for the Relief of East European Jews, has voted 50,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Telsch. Further relief measures are in contemplation.

His Majesty King Edward has approved of the appointment of Mr. Maurice E. Solomons, J. P., as honorary consul for the Austro-Hungarian empire, in addition to the position already held by him as vice-consul for Dublin and district.

Last week Odessa was flooded, and the poorer quarters inhabited by both Jews and Christians suffered severely. Relief measures were organized, but the Jews were disgracefully treated, in spite of the fact that the fund was largely subscribed by Jewish donors.

To satisfy a judgment of \$170 Judge Walker has ordered the pew of Herman Greenbaum in the Oestrich Gallician Congregation, of Chicago, Ill., to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The pew is valued at about \$200, and is the only property the defendant admits owning.

A Sofia paper, the Dnevnik, recently stated that at Rustchuk there existed a secret revolutionary committee the object of which was to drive the Jews out of Bulgaria. The journal called upon the government to unearth this committee and to take drastic measures in good time.

The death is announced of Mr. Moses Zangwill, who died at Jerusalem recently at the age of seventy. The deceased was the father of Messrs. Israel, Louis and Mark Zangwill, and ten years ago left England for Jerusalem, where he became a centre of piety and beneficence, and where no pilgrim of note failed to pay him a visit.

The new Baltimore Hebrew Hospital Annex, the gift of Mrs. Bertha Raynor Frank, in memory of her husband, the late Dr. Samuel Leon Frank, will be completed early in September, and most likely dedicated in the early part of October. The cost of the building will be about \$200,000.

Sigmund Rosenwald, who died at Elberon, N. J., on August 14, left a will, by which he bequeathed \$2,500 to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, \$5,000 to the United Hebrew Charities, \$1,000 to the Montefiore Home, and \$500 each to the Hebrew Infant Asylum, the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses and the Home for Aged and Infirm in Yonkers.

A rumor is current at St. Petersburg that the Real Russians have resolved to organize a number of pogroms against the "intellectuals" and Jews on the occasion of the celebration of Count Tolstolof's jubilee. The Russkoe Znamya has assumed a very threatening attitude towards the friends of the count.

The joyous demonstrations of Turkish Israelites at the grant of a constitution continue. Patriotic addresses have been delivered in all the synagogues and the rabbis have headed processions in the streets. Speeches on fraternity between all sections of the population have been delivered in the synagogues by delegates of the Young Turkish Party.

In recognition of services rendered to the colony of Algeria during many years past in connection with his publications, the decoration of Officier d'Academie has been conferred by the French Government on Mr. J. C. Hyam, editor and founder of the Algerian Advertiser, now in the twentieth year of its publication at Algiers.

Many institutions are remembered in the will of the late Levy Mayer, filed in Philadelphia last week. Among the bequests are \$7,000 to the Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, \$5,000 to the Hebrew Educational Society, \$2,000 to the Jewish Hospital Association, \$1,000 to the United Hebrew Charities, and \$500 to the Jewish Maternity Home.

Among the Jewish charities remembered in the will of the late Mrs. Betsy Levy, who died on July 24, and whose will was probated in the Baltimore Orphans Court on the 20th inst., are Federated Jewish Charities, \$1,000; Chizuk Emunah Synagogue, \$500; Hebrew Children's Sheltering and Protective Association, \$500; Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home, \$500; Baltimore Talmud Torah Society, \$250; Hebrew Ladies' Sewing Society, \$250; and Jewish Maternity Association of Philadelphia, \$250.

During a stay at Varna the chief rabbi paid an official visit to the district administrator and thanked him for siding with the Jews on the occasion of the blood accusation last Passover. The administrator replied that he had only done his duty, and moreover had been ordered by the Ministry energetically to protect the Jews. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of the Bulgarian Jews, whom he described as industrious and reliable. He promised to endeavor to induce the government to subsidize the Jewish school at Varna.

Henry Berger, who died in St. Louis last Monday, aged 74, left three different wills. Berger had no relatives, and the first will divides his property among various individuals. The second bequeaths \$5,000 to the Jewish Hospital of St. Louis, and the residuary estate (about \$10,000) to the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, O. The third will bequeaths \$8,000 to the Grand Army of the Republic; \$2,000 to the Cleveland Jewish Orphan Asylum and \$2,000 to the National Jewish Home for Consumptives at Denver, Colo. A contest over the wills is now in progress.

The examinations recently conducted at the Alliance schools at Algiers abundantly demonstrated their efficiency. The schools of the Alliance in that city are two of the best of the 160 which it supports in three continents. The parents of the pupils are abundantly satisfied with the results achieved. It is to be regretted that the missionaries, by a great deal of ostentation and show, still attract a number of Jewish pupils. M. and Mme. Danon, working by exactly opposite methods, nevertheless are doing extremely valuable work. The examination was attended by a large number of parents, representatives of the press, Baron Jacques de Menasse (president of the community), and the French consul. English, French, Hebrew and Arabic are taught at the schools, and the girls receive instruction in domestic economy, dressmaking, etc. The visitors were much charmed with the embroidery and painting displayed. The French consul spent quite a long time at the schools, and was astonished at all he saw.

A LEADER OF THE YOUNG TURKS.

His Views on Zionism.

The Had Hazman, the Hebrew daily of Wilna, Russia, publishes an interview which its Paris correspondent had with Dr. Ahmed Risha Bey, one of the leaders of the Young Turks Party. This interview throws important light on the Zionist situation in Turkey.

"We look upon the Jewish question very much as we do on the question of the Armenians," said Dr. Bey. "Both of these questions must be solved. A new epoch is now beginning for Turkey, and so far many questions have not been explained, and the answers to them will only be given when a new Parliament will assemble. As far as our party is concerned, I must say that we are for the intactness of our country; there is no chauvinism involved in this principle, and my statement does not mean that my chauvin will become 'Turkey for the Turks.' We are only against the tearing away of single promises of our land and we demand that the Ottoman Empire shall remain undivided."

"We Zionists," said the correspondent, "are not endeavoring to acquire any part of the country by the use of arms, as, for instance, Bulgaria is trying to do; we only wish to have Jewish autonomy in the Holy Land. Will your party also oppose this?"

"This question," said the Turkish leader, "we view in an altogether different light. If the majority of the people in Palestine will be Arabs and the Jews will form only the minority, we will certainly be opposed to this demand, for such autonomy will be unjust; but if the Jews will be a majority we will favor their demand. Autonomy will only be granted to which is in the majority, and if the Jews will form this majority, then all the social and administrative institutions will be in their hands anyway, and through this alone they will already receive autonomy."

To the question as to how the Young Turks regard Jewish emigration in Palestine the Turkish leader said: "We will not establish any laws to restrict the emigration for the reason that we regard the Jews as our brethren and there will be no room among us for any restriction. The whole question will be submitted to Parliament, in which the Jews will also be represented through their own deputies. I can assure you that the Parliament will treat the Jews with sympathy."

Death of a Great Rabbi.

A dispatch which has been received in New York by the way of London tells of the death in Jerusalem of Rabbi Elyacom Schapiro, who was known for many years as the Goan of Grudna. Rabbi Schapiro was one of the greatest rabbis of Russia. He distinguished himself as a scholar there early in his youth. Besides his great knowledge of Hebrew law, he was also educated in a secular way. He spoke the Russian language perfectly and he was also known as a mathematician of considerable ability. The first rabbinical post he held was in the city of Elisisok, government of Wilna, and he afterward held positions in other cities. In 1885 he became chief rabbi of Grudna. He held this position until a short time ago, when, owing to his advanced age, he retired from his position and betook himself to the Holy Land, there to spend his last days. He had written several notable interpretations of the Talmud, and some of his work has been left in manuscript.

Several of the most prominent Jewish summer residents of West End, N. J., are planning to build a new ocean front casino at that resort.

The funeral of Harry L. Frank took place at Cincinnati on the 21st inst., and was attended by a distinguished gathering, including ex-Gov. Spriggs, of Montana. Rev. Maurice Feurlicht conducted the services and the interment was in the United Jewish Cemetery. The deceased was twice mayor of Butte, Mont., had been a member of the Legislature, and was Grand Master of Masons of the State of Montana.

Among the Jewish competitors in the Olympic games were two Austrian Hebrews, Eugen Fuchs and Richard Weiss. The former is a fencer and the latter a wrestler. Each gained a first prize. On returning to Budapest they were received very enthusiastically by a big crowd composed largely of members of the various athletic clubs of the Hungarian capital. Congratulatory speeches were delivered, and the victorious athletes carried shoulder high to carriages outside the station. The horses were removed from the vehicles and both men drawn through the streets to the Cafe Japan.

The candidate for the post of vice-president of the Finnish Diet and leader of the Social Democratic party, M. Syrol, has informed the press representatives that his followers were determined to emancipate the Jews during the next session of the legislative assembly. He also expressed his wish to see the restrictions against the foreign Jews removed entirely in connection with the granting of equal rights to our coreligionists in Finland. M. Syrol was convinced that the old Finns alone would oppose the measure, the passing of which he regarded as assured, in view of the insignificance of the numbers of the opposition.

A representative of the Federation of American Zionists having called on Dr. Marmorek in Paris to inquire as to the date of his visit to this country and for other information, has learned that his health is not good, and that instead of his projected visit to the United States he will have to take a cure for rheumatism, from which he has been suffering. Dr. Marmorek thanked the Federation and its officers for the invitation to speak under the auspices of the organization, and he expressed his hope to visit America some time in the future. The representative of the Federation talked with Dr. Marmorek about general conditions in Zionism, the noted scientist evincing much interest in American affairs.

In spite of the fact that there were over thirty vacancies at the local commercial school, the director was not permitted to admit one Jew. The school is supported by the mercantile community, 75 per cent. of which is comprised of Jews. This discrimination against our people in Odessa is not confined to educational establishments. Only 25 per cent. of the dock laborers are allowed to be Jews, and even then there are a great many articles which they are not permitted to unload. The shippers have frequently protested against this restriction, but the Prefect remains obdurate. He has even attempted to induce Jewish employers to dismiss coreligionists in their service and to substitute Russians of his own nomination. It is quite evident that the Union of Russian people is behind him in these efforts.

A Reuter telegram from Jerusalem, dated August 9th, stated:

"The re-establishment of a constitutional regime in Turkey was celebrated here yesterday with the most enthusiastic rejoicings. The streets, buildings and vehicles are decorated with branches, festoons and flags, and at night the city was illuminated. This afternoon the townspeople assembled in the vast square within the military barracks adjoining David's Tower, where Ekrem Bey, the governor, son of the late Kemal Bey, a famous litterateur and great Liberal leader, announced that the Constitution had been granted. The crowd cheered wildly while the band played the National Anthem; the scene was indescribable. A curious mixture of sheikhs, priests and rabbis delivered speeches denouncing the old regime, and Moslems, Christians, Jews, Samaritans, Turks and Armenians all fraternized and then formed up in procession, preceded by banners with emblems of liberty—the Jews by the Torah covered with gilt embroidery. The inhabitants wanted to manifest their joy sooner, but the Governor, who is a pessimist, was formerly a secretary at Yildiz Kiosk and would not take the news of the proclamation of the Constitution seriously till it had been fully confirmed."

SUMMER ILLS

The exhausting heat of the Summer weather causes untold suffering and misery to thousands of men, women and children. Deaths occur on all sides from diarrhoea, dysentery, chills, cholera morbus, typhoid and other fevers, due in a great number of cases to impure water and the consumption of unripe fruits by those whose systems and stomachs are not in a healthy condition.

The many ills that come during the hot, sultry weather can be avoided by keeping the body strong and healthy with Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, the great body-builder.

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Ellul.
A GAIN a year has rolled around on the axis of time, bringing on its wings the month with its more serious reflections. Ellul is the sixth Hebrew month, and like the sixth day of the week, makes the consistent Jew hustle in preparing for the Sabbath, so is the sixth month of the year here for us to prepare for the seventh month, the month of holidays and holidays; particularly are we preparing for the holy days, when our thoughts become more earnest and considerate, as it ushers us into the new year, when we become reflective, asking in thought, if not in words, "what may the coming year have in store for us?" The Shofar is taken from its place of concealed rest during the year and blown at our morning services by Orthodox Jews, serving as a reminder and preparing the heart for devotion and piety for the coming holy event.

Ellul is composed of four Hebrew letters א, ל, ו, and ה, which some midrashic commentators take it to come from the beginning letters of the וי ודי ודי "I am my friend's and my friend is mine."—Song of Songs vi. 3. The friend spoken of in this book our sages understood to be God, אלהינו ודי ודי ודי.

The Midrash, speaking of the passage, "My friend has gone down to his garden, to the beds of spices, to feed in the gardens and to gather lillies"—ib, explains that God, the great friend considers the world his garden, Israel the beds of spices, and feeding in the gardens, expresses his delight in the synagogues and houses of learning, where he gathers the lilies, the propensities of the righteous men in Israel. In other words, the world is God's garden, the synagogues and houses of learning are our gardens. It is then ours so to cultivate these gardens that God may delight in gathering the lilies from them, consisting of our sincere devotions and such learning of knowledge and virtue that should make us worthy of the friendship of God. This idea is awakened in us as the month Ellul is born, if we are imbued with Jewish thoughts and sensated with Jewish feeling. If we say it and mean it, *ani ledodi vedodi lee*, "I am my friend's and my friend is mine," I belong to God and God is with me. This is the best preparation we can make on this month of Ellul, the sixth month of the year, to enter upon the seventh month with heart and soul, with earnest devotion, and stand on the coming new year and Day of Atonement before our great friend, praying for blessing and atonement.

Seventieth Birthday Celebration.
Governor Isaac Golland, of the B'nai Berith Home at Yonkers, celebrated his seventieth birthday on Sunday last. The occasion was duly recognized by his colleagues, who were assembled at the Home, and who presented him with a substantial token of their esteem. Governors Sobel and Lion, who are summing in the Catskills, sent congratulatory telegrams.

Cornerstone Laying at Greenville, N. J.
On Sunday last the cornerstone for the new synagogue of the Ohab Shalom Congregation, Greenville, N. J., was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. Hugo Heyman officiating. Interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. A. S. Newman, Chairman of the Building Committee, Mr. Harry Goldie, president of the congregation, and Dr. Pollack, of Jersey City.

The trustees of the Beth Jacob Congregation, Columbus, Ohio, have petitioned the Common Pleas Court for permission to sell a plot which they own and with the proceeds purchase a more suitable site for a synagogue.

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ENGAGEMENTS.

DAVIS—KURANER.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Kuraner announce the engagement of their daughter Henrietta to Mr. Morris B. Davis.

KRAM—INGBER.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kram, of 65 East 120th street, New York city, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Emma to Mr. I. W. Ingber, of Philadelphia. Date of reception hereafter.

LEVY—BERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Levy announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy to Mr. Milton Berg. Reception September 20, at the Leslie Rooms, 260 West 83d street, corner Broadway.

OBER.—Mrs. Bertha Ober announces the engagement of her daughter Renable to Mr. Leo Laufer.

ROSE—MARCUS.—Mrs. B. Marcus, of 2 East 11th street, announces the engagement of her daughter Esther B. to Mr. Nathan M. Rose, of Asbury Park, N. J.

ROSENBLATT—GOLDSMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldsmith announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Samuel Rosenblatt.

MARRIAGE.

SPEYER — SHUMAN.—Miss Ruby Speyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Speyer, of 17 East Eighty-second street, was married to Waldo Irving Shuman, of Boston, at the Speyer summer home, "Rubycrest," on Jerome avenue, Deal, N. J., at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Magnus, of Emanu-El Temple. After a wedding tea, served under a large tent on the lawn, the young couple left for the Thousand Islands, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Harry Shuman, Ralph Kemper, Dewitt L. Speyer, E. Walter, Norman Goldberger, L. H. Adams and J. Lillenthal were the ushers, and Misses Irene Shuman, the bride's sister, Elsie and Edith Berg, the bride's cousins, and Nettie Gerstle, the bride's closest friend, were her bridesmaids.

OBITUARY.

David Geizler.
David Geizler, who was well known in the community died on the 23d inst. The deceased was a member of Platt Lodge 194, F. and A. M., the Congregation Shaari Zedek and a contributor to many of our charities. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, and were largely attended. Mr. Geizler leaves a widow, a daughter (Mrs. Max Horwitz), and two sons surviving him.

The Election of Official Rabbis.

An important question is now occupying the minds of the Jewish communities in Russia in connection with the convocation of the Rabbinical Commission. It is a well-known fact that the official rabbis, elected by the Jews for purposes of registration and with a view to representing our coreligionists at official events, have never been popular amongst our brethren. One of the most serious objections against them has always been the method of electing them. Very rarely indeed have our brethren been allowed to retain a popular rabbi, and the government always made it possible for one man to cancel the elections by lodging a complaint as to the irregularity of the proceedings. At Odessa it was found impossible to get the elections of the rabbi confirmed for many years owing to such objections, and one of the largest communities in Russia only enjoys the rule of an "acting" rabbi. The important post of rabbi of St. Petersburg has been vacant for twenty-five years, and the duties of rabbi were carried out by one appointed by the government. It is now urged in many influential quarters that a more satisfactory method of electing rabbis should be recommended to the government by the commission.

Alderman Henry Lasker, of Springfield, Mass., became a benedict on the 19th inst.

Illinois politicians are trying to explain why a Hebrew was not placed on the Cook County Democratic County ticket this year.

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(To be continued.)

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The Philadelphia North American recently gave an outing to 220 Jewish children.

Under the auspices of the Milwaukee Hebrew Institute, a monster picnic was held on Saturday last.

The Congregation Beth Jacob, of Duquense, Pa., will dedicate their new synagogue on September 5. The building is one of the handsomest edifices in the city of Duquense.

The Jewish Theological Seminary of America

The Seminary is prepared to consider applications for admission to the Institution for the forthcoming academic session, beginning October 20, 1908. Dates for admission: October 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th and 13th. Several scholarships are available for candidates, having the requisite qualifications. Applications should be made in the first place in writing, stating age, scholastic career, and references, to

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THE DECLINE OF THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

THE difficulties in the way of the historian of the people of Israel have increased rather than diminished. As long as it was thought that the history of Israel could be written on the basis of the Old Testament, investigating that basis by the methods of the higher criticism, and interpreting the results from a purely Western point of view, it was a comparatively easy task. Now, however, that we have come to understand much more fully than before that the Old Testament is an Oriental product, and that its language often means something very different and much less ordinary than appears on the surface—now that results of exploration are beginning to be offered us which do not by any means always fit in with the much-edited and corrupted Biblical tradition—now, too, that we are beginning to comprehend the true object of textual criticism, which is to restore the original underlying text in its naked simplicity, and with its frequent historical and exegetical surprises, we feel the need of no common degree of courage to undertake the performance of so hard a task. We would most gladly postpone it, but how can we? Each generation insists on making its own attempt, however incomplete, at a solution of the same perennially fascinating problem.

The next half-century will certainly see a much-increased amount of pioneering work, says T. K. Cheyne, writing in a recent number of *The Nineteenth Century*. To-day, work of that sort is still very generally censured alike by moderate and by advanced critics of the older school. Nor can it be denied that pioneering work has great dangers, and that it is not difficult to pick holes in those who practice it. The true pioneer is well aware of this, and is ever correcting his own work. He therefore shows a mutability in criticism which is puzzling both to the outsider and to some "higher critics." We will not blame the outsider for this, but only invite him to try and get inside a strange, new variety of human nature. Nor will we find fault with the old-fashioned higher critic, but only ask him not to judge the pioneers by wrong standards, and not to ignore the emergence of new problems. Pioneers heartily recognize the educational value of modern criticism—a criticism which twenty years ago would have been called advanced. And hence, in my opinion, the editor of *The Historians' History of the World* did well when he combined two representations of the history of Israel, one of which is less advanced than the other, but full of matter, and well fitted to interest and instruct the reader.

I have less hesitation in offering a development of some sentences in one of those representations in the *History* because of the recent surprising discovery that there was a true temple of the God of Israel in Egypt at a time when, as scholars supposed, the Deuteronomic law of

the one sanctuary was in full force everywhere. For I am myself unable to interpret the story of King Josiah without the hypothesis that there was a temple of Israel's God in the N. Arabian borderland, for the benefit of Israelites residing in part of that region. To this I will return later. At present, it is most necessary to indicate the sentences referred to, which relate to the only two events in the life of Josiah reported in the scanty Hebrew tradition.

"The reform of the cultus, and the prohibition of more than one sanctuary, were far reaching measures which affected the daily life of every Israelite. We are even told (2 Kings xxiii. 15-20) that the reformation extended to Beth-el and the cities of Shimron, i.e. to the Negeb. This view of the narrator's meaning is a solid result of criticism, and certainly the detail has no slight verisimilitude. The realm of Judah needed expansion, and what region could Josiah more reasonably covet than Negeb, so dear to Israelite tradition? Events proved, however, that a greater potentate also had designs upon it, viz. the King of Mizrim. We do not know what race predominated at this time in the ancient Muzri, but we can hardly doubt the fact that the king of a territory adjoining the Negeb, who was at any rate more powerful than Josiah, went upon an expedition against Kidsham (i.e. Kadesh), or Cusham (i.e. Cusham-Jerahmeel), and found his passage barred by Josiah. A battle took place in Maacath-Migdol (if we rightly read the name) and the King of Judah was mortally wounded. All Judah mourned. The people had lost a king, and were in danger of losing a faith. For the religious law-book promising prosperity to the obedient, which they accepted in deference to the king and priests, seemed to have been proved a delusion and a snare.

"Thus the power most dreaded by Judah is once more the N. Arabian Mizrim, though the race which now predominated in Mizrim had, perhaps, only lately arrived there. The late editor of Kings, however, confounded Mizrim with Mizraim (Egypt), and represented the King whom Josiah encountered as Neku of Egypt; he also confounded the place-name Migdol with Megiddo. It is not impossible that the enterprising Neku of Egypt really did interfere with the affairs at Syria, but if so it was hardly Josiah whom he had to deal with. It appears to be clear from the Hebrew narratives, critically interpreted, that it was first the Mizrites and then the Babelites or Jerahmeelites (i.e. the peoples to which the Hebrew writers, archaizing, apply these names) who interfered with southern Palestine.—*Historians' History*, vol. ii, p. 23."

To this one more passage ought to be added from an earlier section.

"It is too true that the Hebrew texts are often sadly corrupt, but among other things we can still see, underneath the corruption, that the first migration of the Israelites was neither to the western nor to the eastern part of Canaan, but to the country on the south of Palestine (the Negeb) where the inhabitants had passed (as probably those of Mizrim had also passed) into a settled mode of life and were flour-

ishing agriculturists; their vineyards were especially renowned in ancient legend. The region, in consequence, became the scene of a large number of Hebrew legends, and the sacred spots in it continued to draw reverent pilgrims as late as the fall of the kingdom of Judah (p. 7)."

The region referred to was indeed, to the Israelites, a Holy Land, and we cannot wonder that Josiah should covet and, as it appears, annex it. Before this time the kings of (northern) Israel, and those of (the southern) Aram had contended for its possession. It seems to have had a considerable Israelite as well as Yerahmeelite population, and the sanctuaries of the N. Arabian borderland (to which the Negeb, or "southland," belonged) had a great attraction even for the Israelites across the border. Unfortunately, though the Israelites had in remote times learned their religion from a kindred Yerahmeelite tribe, yet the progressiveness which characterized the best Israelite religion was deficient (though perhaps not entirely wanting) among the Yerahmeelites. This is why, in the sketch quoted from above, I ventured to call the N. Arabian region a "land of opposites," and why Israelites residing in N. Arabia, and those who crossed the border to frequent N. Arabian sanctuaries, became addicted to antiquated forms of worship, so that a reformation—if such a thing were possible—was urgently demanded.

It is usually held that the reformation of Josiah was based upon the theory that "righteousness exalteth a nation" and that the iconoclasm which marked it was an attempt to do away with hindrances to a righteous life; similarly the original book of laws, now expanded into Deuteronomy, is regarded as a popular handbook of righteousness. This is true as far as it goes, but is, in my opinion, insufficient. An examination of Deuteronomy is out of the question here, but it may be possible to re-investigate the story of the reformation. If we refer to 2 Kings xxiii. 4-7, we shall perceive the real nature of the new movement. It was an attack on the harmful cultus developed to its highest degree by Manasseh. What was the origin of this cultus? Certainly it was not Israelitish; conceivably it was Assyrio-Babylonian; more probably it was N. Arabian. Let us see what was done by the priests in the temple. At the king's command they brought out all the vessels of Baal and Asherah, and of all the host of heaven, and burned them outside Jerusalem by the Kidron, while the dust was deliberately carried to Bethel. From the same source (probably) we learn that the venerated symbol of Asherah in the temple was carried to the Kidron burning-place, where it was actually stamped to powder, as if to minimize the risk of malign supernatural influence. Now Baal and Asherah or Ashtart combined were the great N. Arabian dual, and if it be urged that Yahweh (Israel's true God) may also have been worshiped by the N. Arabians, yet the directive member of the triad thus produced was not Yahweh but Baal.*

The cult of Ashtart being N. Arabian (as well as Phœnician) we are prepared to find that the prostitution of men and women to the impure service of that goddess was also specially N. Arabian; a keen criticism of Deut. xxiii. 18 will, I think, show that it was. Josiah would not per-

* In explanation see *Traditions and Beliefs of Ancient Israel*, (A. & C. Black, 1907) index, 'God'.

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mit these any longer to pollute the temple precinct. The king also put down the priests called *kemarim* (v. 5; Auth. Vers. 'idolotrous priests'). Isaiah, too, was opposed to them. He says (Isa. ii.)—if I mistake not—that Yahweh has forsaken his people 'because they are full of *kemarim*.' The name (original vowels uncertain) is suggestive; it indicates to the scholar that the priests so called were from N. Arabia. The origin was very naturally forgotten; in the papyri relative to the Jews at Elephantine in Egypt, we even find the Aramaic form applied to the Egyptian priests of Khnum.

We are now confronted by a grave difficulty. It is said in 2 Kings xxiii. 8 that the high places on which the priests had offered illegitimate sacrifices were spread about 'from Geba to Beer-sheba.' Why Geba and Beer-sheba? Is it enough to answer that one was the northern and the other the southern boundary of Judah? But then, how is it that according to 2 Kings xxiii. 15 (cf. verse 4, end), Josiah extended his iconoclastic campaign to Bethel, which, adopting the ordinary identifications, is certainly to the N. of Geba? To reject the Bethel episode as a fiction would be arbitrary. May we, then, suppose that in the enfeebled condition of Assyria, the king of Judah felt the stirrings of ambition, and aspired to re-unite north and south? The Chronicler (2 Car. xxxiv. 6, 7, 33) has a similar notion respecting Josiah, but it is possible that he developed imaginatively statements in his authority which had a different reference. Indeed, unless all the evidence for a N. Arabian reference elsewhere is fallacious, one cannot think that the violent acts of Josiah were performed in a district of N. Israel.

(To be concluded.)

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Zionism a Religious Doctrine.—
Mr. Zangwill's Rule or Ruin
Policy.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

It came to me as a surprise to read in Dr. Harry Friedenwald's Presidential Address to the recent Convention of the Federation of American Zionists that "Zionists in the full spirit of modern tolerance ask but one question: Are you a Jew? . . . Only him do we exclude who through apostasy or without it separates himself from his people". Of course Dr. Friedenwald is entitled to his own opinion, however fallacious it may be; and no one has a right to find fault with him for it, though one may question his judgment. But doubtless it will come with equal surprise and regret to him to learn that he went out of his way to speak for all Zionists when he represented a divergence of opinion from his own as an attack by those preachers who, having inherited the spirit of medieval inquisitors, should be ready to apply the ban of excommunication. Perhaps they, in turn, might retort that he betrayed this very spirit of medievalism by the intolerance of his remarks. Does he not know that Dr. Nordau at the last Zionist Congress distinctly laid down the truism that there must be a return to Judaism before there can be a return to Zion?

I have been led to make the foregoing comment by reading in the "Jewish Comment" that in the course of an interview with the Chief Rabbi of Leeurwarden, Dr. Samuel Rudelsheim, and in answer to the question: "Do you favor Zionism in any form? No" he said with emphasis, we are not Zionists. We are Orthodox Jews here, and possibly we should favor Zionism, if it were not for the Zionist leaders. These leaders, many of whom flaunt their contempt of Jewish tradition before our faces, cannot presume to show us law-abiding Jews what to believe and what not to believe. Please don't ask me for my views on Zangwill." (Here the author of the article states that he had told Dr. Rudelsheim that in America the opinion is gaining ground that Zangwill in his Territorialism as in his literature is simply using the Jew for exploitation). "I need not tell you what I think of Zangwill. His eagerness to serve the Jews and his marriage out of the faith are too inconsistent to permit me to attach any importance to anything Zangwill may do or say." Would Dr. Rudelsheim, be included among those preachers who have inherited the spirit of medieval inquisitors? If so, let it be remembered that observant Jews at the Hague were shocked by the flagrant disregard of the Sabbath by some of the delegates to the last Zionist Congress, and that if all such complainants are also to be numbered among the inquisitors, their enumeration would indeed be arduous. But does it not, on the contrary, discredit Zionism in the eyes of the world? Under such circumstances, does it not require much moral courage for Orthodox Jews to advocate Zionism? And but for the success which the poor settlers have made of colonization in Palestine from religious motives—preferring hardships there to comparative prosperity which they were promised in the Argentine and elsewhere—what Son of the Covenant who loves the Giver of the Law of Sinai would be willing to confess himself a political Zionist? How unfair would it not then be for people who care little for Judaism to thwart the settlers who

(For the Hebrew Standard.)

ISRAEL.

BY CECILIA POLLOCK DENLOW.

ISRAEL! Majestic name of ages past,
He who hath borne thee all these crushing years
Through scorching flame, through blood and bitter tears,
Hath ever known that light must dawn at last.
Deep in his heart hath held the bright hope fast
That deathless right must triumph— what though fears
And woes and martyrdom sat by the biers
Of those whose lives in anguished struggle passed.

ISRAEL, hope on! Thy faith was not in vain—
Judah's sore wounded lion shall not die,
Spite of the ban of bigot, churl and priest.
After the night of fierce, soul-searing pain
Lo! What a glory floods the morning sky.
Israel, arise! The light breaks in the East.

have made so many sacrifices for Judaism, from enjoying their well-earned right to the fruit of their labor!

And the just-mentioned consideration brings me to the fact that lately Mr. Zangwill having charged the "Jewish Chronicle" with *volte face* on the question of the Ito—because, according to that journal, it did not belabour all his works with praise—the "Chronicle" retorted by proving that he was the one guilty of *volte face*, since the immediate relief for which he claimed support is no longer heard of, but *to-day Itoism impertinently seeks to answer the national aspiration of the Jewish people*. Within ten days of this exposure, the Maccabees (a society that has just been declared to be of snobbish tendency) gave a "dramatic dinner" at which Mr. Zangwill presided, and was acclaimed by his friends, the anti-Zionists who had always disparaged Herzl's work—yes, they acclaimed Zangwill as him on whom Herzl's mantle had fallen, "where by apart from his literary work, he is known almost as well in Europe and America as he is in this room; and in Russia and Roumania is hailed as a sort of forerunner of the Messiah." Then read his address at the celebration of the third anniversary of the Ito, if you have sufficient patience, occupying as it does, nearly four of the closely-printed pages of the "Jewish Chronicle". A self-respecting Jew must rise from its perusal with disgust, because it was only a beating about the bush, having to make a virtue of necessity by admitting that his expedition "to spy out the land" might not be able to recommend it, and even if it do recommend it, the Jewish people might not take its recommendation, and if they do, they might not succeed! All that can be gathered from his address, reading between the lines, is that in spite of his abuse of everything in Zionism, he is laying wires for capturing Zionism if it should promise any success in the near future; and that, in the plainest terms, he is threatening the resources of Zionism by competing for the money of the masses, as the rightful claimant of the National Fund. All this, notwithstanding his boast of being supplied with cash by his supporters, the anti-Zionists, and therefore of his having no design on the Trust. Neither does he hesitate to inveigh falsely against audacity in Zionism, while his own address is characterized by an audacity exceeding all bounds of decency. Yet we are told that Mr. Zangwill's long address was listened to with deep attention by the large audience,

and was constantly punctuated with laughter and applause.

That the Zionist Bank can be captured as well as the National Fund, must be obvious to those who have observed that of late there has been an unusual anxiety to sell Shekolim without regard to the greater advantages of the National Fund or Party Fund. If the next Zionist Congress can be packed with delegates to whom religion is a bugbear, and the glamour of materialism an inspiration, what is to prevent them voting into office men who cannot be charged with making the Jewish Colonial Trust, a "Jewish Cologne Trust?"

The above will show how far our so-called modern tolerance might lead. And, let me ask, would it be any fairer to our poor, aye, very poor persecuted brethren who invested their money in the Trust, in the hope of benefiting their religious welfare, to be deprived of their hope, than it would be to the colonists in the Holy Land who have labored there in the last twenty-five years for the same purpose?

Let the Jewish Nationalist who believes in divine revelation, read attentively Leviticus xxvi. and Deuteronomy xxx. and answer whether there is any likelihood that the restoration will take place without the fulfilment of the conditions therein contained. True religion being the bulwark of society, the true Zionist prays and works for the success of Zionism because if the Zionist refrain in the words of a later prophet in unison with Moses: Zion shall be redeemed through justice, and her converts through righteousness.

Yours faithfully,
A BIBLICAL ZIONIST.
New York, Aug. 21, 1908.

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THE GROWTH OF MODERN JUDAISM.

BY PROFESSOR NATHANIEL SCHMIDT, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

IN one sense, Modern Judaism may be said to have been ushered in by two events, the publication, in 1670, of Spinoza's "Tractatus Theologico-politicus" and the tragic end, about the same time, of the last great Messianic movement headed by Shabbatai Zewi. In another sense, Modern as distinguished from ancient Judaism may be looked upon as having started with the fall of the temple and the State in 70 A. D. and the development of an independent Christian church. From a religious and ethical point of view the period from the destruction of the temple to the completing of the Talmud is most important. It was largely due to the insight and faith of Johanan ben Zakkai that his people learned to live a truly religious life without a sacrificial system or a temple cult. The sacrifice of animals never again attained any practical importance in Israel. Remission of sins had to be sought without the shedding of blood in a holy place. By the moral intuition of its leaders as well as by external circumstances the Jews were more fully emancipated from the sacrificial idea than the Christians who construed the death of Jesus as a human sacrifice for the satisfaction, of divine justice and strongly emphasized the necessity of the shedding of blood for the pardon of sin. On the other hand, the former retained the distinction between clean and unclean food, dropped by the latter. First at Jamnia, then at Sepphoris and Tiberias in Galilee, schools were established for the study of the law.

In the period during which the Mohammedan Caliphates flourished, the Jews were tolerated by Moslem rulers, and participated in the growth and spread of Moslem civilization. They became the intellectual brokers of Europe. The works of the Greek authors, having been translated into Arabic, and from this language into Latin, and Jews educated at Seville, Toledo, Kairowan, Fostat and Bagdad, made the Western World familiar with scientific and philosophical ideas of

great importance. Men like Solomon Ibn Gabriol, Abraham Ibn Ezra and Moses Maimonides, helped to change the whole attitude of Judaism. Ibn Gabriol made moral qualities, Ibn Ezra cautiously ushered in critical methods in biblical interpretation. Maimonides freed the conception of immortality from the notion of a physical resurrection. The Renaissance gave to Christendom not only Greek letters, but also Hebrew learning, but did not effect either the deliverance of the Jew from Christian oppression or his emancipation from his own burden some traditions. Neither the German nor Swiss reformers assumed a reasonable attitude towards the Jews; their only friends were radical Anabaptists. The tragic story of Uriel d'Acosta shows no more clearly than the immense influence of Isaac Abarbanel, how unprepared the Jews themselves were for larger things. The disillusioning that followed the end of Shabbatai Zewi's messiahship paved the way for that saner eschatological outlook that has become characteristic of modern Judaism. And the influence of Benedict Spinoza, in spite of his excommunication by the synagogue, has been tremendous, not only on Christian thinkers, but on the development of Judaism as well. In Moses Mendelssohn, "the third Moses," Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," the genius of modern Judaism finds the typical representative. Here a noble self-respect and a gentle self-restraint, a broad outlook upon life and a tender care for his own people, a sweet reasonableness and a benevolent temper, an enlightened mind and a refined type of morality are found in rare union.

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WHAT A WIT Israel Zangwill is! He dubs the Jewish Colonial Trust, which is managed by the Zionists from Cologne-on-the-Rhine, in Germany, the Jewish Cologne Trust. And the joke smells sweet!

THE STUDENTS at the Yeshiba 'Reb Yitzchok Elchanan were reported on strike last week. So were some tailors. Other than that there is no connection between the two movements. Both want more pay.

MRS. ROSE HARRIET PASTOR STOKES' marriage—at least the problem raised in the case of every marriage between Jew and Gentile—is to be placed upon the stage. The play's the things, this time: it is called "Mine out of Judaea", and is by Joseph R. Grismer and Phoebe Davis.

A LONDON JOURNALIST speaks of The Maccabeans as snobs. And now comes a New York journalist and speaks of "the Judaeans, the New York imitation of The Maccabeans". Will he say that the members of The Judaeans are imitation-snobs?

THE TALMUD SAYS that "the Rabbis have prayed that the סופרים (Soferim); (writers of the Torah scrolls) should remain עניים (Aniyim); (poor men) for if they should become rich there would be no one to copy the Law". Our orthodox seemingly take pleasure in obeying this Talmudic admonition and the poor fellows have to suffer. They are too powerless to "strike" and too simple to organize a labor union of Soferim.

THERE ARE MANY who maintain that much of the Jews' success is due to the fact that he is a cutter of prices, works for starvation wages, underbidding his Christian neighbor. Peter Powers who edits a column of "Labor Notes" in the Albany, N. Y. Times Union, on Aug. 20th, penned the following.

"This piece of news deserves a border: Hebrew Typographical Union, No. 83, New York, the members of which are employed on three daily newspapers, and in a number of weekly and commercial offices, has succeeded in introducing a new wage scale which provides for a minimum of \$26 per week for four and one-half hours work on night shifts and six hours work on day shifts. "President Rosenauer of the union avers that before the Hebrew printers organized they worked as high as 10 hours a day for \$16 per week. Wherever surplus of labor accumulates on the printers' market they cut a half-hour from the standard workday and divide the work with the unemployed. That is why nobody ever saw a Hebrew printer make a side jump for a free lunch counter."

The union scale for linotypers on English work in N. Y. City is \$26 per week for an eight hour day.

English Zionists and Itoists.

THE two annual conferences held recently in London by the English Zionist Federation and the British Ito Federation serve to bring out rather emphatically the woeful lack of tact and success that attends the Jew in the transaction of what

Mr. Israel Zangwill well calls his public business: the creation of a public, legally—recognized home for the less fortunate of his race, be this in Zion or in Itoiland.

The chief addresses at these gatherings were delivered by the Haham, Dr. Moses Gaster, and Mr. Zangwill respectively. Dr. Gaster devoted himself to apologizing for the present anomalous position his body occupies in Jewish and Zionist affairs. His federation has worked quietly and modestly: the leading English Zionists are, however, not identified with it—not because of their lack of sympathy with Zionism as a movement but by reason of their lack of sympathy with Dr. Gaster. He complains in his speech that he keeps none from working actively for the movement but to an impartial observer at a distance the fact of the matter is that Dr. Gaster, great scholar as he is, has no great qualities of leadership in his possession. He, unlike Theodor Herzl, cannot make men forget their little differences and jealousies and work for the common weal.

Mr. Zangwill, in his, even for him, unusually witty and brilliant speech, seizes on the Zionist frailties and weaknesses, and makes much out of them. For, no matter what internal discussions (and we do not say there are any) exist in the Ito, his body, it presents as it were a smiling, united front to the public, and has even secured £250 for exploration purposes from Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of this city.

And on the subject of the long-looked for rapprochement between Zionism and Itoism, the honors remain easily with Mr. Zangwill. For he, aside from his whimsicalness, has sought to see it an accomplished fact, while the Zionists, probably remembering Mr. Zangwill in his recent role of barrister, spurn his advances.

When Mr. Zangwill comes here—as he threatens to do this fall—he will get a hearty welcome from a united Jewry.

An Un-Jewish Charity for Jews.

FROM Berlin come advices that Privy Medical Councillor Dr. Wolf Cohn has endowed a Jewish trade-school in the large sum of 400,000 Marks. An unusual condition attaches to the gift, however, in that the pupils of the school are to be permitted to observe only the two days of the New Year and the day of Atonement, and are to labor on the Sabbath and on all the other festivals.

How the executive of the Jewish community of Berlin could accept a gift on such conditions passes our understanding. A Jewish institution where there is direct provision made that the Jewish Sabbath shall not be observed is not a Jewish institution at all—the man making such a gift as we have noted is only a race-Jew with truly Goyish instincts.

In Germany where, while reform has made great head-way among Jews, there is still a large and considerable orthodox element, such a gift is out of place. It really ought to have emanated from the wild and woolly West of our own country.

The Zionists Report Progress.

A full report of the eleventh Zionist convention, at Atlantic City, appears in the current issue of the official journal, *The Maccabean*. Included therein are the reports of the various committees of the Federation. These make very encouraging reading and we have ere this referred to the emphasis the Zionists have placed now on the importance of immediate practical work in Palestine.

But what appears to us the most welcome feature of Zionist activity in this land is the fact that several prominent Jews have now identified themselves with the movement. Besides Drs. Friedenwald and Magnes, who are president and vice-president respectively, Dr. Schechter, Mr. Samuel Strauss and Dr. Margolis and Malter are honorary vice-presidents, while Dr. Greenstone and Mr. David Blaustein are among the chairmen of committees. In addition the Rev. Dr. Adolph M. Radin, Professors Richard Gottheil and Israel Friedlander and Mr. Louis H. Levin are members of the executive committee. These men will all lend weight and importance to the Zionist cause.

Clerical Historians' Opinions.

THE Jewish clergymen who have written on Anglo-Jewish emancipation politically have done so with mingled feelings. They have not regarded it as an unmixed blessing in its results. If emancipation had not been achieved, they grant, many Jews would have left the synagogue in the hope of obtaining political preferment. On the other hand, with emancipation an accomplished fact, English Jews are no longer quite as Orthodox as formerly—their interests are so much wider. The Rev. Isidore Harris, M.A., of London, puts the case quite succinctly when he says:

Admitting the general correctness of these facts, are they to be attributed to the effects of emancipation? The answer to this question is by no means easy, and is not a little complicated by another question: What do we understand by the term emancipation? Civil and political emancipation is one thing, and social emancipation another. In America they have the former, but hardly the latter. Consequently American Jews are thrown back upon themselves to a much greater extent than are English Jews, and hence there is more life in the American temple than in the English synagogue. Where in West London would it be possible, as it is in New York, to get a Friday night attendance of 1,000 persons, or a Pentecost observance from which people have to be turned away for want of accommodation?

But, so far as we are concerned, these are only the views of an outsider.

What to Do With Our Poor.

THE problem, what would be the wisest plan to permanently aid the poor Ghetto residents, without injuring their self respect, or depriving them of due initiative and self-reliance, is one that touches the very kernel of the future of New York Jewry. If it were merely a question of aiding the poor who are suffering from a temporary depression, our opinion is that the United Hebrew Charities would offer the best means of distributing relief, provided this body is maintained with sufficiently-large donations.

As for the wider and graver problem of how best to give permanent help, we must consider these facts:

- (1) That we must beware of crediting exaggerated statements emanating from interested officials and self-seeking agitators.
- (2) That the wealthy Jews of this city are donating generously and with considerable forethought, but—
- (3) That a peculiarity of their controlling impulse is a false dread of emphasizing the barriers which prevent the poor foreign Jews from adapting themselves to their changed conditions here.
- (4) That, in consequence, their methods lack sympathy with and insight into the real feelings and conditions of the vast congested mass of poor foreign Jews now gathered in this city.
- (5) That an institution on the lines suggested by Arnold Toynbee but controlled and operated by Jews of education, insight, and intelligence, acting in fullest sympathy with and recognition of the religious sentiments and ideals of the foreign Jews, would do greatly beneficent work and be a reliable centre of valuable information.

Pursuit of Justice.

צדק צדק חררה.
"Thou shalt not wrest justice: thou shalt not respect a person, and thou shalt take no bribe * * * pursue surely justice. Deuteronomy xvi., 19-20."

AT this late date of human civilization, when the world, particularly the world of culture, is awake to the sense of justice, when laws are in vogue to the execution of justice, we could perhaps do without Biblical injunctions on the subject, but looking back to nigh four thousand years ago, when all around the Hebrews were gloomy darkness and superstitious ignorance, it was vital to have that impressed upon the Hebrews, and it arouses our admiration to-day that in that obscure age such a beautiful law was enacted, which will never become obsolete.

To-day, of course, it would be put in different language, but that would not make it better or nobler. The word "wrest" in Hebrew is derived from נטתו (natah), to bend or to stretch, which means neither to bend nor to stretch justice. Moses did not speak here of direct, flagrant violators of the law of those who dare to disregard its mandates, having no scruples against being criminals or wishing to evade the clutches of the administrators of justice; nor of those who have it in their power to be unjust without fear of appraisal, but rather of those who try to circumvent the law, who bend and stretch and twist and turn the law so that they can not be prosecuted and punished. There are those to-day who escape punishment by using technicalities of the law. We cry in vain "injustice!" yet have no means to enforce justice. Justice is wrested, bent, stretched, put out of gear, and the guilty wretch escapes punishment.

Very often it was not as culpable to violate the law as to obey it. When in those lands where the edict was promulgated that Judaism was not to be practiced, and our fathers violated that law, was that sinful? When a Huss, Bruno, Savonarola and other such noble men violated the law that forbade them to believe and teach the truth as they conceived it and were burned for it, were they culpable?

Thus Moses speaks here of such who appear justice-pursuing people, but bending and stretching the law out of shape, so that injustice is the result. That is, "thou shalt not wrest justice."

In the same strain he continues to warn us against respecting persons in judgment; either the man is poor and the judge through sympathy respects him and decides in his favor, or the opposite is the case and the judge is inclined to consider self-interest and gives his verdict in that way, all of which is execrably wrong. No person must be respected in judgment. Nor must any bribe be given for justice. Let us understand, however, that bribe does not always consist of pecuniary gifts. One may be bribed with honeyed words and other kindness or influence, or by preconceived ideas derived from misrepresentations; or sometimes social position or political influence may bribe the judge's mind. Though he may derive no particular benefit from the case at all, he wants to spare some one connected or related with the culprit and thus he misapplies justice. In no shape, manner or form must a judge be bribed, צדק צדק חררה; he must surely pursue justice.

Neither sympathy, sentiment, self-interest, nor any consideration must be admitted between wrong done and justice applied. The Talmudic dicta was אין רחמים ברין, no sympathy must miscarry justice. After the trial is concluded and the verdict rendered, then mercy may be applied to temper justice. Mercy, where it is deemed wise, practicable, and serviceable, may step in and mollify the strict inflexibility; otherwise justice must surely be pursued.

This does not necessarily apply however to cases only that need be adjusted in courts and by judges, this applies as well to all our dealings with our fellow men, or else not *tsedek* but *mishpat* would stand for justice; the former, however, embraces the whole compass of justice, in civil, legal or religious rights, while the latter refers strictly to law alone. Hence we must see that our courts of justice be maintained pure and not interfered with in their purpose. We must not wrest justice, nor respect any person or take bribe that justice must surely be pursued; but our whole life must be guided with justice. We must not be bribed against any person or cause, by prejudice or motive. Our religion must be manifest in our character and principle, in all our dealing with mankind. Justice in all must be surely pursued.

TO-DAY is the first day of Ellul. During the month the *Shofar* is daily sounded in the synagogue to awaken the attention of sinners (and their name is legion) to the season of repentance shortly at hand. It has been mildly suggested that it would be well if the Board of Jewish Ministers would engage the services of a number of *Neujahrs' Trompeter* to march up and down Broadway and the other busy marts where the Sabbath desecrators most do congregate and salute them daily with loud and lusty blasts of the *Shofar*. The shrill sounds piercing their ears morning and evening might make a deeper impression upon them than one days' dulcet tones of the trumpet with organ accompaniment which may momentarily entertain them in the Temple.

מאחורי הפרגוד

THERE is a season for everything, and there are fads which have their seasons. If one would wear summer clothes in the winter he would freeze. This was also the wonderment of the boy, who, on a Passover evening during the Seder, looking amazingly into the Hagadah, was attracted by a picture of a man with a fur cap and barefooted; he had already asked the four kashoth of his father, but he could not resist the inquisitiveness of his perplexed mind, so he stopped his father, who was melodiously intoning the narratives as they are delineated in that book, and said: "Father, I have another question to ask. Look at this picture," exclaimed the youngster, "why is it the man wears a fur cap and is barefooted? If it is winter he ought to have shoes on, and if it be summer wherefore does he wear a fur cap? One of them must be unseasonable.

Anything that is not in exact harmony with a subject is out of place. Fads and fancies have no logic, they do not recognize the rules of symmetry and proportion, therefore many things are distorted. This is also the case with some who want to appear versatile and pose as what the good old rabbinical language calls בקיאים (thoroughly familiar) with all subjects and make profuse quotations. Thus in a recent issue of the Reform Advocate, Halitvak quotes "Mountain with mountain do not come together, but man with man does," and cites it as a Talmudical quotation. My sainted teacher, Dr. Adolph Jellinek, once remarked during the time of the Rohling agitation: "Alles will man in Talmud finden." I would be delighted if Halitvak would favor me with the information and state exactly in which Talmud the quotation can be found.

It is ill becoming to quibble continually about other people's religious sentiments; especially by those who at one time or another faithfully observed the mintac of the same injunctions. I could not grasp the comparison of the η with the English vowel e made in the same paper, yet it reminded me of a story which I must tell.

Somewhere in Germany lived a Jew named Mann, who was very wealthy but a great miser; he made it his business, whenever a Schnorrer came, to listen attentively to his tale of woe, yet never gave anyone a Pfennig. One of these itinerants, who was quite witty and amusing, came along, and Mr. Mann detained him for hours listening to his entertaining stories, yet refused to give him a Nedevoch. This displeased the stranger but he suppressed his feelings and said, "though you refuse to at least compensate me for the time I spent with you and afforded you amusement, I shall not leave without giving a blessing," and thus saying he conveyed it to him by imploring that God may deal with him like He did with the patriarch Abram, by adding

the single letter η to his name. The rich man was dumbfounded at the politeness of the stranger and putting his hand into his pocket he pulled out a twenty mark gold piece, handing it to the Schnorrer with the request that he explain to him the advantage which he would gain by having that additional letter.

Fearing, however, the wrath of the man, the yid asked to be permitted to go outside and explain it to him through the open window, and while on the safe side said: Nun mein lieber Herr, bis jetzt heissen Sie Herr Mann; when you will get the additional letter, werden Sie heissen Herr Haman, which will be more befitting your conduct. This is also the case with anyone who belittles Jewish feelings and sneers at things which are sacred to millions of Jews; he ceases to be a man and turns a Haman; *verbum sap.*

The question was once asked why it is that in every Reform congregation the mourners recite the Kaddish after the Rabbi. The custom is that this sanctification is recited after the dead. The reason for it is this. The Talmud has it that רשעים בחייהם נקראים מרים "the wicked while alive are termed dead," and each initial letter of that sentence taken together forms the word רבנים. Well, said the questioner, but the letter η god is missing. Aha! retorted the one who was questioned, did you ever see a yid among the Reformed Rabbis? They are רבנים without being yiden.

The sentence "פי יין ישמה ללב אנוש" "For wine gladdeneth the heart of man" does not refer to all classes, but only to the aged. If it were intended for the young or middle aged, the word גבור "strong" would have been used; אנוש (ennosh) therefore, applies only to old men.

Moshe Slappack said, the word אבער נ'כטאווער ש'כפור א. נ. ו. ש. "don't get drunk."

HATZOFAYH.

A pious woman found a needle in the body of a chicken that she was preparing for the holy Sabbath meal. She distractedly left the house in search of a Rabbi who would be able to determine whether the chicken was Kosher or "trefa" (fit or unfit for a religious Jewess to eat). She met a gentleman and inquired of him the way to a Rabbi. He directed her to the dwelling of a reformed reverend gentleman known by the name of Dr. Hammer. She rang the bell, and when she saw the Reverend gentleman with his clean shaven face, she asked doubtfully, "Am I in the right place? Are you a Rabbi?"

"I beg your pardon, Madame," answered the reverend gentleman stiffly, "I am the Doctor."

"Alas!" retorted the woman, looking down on the chicken piteously, "no doctor can help my poor chicken, she is dead."

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A Flux of Moods.

L A Rouchefoucauld says that "we are never so happy or unhappy as we suppose." Nevertheless, there are times when many people, without sufficient cause, are dissatisfied with themselves—their mode of life and their surroundings. They, so to speak, feel like jumping out of their skins. Not knowing how well-conditioned they are, they believe themselves to be utterly unhappy.

Life with some people is one flux of moods; they are chasing one and entering another. One moment they believe themselves happy and contented, and in another they are on the verge of a supposed despair. It is only when people are thoroughly or pretty well off that these moods harass them, or, as Wadsworth says, when they are in that "sweet mood when pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts to the mind."

Now and then we meet some people whose whole existence has run like unto a peaceful stream, in which few obstacles have retarded its flow, and who inconsiderately, nay, recklessly, change its course into a turbulent channel. There are many who, having absolutely nothing to bother or trouble them, are castigating themselves mentally because of fancied annoyances. Such a course is very apt to beget a dissatisfaction with one's self and surroundings, and it is then only when one flies to real ills that the discovery is made that the ills one attempted to escape were not ills at all.

To be satisfied with one's present condition, without making an effort to improve it, would beget dry rot. But one should understand his position thoroughly before he essays an improvement. Innovation is good; but there may be such a thing as doubtful improvement, and it is truly often better that we "bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

Some people, for want of active cares, have too much time to think and they cannot exorcise the thoughts which they conjure up to molest and disturb themselves with.

If we would only try to be pleased with the present circumstances of our surroundings, how much more true happiness would flow from such an effort than from constantly striving after changing conditions, with problematical results.

L'AIGLON.

Geology gives us a key to the patience of God.—J. G. Holland.

God hears no more than the heart speaks; and if the heart be dumb, God will certainly be deaf.—T. Brooks.

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Children's Page.

THE GREEDY LITTLE MAID.

One day, I met a little maid, on her way home from school.
Whose tears had flowed so freely down, they formed a tiny pool.
"Pray tell me, little one," said I, "why tears your face do smudge?"
"I've lost a dime, kind sir," she said, "I meant to spend for fudge."
"Now, cease your copious weeping, child—here is another dime."
She wiped her eyes—she smiled at me—but only for a time.
And then her wails rang out once more: her tears flowed down anew.
"If my own dime I had not lost, O, dear—I'd now have two."

JEAN S. REMY, in *Park and Tilford's Quarterly*.

THE WANDERING JEW.

MANY years ago a Polish Jew, Abraham Kalisch, came to London to gain his living as a pedler and by begging from his wealthier brethren. He stood with his wares on London Bridge and one day a stranger passing by, seemingly annoyed by his long red beard, attacked him, and after abusing him soundly, pulled his beard. A crowd quickly gathered and caught the man, who was given into custody and charged with assaulting the inoffensive Jew. In the result, he was sentenced to pay Abraham Kalisch thirty pounds as damages. As soon as Abraham had received this, he left London and returned to Poland, where he was looked upon in his native village as a wealthy man—the owner of six hundred florins. Now he opened a fine shop, with clothes, boots and ribbons, and became a man of property and influence. But it was a mystery to the people of his native town how, in so short a time, he had become so wealthy in London, and at last an old friend, who also possessed a red beard, tackled him on the point.

"Abraham Kalisch," said he, "may you live long! Are you returning to London?"
"No! Leib Chasid," answered Abraham.
"As true as God lives!"
"As true as God lives!"
"Well, then Abraham, will you not tell a brother the secret by which you made your fortune in that city? You left this town a poor ragged youth and the Almighty sent you back a wealthy man."
"Do you think He performs such things for one man alone and not for your poor starving brethren? May you live long, but would you appear before His throne with the responsibility of having left in misery a brother whom a word from your lips could have made happy? May envy be far from your soul; but by your silence you will incur the suspicion of envying a brother the chance of becoming as happy and wealthy as yourself. Now, in His holy name, I beg thee, brother, to entrust me with thy secret and I promise never to return to His town and never set up a shop in opposition to you."

Abraham Kalisch answered: "Who can see the ways of God? They are mysterious and it is a mystery how I became rich; but as true as God lives, I will tell you all about it."
"I am listening, brother; my heart stands still from anxiety."
"Well, Leib Chasid, you go to London and when you get there, ask for a oridge called London Bridge. Walk on on that Bridge and a man will come along; he will curse you and pull your beard, upon which he will pay you thirty pieces of gold. That is all."
The same evening Leib Chasid left for London. Many years have passed since then, but they say he still walks up and down London Bridge and if at midnight you meet a man there in a long black coat, with a red beard, who whispers to you, "Pull my beard," it is Leib Chasid.

The Yankee and his Tip.

"Waiter, what is the largest tip that you ever received?"
"One thousand francs, monsieur."
"Eh, bien! But I will give you two thousand," answered the upholder of the American honor; and then in a moment he added: "May I ask, who gave you the thousand francs?"
"It was yourself, monsieur," said the obsequious waiter.

Of quite an opposite mode of thought was another American visiting London for the first time. Goaded to desperation by the incessant necessity for tips, he finally entered the wash-room of his hotel, only to be faced with a large sign which read:
"Please tip the basin after using!"
"I'm hanged if I will!" said the Yankee, turning on his heel. "I'll go dirty first."

He Meant to be Right.

Jack and Tom, when they first went to school, were asked what were their names. Tom, who was first, replied:
"Tom, sir!"
"You must not say that, my boy; you should say Thomas."
Jack determined that he would not fall into that mistake, and when he was asked, proudly replied, "Jack-ass."

Conundrums.

Why may a beggar wear a very short coat? Because it will be long enough before he gets another.
When is the letter L like a piece of unparalleled generosity? When it enables a lady to make over a lover.
What did the rose say to the sun? Blow me!

The Trouble with the Steward.

"Where is the old steward?" inquired a traveller as he stepped aboard an outgoing steamer just previous to its departure.
"Oh, he was discharged some time ago," replied the captain.
"Why, he seemed to be a first-class fellow," rejoined the first speaker: "why was he kicked out?"
"Well, to tell the truth, he got too big for his breeches, and we bounced him," emphatically ejaculated the captain.
This conversation occurred within hearing of a bright-eyed, intelligent little girl, the daughter of one of the tourists on the steamer. Subsequently another passenger arrived, and, after bestowing a casual glance around, said:
"I don't see the old steward, what has become of him?"
"I think he was discharged," volunteered a by-stander.
"Do you know what for?"
"No, sir."
"I do," piped a small voice from the cabin door.
Looking around, the inquirer saw the smiling face of a little girl peeping out at him.
"Well, my dear," said he, "why was the steward discharged?"
"Oh, I don't like to tell," she bashfully replied.
"But I want to know," he persisted.
"Come, tell me; that's a good girl. What did they discharge him for?"
"Cause," she slowly answered—"cause his pants was too short."

Worth of Gold.

What is gold worth, say
Worth for work or play,
Worth to keep or pay,
Hide or throw away;
Hope about or fear?
What is gold worth, pray?
Worth a tear!

Golden on the mold,
See the dead leaves rolled;
Of the wet woods old,
Yellow leaves and cold,
Woods without a dove,
Gold is worth but gold,
Love's worth love.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Child.—"Mamma, what is a common person?"
Mother.—"Why, child, a common person is—is, well it's a person we do not associate with. Why do you ask?"
Child.—"Cause Mrs. Nextdoor said you was a common person."

Sydney's Mamma.—There were 3 slices of cake in the cupboard, Sydney, and now there are only two. How does that happen?"
Sydney.—"It was so dark in there, mamma, that I didn't see the others."

"Mamma," said Harry, "what's the difference between goose and geese?"
"Why, don't you know?" said four-year-old Annie. "One geese is goose, and a whole lot of geese is geese!"

"What are you crying for, child?"
"Albert has hurt me."
"How, pray?"
"I was going to punch his head, when he ducked, and I struck the wall instead."

"Come to dear old nurse, den, and tell her what's the matter."
"Boo-o-o-oh! My last sweetie slipped down me froat before I'd sucked it at all!"

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"Then, papa, you ought to whip that gentleman who is in the parlor, for I saw him bite sister right on the lips; and I know it hurt her, for I saw her put her arms round his neck, and try to choke him."
Village Schoolmistress — "As for you Willy, yours, is a double offence. Why didn't you give up your apples when the other boys did?"
Willy.—"Please m. I thought you only wanted enough to make a pie!"

There is an Eye that never sleeps
Beneath the wing of night;
There is an Ear that never shuts
When sink the beams of light;
There is an Arm which never tires
When human strength gives way;
There is a Love that never fails
When earthly loves decay.
That Eye is fix'd on seraph throngs,
That Ear is filled with angels' songs,
That Arm upholds the worlds on high,
That Love is throned beyond the sky.
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Gems of Thought

One must be poor to know the luxury of giving.—George Eliot.
When a friend asks, there is no tomorrow.—Herbert.
Like madness is the glory of this life.—Shakespeare.
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Rev. Frederick Braun has accepted a call to Lincoln, Neb.

M. Niselovitch has received a wire from Astrakhan informing him that three hundred Jewish fishermen had been ordered to leave the town. The deputy at once communicated with the Assistant Minister of the Interior, who promised that the matter would receive attention. A petition to the premier is also being prepared on the subject.

At the Victoria Park, Cardiff, Wales, recently, Mr. Isaac Samuel publicly presented to the town an ornamental drinking fountain erected in memory of his brother, Lewin Samuel. In opening the proceedings, which were attended by many members of the corporation, Councillor J. Chappell (chairman of the Parks Committee) referred to the fact that Messrs. Samuel had given four such fountains to the city in memory of their brothers, Lewin, Louis and Harry, and of their parents.

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Between Monticello and White Lake. Elevation, 1,800 feet. Open June 15, our ninth season. Accommodates 125; large airy rooms Hungarian-German Cuisine. Produce and dairy from our own farm. Large shaded lawns. Two hundred feet of Piazza. Boating, Bathing and phone in house. Sanitary plumbing.

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reach the heart of the Catskills at high elevation, thus affording beautiful mountain views superior to any other route. Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York at 7.54 and 11.15 A. M. Also the 'HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL' at 4 P. M.; the West Shore trains leaving New York, West 42d St., at 7.30 and 11.45 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Also direct connections with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE and the CATSKILL EVENING LINE steamers, who will forward on application list of boarding houses located in the Catskills.

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IN THE CATSKILLS.

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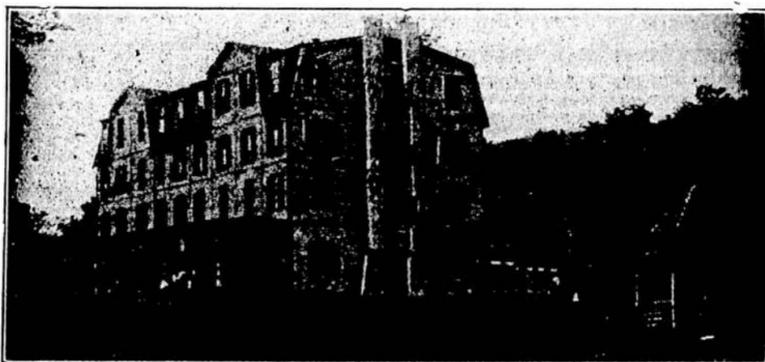
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Less than four hours distant from New York City. Affords a delightful Summer home, accommodating more than two hundred guests. It is an ideal place for rest and comfort; truly the Family Hotel of the Catskill Mountains. The Blythewood is a four-story hotel, with large, airy rooms. The house has been renovated and is fitted and electric lighting system installed. Its large parlors, sun room and well-conducted cuisine have made it widely known and deservedly popular. Town reservoir, unlimited water supply throughout the building. Well appointed livery, stages to all trains and accommodations for outing parties of every kind. The Blythewood is close to all points of interest. Bowling Alley, Western Union Telegraph Office on premises; also Long Distance Telephone. Special rates for months of June and September. Address applications to Mrs. LENA FRANK, Blythewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. Y., until May 15. Afterwards to Tannersville, N. Y.

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Newly renovated and remodeled, and now first-class in every respect. Cuisine strictly kosher. This hotel has 100 newly furnished rooms facing the ocean, electric lights and sanitary plumbing; new dance hall; moderate rates.

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A Modern and Sanitary House with Home Comforts—Near Beach and North Asbury Station. Excellent Table at Moderate Rates. Open all the year. MRS. H. ARONSTAM, Prop.

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American and Hungarian Cuisine.

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Three Blocks from Gaston Avenue Station, West ARVERNE-by-the-Sea.

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Large, airy rooms; Table boarders taken; high class catering for all occasions. Everything looked after under the personal supervision of CHAS. WOLFSON.

Reference: Rabbi M. S. Margolis, of Congregation Kehillath Jesurum, 85th St., near Lexington Ave.

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ATLANTIC CITY

ROUND TRIP TICKETS CHILDREN

\$2.50 \$1.25

LV. W. 234 ST. 7.50; LIBERTY ST. 8.00 A.M. RETURNING LV. ATLANTIC CITY 7.00 P.M.

Temple Anshe Chesed.

Rev. Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann will resume preaching in Temple Anshe Chesed this Sabbath. The subject of the sermon will be "The Essence of Justice."

Congregation Shaari Zedek of Harlem.

During the summer months the synagogue has been entirely repainted and redecorated, and many improvements installed.

Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, Rabbi of the congregation, has returned from Saratoga Springs, where he has been spending his vacation and will occupy the pulpit the coming Sabbath.

Hebrew Tabernacle Auxiliary.

The officers and members of the Auxiliary of the Hebrew Tabernacle have planned for the opening of the social season an elaborate informal novelty dance to be held at the Ellsmere, 80 West 156th street, on Saturday evening, Sept. 12. The details for the novelty are being kept secret by the Entertainment Committee so as to furnish a pleasant surprise to all who attend.

The members of the Entertainment Committee are Miss Rose Hirshfeld, chairlady, assisted by Misses Beck Birnbaum, Nina Kleinmann, Myrtle Steiner, Emma Gatterdam and Messrs. Mortimer E. Isaacs, Milton J. Teller, Will Goldsmith, Arthur Katz and Maurice A. Teller.

On the evening prior to Election Day, under the auspices of the Sisterhood of the Hebrew Tabernacle, there will be given at the Harlem Casino, 124th street and Seventh avenue, an entertainment and ball, of which full particulars will appear later.

Tannersville, N. Y.

The Daughters of Jacob had a red letter night at the Mountain Summit House last Saturday evening, when an entertainment was given in aid of the building fund of that worthy society. Notwithstanding the rainy night, the affair was well attended by the summer colony.

The proceedings were in charge of Mesdames Joseph, Rumer, Sklamberg, Rubenstein, Spektorsky, Robinson and Kidansky, who did credit to themselves and the society. An introductory address was delivered by the Rev. H. S. Morias, who depicted in eloquent terms true Jewish benevolence, which the estimable ladies were exercising on behalf of their aged and infirm charges. Selections from Chopin were admirably rendered by Mrs. Henry Robinson. Miss Rose Zeltz took the house with her discourse on "woman's rights," and Mr. Jack Cohen gave some clever impersonations. Mr. Sol. Sheldon did remarkably well as auctioneer at the package party that followed. The first package was sold to Mr. Rumer for \$25, and the entire proceeds netted over \$200. Dancing followed, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. Mr. and Mrs. N. Jacobs, proprietors of the hotel, received a vote of thanks for their kindness.

The guests of the Mountain Summit House enjoyed a delightful Sabbath on the 22d inst., the temporary synagogue being crowded to excess. The orderly services afforded the example of the decorum that could prevail in all orthodox synagogues if all who attended divine worship were willing to do their share. Rev. Ph. H. Diamondstein rendered the ritual in excellent manner and Rev. Henry S. Morias delivered a sermon that was thoroughly appreciated by all those present.

American Visitors to Palestine.

Writing about the visit to Jerusalem of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Lichtenstein, of Philadelphia, who in the course of their visit have made many substantial donations to the charitable institutions of that city, a correspondent of the Tageblatt, of New York, expressed the regret that most of the visitors of America confine their observation to the charities of the large cities in Palestine without coming in contact with the healthier and constructive elements of life in the colonies. Remaining in their hotels in Jerusalem, the guests from America come only in contact with those whose interest it is to seek donations for the various charitable institutions. The large element of Jewish merchants and laborers are to be seen only in their own special fields, and the tourists who do not go out and mingle more with the masses of the people remain ignorant of the actual conditions in Palestine, and, what is worse, they carry away with them a false impression, an impression that Palestine is only made up of charitable institutions.

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Now Open. Excellent Cuisine. Own Bakery. Tennis. Rooms for two persons, \$25 per week and up. Renovated and Refurnished. Further Particulars on Application.



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BECAUSE HOUSEWORK, and steady sewing are hard on the hands is no reason why a houseworker should have hard, stained, unlovely ones, or why a seamstress should be disfigured by roughened fingers. **HAND SAPOLIO** will gently remove the loosened cuticle and impart strength to the new skin below.

THE PERFECT PURITY of **HAND SAPOLIO** makes it a very desirable toilet article; it contains no animal fats, but is made from the most healthful of the vegetable oils. It is truly the "Dainty Woman's Friend."

A delicate preparation of the purest ingredients. Its cost is but a trifle, its use a fine habit.

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RENTING—REPAIRING;

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Superior Meals

Strictly Kosher served to transients

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On the Ocean Front, between 12th and 13th Avenues, BELMAR, N. J.

The facilities for an ideal vacation will be found here. The house is well furnished and equipped with modern improvements, including electric lights, hot and cold water, perfect sanitary plumbing. All the sleeping apartments are spacious, well ventilated and neatly furnished; good comfortable beds; electric light in all bedrooms; large parlor; piano; strictly kosher table. Coffee klatch at 3 p. m. Special rates for Labor Day.

Newly Renovated, New Silver and Linens—Extra Good Service—All German Help.

All the vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, etc., used in the house are from my own farm, thus insuring fresh, wholesome food at all times. Fishing, crabbing, boating and bathing free of charge. Rates \$10 per week up; special rates for families. Further particulars cheerfully furnished. Address MRS. A. GASN.

BROOKLYN NOTES.

Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary of Bath Beach.

A whist given for the benefit of the Society Fund of the Convalescent Home, which they are going to erect, by Mrs. D. Weigel, financial secretary, Mrs. M. Keller, first trustee, and Mrs. Robert Gans, second trustee, was held last week at the Fort Lowry Hotel, and attended by all the local whist players and a number of visitors from Manhattan and Arverne. The summer colony was also well represented, and the parlor presented a pretty sight with the thirty-five tables of players.

The ladies managing this whist worked most industriously and succeeded in obtaining 120 prizes.

The society last Monday gave an outing to twenty-five poor children, selected by the Educational Alliance. The children were taken to Luna Park, the management having given them free entrance to all the different shows, and served with luncheon by the committee who had prepared it for them. The ladies left nothing undone to render their outing a most pleasant one, and it was thoroughly enjoyed by the children.

AT ELLIS ISLAND.

BY MARGARET CHANLER ALDRICH.

Across the land their long line, pass;
More souls come to us sun by sun,
Each ship a city as she rides,
Than manned the march of Washington.

From ancient States where burdens lie
Extortionate upon the poor,
Men rise like flocks from leafless woods,
Their flight a shadow at our door.

A shadow passing life by life
Into the morrow of our race;
What know we of the unseen minds?
These hands are riches we embrace.

What common thought so many moves?
Our laws with Liberty are brave;
Beneath them men will take content
A wage, a lodging, and a grave.

Strange to each other as to us,
The races of the world are ours;
No sleepless frontiers here impede
A secret ballot's sacred powers.

Ye patient aliens! Sifting in
Where trades a fateful welcome burn
Bequeath your children what you find—
A land to which all peoples turn.

From The American Magazine for August.

Mr. Zolotkoff en Tour.
The Assistant State Secretary of Chicago, Mr. Leon Zolotkoff, has combined with his vacation a tour through a number of Western States in the interest of the Order Knights of Zion and of Zionists in general. Before his trip is concluded he will have visited and addressed meetings in Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City, St. Paul and Denver. Speaking before the Kadimah of Chicago, Mr. L. Kniter, of Omaha, vice-grand master of the Knights of Zion, stated that Zionism in the West is making a most gratifying progress.

WANTED

BOARDERS WANTED.
145 WEST 120TH ST.
Elegantly, newly furnished rooms. Single or en suite. All modern conveniences. Shower baths. Excellent table with a refined Jewish family. References. Telephone. Dietary laws strictly observed.

WANTED—An engagement for the Yomeem Noroim—Minhag Roedelheim preferred—as chazan and preacher, etc. Address SCHWED, 409 E. 52d st., New York city.

665 LEXINGTON AVE., 56th ST.
Beautifully decorated parlor floor; 2 rooms, bath. Suitable for physician, dentist or genteel business. Furnished or unfurnished. Exclusive house. Telephone.

WANTED—A Jewish farmer and wife. Man must also be a Shochat. Must be neat and clean and possess experience. Address giving references and stating requirements, "J," Box 165, Hebrew Standard.

APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN.

536 Dean street, between Carlton and Sixth avenue, quiet residential neighborhood, three blocks from subway station, ten minutes' walk to Prospect Park, short distance to shopping and theatre district, 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, all light, private halls, steam heat and hot water supply, refrigerator; decorate to suit; rent \$28-32; inducements on yearly lease; shown any time; for further particulars address M. FEINER, 22 Myrtle ave. Tel. 2779 Main.

WANTED—A cantor, excellent musician, tenor, desires either permanent position or one for the coming holidays. Aged 23 years. Address S. J., care Hebrew Standard.

An elderly couple desire strictly Koshier board and lodging in private family, with congenial surroundings. Address, F. PREISS, 724 East 158th Street.

A WELL QUALIFIED TEACHER
and principal now engaged at one of the leading Hebrew schools in New York city is willing to accept a position of tutor with an intelligent and appreciative family in the country (mountains preferred) for the summer. Address F. S., care of the Hebrew Standard.

WANTED—By Temple Emanuel of Borough Park a Rabbi. Should be middle-aged man of ability and tact, and with good English delivery. Apply to Mr. H. Apfelbaum, 1539 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—A rabbi at present studying at the university is willing to accept a position as rabbi with a congregation in this city or for Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur; competent to lecture fluently and eloquently in English, Hebrew and German, and an acknowledged Talmudist; highest references. Address B. S., Hebrew Standard.

WANTED—Stenographer or bookkeeper, first class. Very intelligent and capable. Having six years practical experience. Desires position, not to work Saturdays. MISS I. COHEN, 57 East 105th street.

BOARDERS WANTED—1024 Park avenue, near Eighty-sixth street. Very desirable conveniences, homelike, German, excellent table, telephone.

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WANTED. A manufacturing firm desires to engage the services of a competent female bookkeeper. Vacancy also open for stenographer. Closed on Saturdays. Both must be experts and competent. Address stating qualification. S.J.J. box 135, Hebrew Standard.

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ROTH, MILTON S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Suzanne Roth, Marcelle Roth, Isaac Strauss and Ferdinand S. M. Blum, and to all persons interested in the estate of Milton S. Roth, 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 8th day of October, 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 Emilie H. Roth as administrator 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 proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.
Supplemental on order.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
S. LIVINGSTON SAMUELS,
Attorney for Administrator,
229 Broadway, City.

WIESSNER, MARGARETA.—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 Margareta Wiessner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, care of Huth & Baker, No. 34 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.
Dated New York, the 19th day of August, 1908.
ANNA HENRIETTA MULLER,
Administratrix C. T. A.

KAUFMAN, HENRY W.—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 W. Kaufman, 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 Henry Levy, No. 167 East 121st street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23rd day of November, 1908.
Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1908.
HENRY LEVY, Attorney for Administrator,
No. 167 East 121st street, New York, N. Y.

Phone No. 1730 79th.
H. J. Abeling,
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Telephone 117 Morningside.
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We contend that one of the greatest agencies in the spreading of disease is the filthy laundry, with which all great cities abound. All scientific men agree (ask your doctor) that the greatest enemies to disease spreading germs are pure water, pure air and sunlight. With this knowledge in view our great plant was constructed, and everything was done to make it clean and inviting. If you are protecting yourself in other ways, make that protection safer and ring up at once.

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Bronx Hebrew Free School.
Parents of limited means, who wish to send their children to the Bronx Daily Hebrew Free School, are requested to have them enrolled on registration days, as follows: September 24, October 2, October 3, at Congregation King Solomo, Crotona Casino, 975 to 977 East 169th street, near Boston road.

Congregation Beth Miriam, Long Branch, N. J.
The pulpit of the Congregation Beth Miriam will be occupied this Sabbath by the Rev. C. A. Rubenstein, of Baltimore, Md. The attendance for the past three weeks has been unusually large, and the worshippers have had the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of Cincinnati, Rev. Julius Silberfeld, of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. David Klein, of Columbus, Ohio.

Young Folks' League of the Uptown Talmud Torah.
All arrangements for the open meeting, to be held on Saturday evening, September 19, 1908, at Lenox Casino, 100 West 116th street, have now been completed. The programme will consist of addresses by men prominent in the Jewish community, interspersed with excellent musical numbers. In connection with the open meeting, a formal appeal, stating definitely the aims and purposes of the league, will be issued. That the success of the league is assured, is evident from the enthusiasm of its members. The temporary meeting place has become totally inadequate and the league is looking forward to the opening of the new Hebrew Free School building, where it will have more spacious quarters. Meanwhile, the weekly meetings are held as heretofore on Tuesday evenings, at 8 West 113th street. All interested are invited to attend.

Russian Government on Zionism.
According to a report in Der Freund of St. Petersburg, the Russian Ministry is now paying much attention to the question of Zionism. All papers and documents in connection with complaints against the Zionist organizations for conducting an open propaganda are being thoroughly examined. When this investigation will be at an end, says Der Freund, the government will issue a circular to all the governors instructing them to permit Zionist activities to be carried on publicly without interference.

Maggie Cline will be one of the headline attractions at the 125th Street Theatre, the week of August 31. S. Miller Kent and company, will present a new and amusing comedy sketch, which has not been seen at this house before. Lillian Shaw, the clever comedienne, will be another feature. The Mierzkhoff Troupe of Russian dancers will be a novelty well worth seeing. Fiddler and Shelton, in an amusing talking act; Howell and Scott, the Hebrew comedians, and Gardner and Revere, in a comedy singing and talking act, are others who will appear. On Sunday there will be the usual two concerts.

AERIAL GARDENS 300 FEET ABOVE THE HOT STREET.
LAST WEEK ON THE ROOF.
Next Week Downstairs in New Amsterdam Theatre.
HENRY W. SAVAGE'S operatic sensation
(Die Lustige Witwe.) **THE MERRY WIDOW**

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'WAY & 45th St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15.
Joyful return to B'way. 2 weeks only
CARLE in his musical gambol
MARY'S LAMB.

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42 St.
Eves. 8.15. Mat. Sat. 2.15.
THE TRAVELING SALESMAN.
By Jas. Forbes, Author "The Chorus Lady."

The BRONX THEATRE
Handsome, Safest and Best Ventilated Family Theatre in New York.
ARTHUR D. JACOBS, Prop. and Manager.
S. E. Cor. Wendover and Park Aves.
Presenting High-Class Vaudeville at Popular Prices. General Admission, 10c. Reserved Seats, 20 and 30 cents.
DAILY MATINEES EXCEPTING SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS, 10 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Prices same as in the Evening.
WATCH FOR THE GRAND OPENING.
The Leading Yiddish Theatre in New York City.
New Star Theatre.
Telephone, 1831 Harlem.
GRAND GALA OPENING.
Lexington Avenue and 107th Street.
FRIDAY EVE., AUGUST 28.
SATURDAY EVE., AUGUST 29.
SUNDAY EVE., AUGUST 30, SACRED CONCERT.
"ABRAHAM ASHKENASI."
Sat. Mat., Aug. 29., "ALEXANDER."
Sun. Mat., (Sacred Concert), "THE VICE KOENIG."

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

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

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

State of New York, In Senate, Feb. 25, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section three of article two of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section three of article two of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article II. § 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this state, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison. The legislature may, however, provide that an inmate of the New York state soldiers' and sailors' home and of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, who possesses the qualifications prescribed by section one of this article, except the qualification of residence, and who has been an inmate of such home for such a period of time as would have qualified him to vote in the election district in which such home is located if he had resided therein for such period, may vote for officers of the state or of the United States in the election district or districts in which such home is located, but an inmate so voting in such election district shall not vote in any other election district of the state. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 23, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article III. § 27. The legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the legislature may from time to time deem expedient, and in counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the legislature may confer such powers upon said auditors, or fiscal officers, as the legislature may, from time to time deem expedient. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, May 23, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, June 14, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section twelve of article six of the constitution, in relation to the compensation of justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section twelve of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 12. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Each justice of the supreme court shall receive from the state the sum of ten thousand dollars per year. Those assigned to the appellate divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of two thousand dollars, and the presiding justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those justices elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from their respective cities, counties or districts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second, and assigned to the appellate divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the justices of those departments. A justice elected in the third or fourth department assigned by the governor to hold a trial or special term in a judicial district other than that in which he is elected shall receive in addition ten dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the state and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowance to said justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the judges and justices now in office and to those hereafter elected. § 2. Resolved (if the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, Apr. 14, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Mar. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section four of article seven of the constitution, permitting the legislature to alter the rate of interest upon debts authorized pursuant to said section.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section four of article seven of the constitution be amended so as to read as follows: § 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this state, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either house of the legislature, the question shall be taken by yeas and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrevocable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law, or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the state to run for a period not exceeding fifty years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued and shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax for the payment of the same as hereinbefore required. When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund, and the legislature shall reduce the tax to an amount equal to the accruing interest on such debt. The legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any state debt, which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section, or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof, which has been, or shall be created or issued before such alteration. In case the legislature increase the rate of interest upon any such debt, or part thereof, it shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the increased or altered interest on such debt as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall appropriate annually to the sinking fund moneys in amount sufficient to pay such interest and pay and discharge the principal of such debt when it shall become due and payable. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature, to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, Mar. 20, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 8, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER SEVEN.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of the indebtedness of cities and excepting certain kinds of bonds from computation of the debt of a city for purposes of such limitation.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII. § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of said city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall hereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, Apr. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER EIGHT.

Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of the indebtedness of cities and excepting certain kinds of bonds from computation of the debt of a city for purposes of such limitation.

Section 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII. § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of said city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall hereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Senate, Apr. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is published once a week for three months next preceding such General Election in conformity with the aforesaid provisions. JOHN S. WHALEN, Secretary of State.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the third day of November, nineteen hundred and eight, and is

three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President. State of New York, in Assembly, Apr. 20, 1908. The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker. State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, s. c.: I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eight. [L. S.] JOHN S. WHELAN, Secretary of State.

SAREL, SASSE.—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 Sarel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next. Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1908. THEODOR SAREL, Administrator. I. S. LAMBERT, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

FRIEDMAN, ISAAC.—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 Isaac Friedman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of doing business at the office of Herman Herst, Jr. at St. Paul Bldg., No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January, next. Dated New York, the 14th day of July, 1908. ABRAHAM SCHNITZLER, Executor.

HERMAN HERST, JR., Attorney for Executor, St. Paul Bldg., 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EIDT, JACOB, JR.—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 Jacob Eidt, Jr., 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. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next. Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1908. JOHN C. EIDT, FRED EIDT, JAMES A. SINSBAUGH, Executors.

HIERONYMUS BREUNICH, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. JACOB WEINSTEIN.—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 Jacob Weinstein, 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 S. Antrowitz & Esberg, No. 820 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1908. RACHEL WEINSTEIN, Administratrix. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, 820 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Attorneys for Administratrix.

ABRAMS, MICHAEL.—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 Michael Abrams, 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 her attorney, Henry F. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next. Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1908. HENRY F. MILLER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. BETSY ABRAMS, Executrix.

FRANK, ADOLPH R.—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 Adolph R. Frank, 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 Adolph Cohen, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1908. LEO E. FRANK, Executor. WALTER P. FRANK, Attorney for Executor, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FINKENSTEIN, FLORA.—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 Flora Finkenstein, 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 Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, No. 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of November next. Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1908. OSCAR RECHERT, Executor. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executor, 69 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BUSSELLE, MARY E.—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 Mary E. Busselle, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, Room 1208, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next. Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1908. FRED H. NORTON, Administrator. DANIEL DECKER, Attorney for Administrator, 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRIEDMAN, MORRIS.—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 Morris Friedman, 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 I. Frankenstein, his attorney, at No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of January, next. Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1908. SAMUEL I. FRANKENSTEIN, Administrator. SAMUEL I. FRANKENSTEIN, Attorney for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROSENTHAL, HENRY B.—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 Henry B. Rosenthal, 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 Henry V. Rothschild, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1908. REBECCA M. ROSENTHAL, Administratrix. HENRY V. ROTHSCHILD, Attorney for Administratrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

COHEN, DAVID B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David B. Cohen, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Marcus No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next. Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1908. EMANUEL MOSEBE, SIDNEY K. JOSEPH-THAL, Executors. JOHN MARCUS, Attorney for Executors, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LICHTENBERG, BENJAMIN G. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin G. W. Lichtenberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry B. Singer, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New York, 1st day of April, 1908. MOSES J. LICHTENBERG, SIMEON NEWTON LEO, SAMUEL E. A. STERN, Executors. HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, New York City.

ALTMAN, 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 Altmann, 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 Leopold Moschowitz, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of September next. Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1908. LEOPOLD MOSCHOWITZ, Administrator. MAX ALTMAN, Attorney for Administrator, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

POLTMANN, RICHARD.—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 Richard Poltmann, 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 Horwitz & Wiener, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next. Dated New York, the 4th day of April, 1908. HERMAN POLTMANN, Administrator. HORWITZ & WIENER, Attorneys for Administrator, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SILVERMAN, 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 Silverman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Harry M. Goldberger, No. 306 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1908. LOUIS SILVERMAN, ISIDORE SILVERMAN and HANNA SILVERMAN, Executors. HARRY M. GOLDBERGER, Attorney for Executors, No. 306 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

METZGER, FRANK.—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 Frank Metzger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Burton C. Meighan, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January next. Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1908. BURTON C. MEIGHAN, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EISENSTEIN, TOBY.—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 Toby Eisenstein, otherwise known as Toba Eisenstein, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Cohen, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next. Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1908. ADOLPH COHEN, Attorney for Executor, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

ISAAC MOSKOWITZ.—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 Moskovitz, 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 Hyman I. Barnett, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next. Dated, New York, the 6th day of May, 1908. HYMAN I. BARNETT, Administrator. HYMAN MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STICH, CHARLES.—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 Charles Stich, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, care Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next. Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1908. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRANK, SOPHIA.—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 Sophia Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of L. & A. U. Zinke, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New York, July 23d, 1908. HENRIETTA STEIN, ISAAC L. ZINKE, Executors. L. & A. U. ZINKE, Attorneys for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ROTFELD, SIGMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sigmund Rotfeld, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Ferdinand Rotfeld, No. 230 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of September, 1908. Dated New York, March 27, 1908. BETTIE ROTZFELD, HYMAN SONN, JOHN FRANKENHEIMER, Executors. FERDINAND ROTZFELD, Attorney for Executors, 230 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANKENBERG, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon Frankenberg, 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 Mervyn Wolf, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next. Dated New York, the 26th day of May, 1908. ABRAHAM FRANKENBERG, Administrator. MERVYN WOLFE, Attorney for Administrator, 299 Broadway, New York.

PLATKY, ADOLPH.—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 Adolph Platky, 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. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next. Dated New York, the 11th day of May, 1908. LEONTINE PLATKY, EDWARD LASKA PLATKY, WILLIAM PLATKY, Executors. LEVY ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KLAUBER, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against David Klauber, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Levy & Rosenthal, their attorneys, at No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September, 1908. Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1908. SAMUEL KLAUBER, ELIZA KLAUBER, ARTHUR KLAUBER, Executors. LEVY ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SILBERSTEIN, DAVID.—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 David Silberstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Joseph Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January next. Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1908. ISAAC J. SILBERSTEIN, ABRAHAM SILBERSTEIN, SOLOMON D. SILBERSTEIN, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SELIGMANN, MAURICE.—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 Maurice Seligmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of November, 1908. Dated New York, May 15th, 1908. MATHILDE SELIGMANN, ELLAS ASIEL ALBERT BLUM, Executors. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KUHNE, ELLEN JOSEPHINE.—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 Ellen Josephine Kuhne, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Frederick T. Hume, No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1908. PERCIVAL KUHNE, FREDERIC T. HUME, Executors. BERGEN & PRENDERGAST, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARS, ANNIE E.—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 Annie E. Mars, 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 K. Van Beuren, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the second day of January, 1909. Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1908. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Executor. E. K. VAN BEUREN, Attorney for Executor, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GOLDBERG, MOSES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moses Goldberg, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jacob M. Guedalla, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 21 day of July, 1908. LOUIS GOLDBERG, Executor. JACOB M. GUEDALLA, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

HAMMERSLOUGH, JULIUS.—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 Julius Hammerslough, late of North Long Branch, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of DAVID J. FOX, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next. Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1908. COSMORN R. HAMMERSLOUGH, SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Executors. DAVID J. FOX, Attorney for Executors 346 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

AUSPITZ, MARTIN W.—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 Martin W. Auspitz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Morris Cukor, No. 63 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next. Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1908. ROSIE AUSPITZ, Administratrix. MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

PUTZEL, GIBSON.—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 Gibson Putzel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at his place of transacting business at the office of Benj. G. Paikus, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1908. BENJ. G. PAIKUS, Attorney for Executor, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FROM OTHER WELLS.

הורה מקרה את האמת ממי שאומר

"Accept the truth from whomsoever tells it."

LIFE'S AIM.

WHENEVER life has unrestricted activity it makes for health, beauty, power and peace.—Rev. E. W. Hunt, Unitarian, Boston.

A HUMAN RIGHT.

To-day a new human right is being born, and that is the divine right of every man to labor.—Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder, Congregationalist, Jersey City, N. J.

NOT HOW MUCH.

That man who asks how much he must give up in order to be a good man has got hold of the wrong end of the matter.—Rev. George Clarke Peck, Methodist, New York.

A TARDY ATONEMENT.

Tears falling upon the brow after death are tardy atonement for neglect along the struggling years of life.—Rev. W. A. Hunter, Presbyterian, Spokane, Wash.

WORLD'S STRONGEST WOMAN.

The strongest woman in the world is not the richest, the best educated, the most graceful nor the one endowed with the greatest physical beauty, but the purest woman.—Rev. P. W. Snyder, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

GOD'S MAJESTY.

Think of God's majesty as manifested by the orbs of day and night and of his purpose in revealing their harmony, variety and obedience for man's contemplation.—Rev. Henry Hepburn, Presbyterian, Aurora, Ill.

MEN WHO ARE MIGHTY.

No man can be a mighty man for God or for humanity who has not seen God, who has not touched God, who has not come in contact with the Eternal One himself.—Rev. W. P. MacLaurin, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

BEST TIME FOR EULOGIES.

Don't wait until a man is gone to express your sympathy and eulogies. The flowers and kind words will not do him any good then. The world now has too much epitaphy and too little taffy.—Rev. Thomas Uzzel, Independent, Denver.

WHAT LOVE HAS DONE.

Love works no ill to any man, woman or child and has given to us every institution that seeks to promote the peace of the people, to protect the innocent and to defend the helpless.—Rev. Dr. J. Q. A. Henry, Baptist, Los Angeles, Cal.

TO IMPROVE TEMPER.

Try to turn your ugly soil of temper and pugnacity and appetite and grasping and ungovernable affection into the most blessed crop of character by planting aright and cultivating aright.—Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

IN CONFLICT WITH THE WORLD.

The true religion is as much a part of human nature as the law of gravitation is part of physical nature. It is unfortunate that we keep thinking of religion as something not natural, something outside ourselves. The man who declines to put himself in his religious thinking in the center of things finds himself doing some very queer things. That sort of person has distorted and biased views. Every man who is not profoundly religious is putting himself in conflict with the world. We must follow the trend of what Emerson calls "the irresistible maturing of the human mind."—Rev. Dr. David McConnell Steele, Episcopalian, Philadelphia.

LET US HAVE MORE KIND WORDS.

Many a plowder would be cheered, many sorrows removed, much anxiety would be scattered, if efforts were more appreciated and kind words, real kind words, more common.—Rev. W. A. Hunter, Presbyterian, Spokane, Wash.

THINKING.

Wrong thinking may be just as disastrous as no thinking. Thinking is seed sowing, and the fruit of your thoughts is either wheat or chaff, good or evil, according to the sowing.—Rev. J. W. Francis, Presbyterian, Parkersburg, Ill.

HOW TO BANISH WORRIES AND SICKNESS.

Banish from the human consciousness the doctrine of an unknown and absentee God, and you have gone a long way toward banishing multitudinous human worries, sorrow and sicknesses.—Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald, Baptist, Brooklyn.

LIE'S HIGHEST AMBITION.

The desire for greatness is not a thing to be advertised, though the desire is legitimate. It is, however, right for a man to be outspoken in his desire for usefulness. This is the highest ambition of life to serve.—Rev. Arthur MacHenry, Congregationalist, Formerly of Cleveland, O.

PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE.

Our future progress must be spiritual. Physically we have done the best and intellectually we have made our giants. Man is as yet being made, and he has the tools of his perfection. Psychological power is aiding man to see his sphere and real power.—Rev. C. J. Harris, Universalist, Atlanta, Ga.

A MIGHTY MOTIVE.

Joy is the mightiest of all motives. Joy brings all our faculties into harmony. Joy gives endurance to work on. Joy sustains, renews, recreates a man. He who lives joyfully drinks from an unseen fountain, thrills with nobler impulses, faints not amid strife.—Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

TRUE LIFE.

Everything has its cost. Nothing can be had for nothing. The true life is by service. Blessedness is in giving. Beautiful life is through sacrifice. The popular idea is to get much and give little. The world does not owe us a living. We owe the world a living.—Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, Presbyterian, Washington.

MANHOOD'S TRUE EVIDENCE.

Nothing is better evidence of true manhood than skill in selecting the things that are really worth while. Life teems with examples of men who missed success by living for the secondary. Only those who live for essentials and achieve character have their names preserved on the scroll of fame.—Rev. W. A. Hunter, Presbyterian, Denver.

HOPE OF THE MOMENT.

Heaven is the one hope of the world of mankind. Blot it out, and there would be nothing but the blackness of midnight. Ask the mother as she presses to her bosom the lifeless form of her own precious child what is the hope of the moment, that for which she would not take all the world, and she will say that it is that some day she shall meet this precious child in heaven.—Rev. Len. G. Broughton, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

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