

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

ELLUL, 15TH, 5668.

VOL. LIII No. 11.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1908.

10 CENTS PER COPY

Guilty of Pessimism. A Punishment Scheme.

By EZEKIEL LEAVITT.

By MATTHEW GOLDMAN.

....."My soul is bare of faith and all, except despair."—ZANGWILL.

MY esteemed critics, well-wishers and friends, especially of the frail fair sex, are accusing me, and without giving a hearing, find me guilty of pessimism. They claim that the omnipotent breathed into me atoms of Schopenhauer's spirit. They call it a fault of mine, but I—let me be candid—look upon the matter from an entirely different point of view, for were I not a pessimist—so at least it appears to me—I would consider myself a vain being, devoid of all noble feelings.

I am a pessimist, for there is a vital heart within my breast that beats ever strong for my fellow-beings. It is not that I find full contentment in being a pessimist; on the contrary, there is constantly going on a struggle between my heart and my reason for optimism.

But the very circumstances that brought about the production of the pessimistic adages of the Koheleth, and the deep and powerful offsprings of Byron's and Shelley's charming Muse, can keep agoing the clockwork of pessimism in every human soul, providing it is not petrified.

I have left the rushing metropolis of the Empire State, the center of "hurry up" life and sports, and have chosen a panoramic little town, near New York, as my place of abode. From the veranda of my cottage I view the attractions above and beneath. The day is dying, the sun has set, and only the traces of its lost brilliancy play on the horizon. A mixture of light and darkness has prevailed for a few moments. The hour of meditation is now on—twilight.

Night approaches. The disc of the pale moon stealthily peeps into my chamber and spreads rays of light upon the walls, tables, chairs, bookcases, and upon all that surrounds me. The green, tall trees embrace me with their twigs, as if to extend a cordial welcome. The petals of the roses and lillies, penetrated with the moist, refreshing dew-drops, shed their perfume, and a fragrant odor reaches me.

I am in solitude observing the transparent heaven above and the green meadows beneath me. I love nature with every throb of my heart and with the deepest feelings of my soul. I am here with all my dreams and aspirations, and I sorrowfully regret that opportunity is not granted to me to be closer to nature and rest in her lap more often.

The greater part of my life I spent in the heart of the Ghetto, in small rooms, distant from wood and field, far from birds and trees, away from flowers and plants.

I belong to the dreamers of the Ghetto, and in the Ghetto my life is wasted.

I am a pessimist, for wherever I look I find rottenness to the core and hypocrisy, dissimulation and the kinks of a Don Quixote.

There is no sincere friendship in the land of the free and the home of the brave, there is lack of ideal feelings in this golden country; you cannot find here undivided attention pure and simple; the almighty dollar is found in

(Continued on second page, second column.)

TWO men, ensconced comfortably in a fast-rushing Pullman smoker, were discussing various phases of crime from a sociological view-point.

"Giving a chap who has gone wrong a chance to redeem himself," remarked the older man, fondling his chin reminiscently, "makes me think of a story". (Seemingly, all old men are always chok-full and loaded with stories.)

"I'll be more than glad to hear it," quickly encouraged his companion, of evident refined Jewish countenance, shifting his attention from the many old-shaped, fantastic smoke-spirals travelling upward from his cigar end.

"The incident I'm referring to," slowly began the storyteller, "happened quite a number of years ago,—probably twenty or so. Judge you must have been quite a youngster then. But anyway, the exact time makes but very little difference, so long as it happened. At the time I have reference to, I was employed as a sort of confidential and all-around general clerk by a Mr. Hirsch Sergansky, one of your own people, who was the owner of a large department store in a town in western New York. Beside myself, there was another Christian chap, whom, just for identification sake, we'll call Bill Smith. His position was about similar to mine; both of us having the handling of the money and free access to the safe. The rest of the employees were of the usual general store type.

"One morning, Mr. Sergansky, one of the fairest and squarest, and whitest of men, I have ever had the good fortune to meet, Jew or Gentile, upon opening the safe, suddenly starts back and his eyes go wide with pained astonishment.

"'Harry,' he calls to me in a very low tone, and there was a sad pathetic look in his eyes, 'read this'.

"Written on one of the letterheads, in an obviously very nervous and shaky hand, was the following, about as well as I now recollect it:

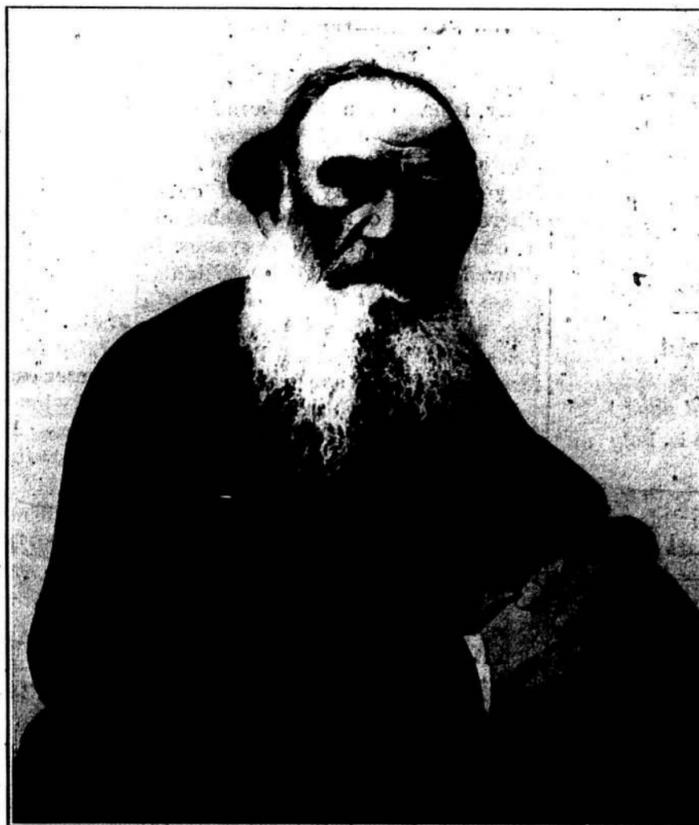
"'I have taken \$200, from the safe. I was tempted to speculate in some stocks,—and lost. You will find me at my home, as I do not intend running away, but to remain and take my punishment.'

"And to this," softly added the storyteller, "was signed Bill Smith's name."

He paused reflectively for a moment, his mind drifting back to the happening of the incident.

"What happened?" eagerly broke in the interested listener, drawing forward. "Did he have him locked up?"

"Late that afternoon," returned the storyteller, "Mr. Sergansky called me into his private office. 'Harry,' he said, speaking very dispassionately, 'go and tell Bill I want to see him;—there will be no case for the police.' He looked at me in his kind, fatherly way. 'You know how greatly I am opposed to sending any one to prison. It deforms,—not reforms!'



COUNT TOLSTOI.

Leo Nikolaevitch Tolstoy was born in European Russia on September 9, 1828. His mother was a princess of the Gortchakoff line, and his father's ancestors were the ambassadors and honored counselors of Russia's sovereigns throughout a long range of years.

He began a university career, and for a time was a regular student at one. But he became disgusted with the life there, and retired at the age of twenty—sixty years ago—to Yasuaya Polyiana, his famous country place, where he has since resided, and where many of his famous books were written. Of these we may mention here only "War and Peace," "Anna Karentina," "The Kreutzer Sonata" and "Esarheddon." The last was specially written in aid of the Kischineff victims.

He served in the Russian army during the Crimean War and married Sophie Andreevna Behrs, of Moscow, in 1862.

The octogenarian—this Grand Old Man of Russia—is indeed a citizen of the world.

Woman Defeated Her Maker.

BY REV. S. FYNE.

“WHAT a strange thing is man, and what a stranger is woman!” So said Byron. But his dictum is very tame when compared with what the Midrash says on the same subject. The latter said almost the same thing, but in a way so keen, so biting, so caustic, as only Midrashic wit could rise to that poetic height of sarcasm.

When God was about to create the woman, said the Midrash (R. Deut. vi. 5) He took counsel with himself as to out of which part of man it would be best to create her from. “I am not going to create her from man’s eye,” said God, “lest she be haughty; nor from his ear, lest she be an eaves-dropper; nor will I form her out of his mouth, lest she become a gossip; nor from his hand, lest she become affected with Kleptomania; nor indeed from his feet, or she might be a lounge. I will create her from the part less exposed, the part usually covered,” said God, “that she may be as modest, as retiring and as decent.” Yet all this precaution proved of no avail; for her ladyship, as if in spite, possesses all the faults God would guard against! She simply defeated her maker.

But, my sister, pray be not angry, and be not in too great a hurry to tear the Midrash into pieces. The Midrash was no enemy of yours; rather a friend if anything. This sarcasm, let me assure you, caustic as it is, was not intended to offend the woman as it was to reconcile the husband to his partner in life, to make him content with, nay, even rejoice in his choice; since all the members of the fair sex are all alike, and he would not benefit in the least were he even to make a change. His “affinity,” being the “second,” might prove even worse than the “first,” and so he had better remain with the first. She had defeated her maker; and surely her partner could not expect to fare any better!

“Where God’s wisdom proved ineffective, man’s temper will not improve the situation.”

An Agency of Self Control.

MODERATION is the saving, grace so sadly needed in so many characters. Do you realize or appreciate its advantages? It is an agency of self control. It shields many an excellence and virtue from that undue excess which touches the border lands of dissipation and vice. Without moderation justice becomes severity, cautiousness suspicion, amiability weakness, economy frugality and thrift a polite name for contemptible meanness and close fistcd avarice. Many who complain that favorite pleasures so soon tire them, that certain enjoyments no longer appeal to them, that life seems to them blasé and passé and used up, do not perceive the cause—their own excesses, the lack of moderation. A child who eats candy until it is made sick may lose all relish for sweets. A student who comes to the city very fond of the theater may go every night and thus become so surfeited that no play can entertain or divert the mind. The only way to avoid ennui and exhaustion and debility, whether in mind or body, is to regulate your indulgence and stop short of excess. Not only preach but practice the gospel of moderation.—REV. DR. ST. CLAIR HESTER, Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

The Mission of the Jews.

IN ancient times people believed strongly that man and all things are subject, from the time of their appearance on the stage of life, to “Mazel,” and that these take place by inevitable necessity. This idea is called fatalism.

The mission of the Jews, in the metaphysical sense in which the reformers explain it, resembles the former belief. The Jews were solely created and destined to be scattered among the different peoples for the purpose of teaching them morality and monotheism; before that mission will be thoroughly accomplished, the Jews must exist, and as soon as their task is done they must perish.

That metaphysical purpose is a remnant of the old philosophy which to all inquiries could not get more than a theological answer: “God’s ways are concealed.”

Every individual and every people have a purpose or mission in this world; not a metaphysical but a teleological. The former is a kind of “Mazel” and the latter is a purpose by which the man points himself out according to his internal convictions and wishes.

When a man has an inclination for certain work he devotes himself to it, develops his talent, abilities and skill; his aim is thus obtained. The same it is with a nation.

There are qualities and inclinations which are inherited by nations from their ancestors. During the course of different historical circumstances, these qualities and inclinations develop and become the property and the characteristic of the nation. The endeavoring to perfect that property, for the use and welfare of itself and others, may be called its purpose and mission.

What is the mission of the Jewish people?

We read in history that in ancient times the small Jewish tribe desired the acknowledgment of the unity of God and morality by all peoples. Abraham prayed for Sodom and Gomorrah, and did not take of them even a shoetachat; Joseph withstood his temptors. Later, in the period of the prophets, while all the peoples of the world were barbarians, the Jews distinguished themselves by the qualities of acknowledging the unity of God, pure morality, love, truth and justice, which became afterward their property and characteristic. The purpose of the Jew was, thus, to contribute his property to the world.

Is there any place on the globe where the Jew has not come yet with his errand?

The world needs no more theory, but practice. The Jews’ mission needs only to be realized. They may now return to the center, wherefrom they came and be looked upon with the consideration as a teacher of mankind deserves.

Their mission was not fatalical but historical; it was not a destiny but a process of development.

SAUL KLEIMAN,
Binghamton, N. Y.

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

Reflections on Bar-Mitzvah

“SWORN hath the Lord by his right hand, and the arm of his strength” (Isaiah lxii. 5). Commenting upon these metaphors, the Talmud reverses the latter passage, altering it into “strength of arm,” and defines the symbolic “strength” and allegoric “arm” as reflections upon the phylacteries, inasmuch as there is a Psalmody to the effect of “The Lord will give strength unto the people” (Psalms xxix. 11), which bears testimony of a Mosaic promise of “And all the nations of the earth shall see that thou art called by the name of the Lord, and they shall be afraid of thee” (Deuteronomy xxviii. 10), linked with the elucidation of Rabbi Eliazar, the great, saying as he does, the frontlets between the eyes produce reverential fear and cause dreadful awe (Berachoth f. 6, a).

Figurative as this typical fable is, one questions the deductions and doubts the comparisons.

While lacking force the parable at issue flourishes of farce, nevertheless. The “strength of the arm,” as a matter of Biblical research, responds, rather to the “taken upon thy hand” and not to the “frontlets between thy eyes” (Exodus xiii. 16).

Again Rabbi Eliazar’s statement is somewhat incomprehensible. One fails to recognize in the frontlets a power for good, as to arrest the attention of other peoples and cause a continual dread. And as for the Lord’s name, that one has supposedly been proclaimed by the usage of the phylacteries, during morning services, it appears to be, more or less, of a mythical nature.

The writer ventures to offer a solution to the stated anomalies and intricacies. The “arm” alone reminds one of the “taken on the hand,” alludes to the “frontlets,” which are sources of might and vigor, not of a physical assumption, but of a spiritual presumption.

Pressure must be brought to bear upon the Talmudic quotations from the Bible, with a view to establish the possibility and stability of your humble servant’s contention.

“The Lord will give strength unto his people” may be transplanted by “out of the mouths of youths and lads thou founded strength, an answer to thy opponents, a reply to the enemy and seeker of vengeance” (Psalms xiii. 3).

Skilled in secular learning and versed in Jewish wisdom, the youth, clothed with strength, ergo, phylacteries, at the age of thirteen, will answer the opponent and reply to the enemy, who may perceive the contents of the phylacteries, which are but Scriptural selections manifesting the unity of God and similar lofty conceptions.

It is noteworthy that the very Rabbi Eliazar, that beheld in the frontlets a cause for reverence, agitates both: “Be watchful in the study of the Torah and know what answer to give to the unbeliever” (Ethics ii 19).

And as for the name of the Lord, it is actually upon the frontlets, in the form of the Hebraic character “shin,” the initial of the contained therein “Shemang Israel.” Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One!

NACHMAN HELLER.
Ab 23d, 5668, Harrisburg, Pa.

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Emanu-El Brotherhood.

Beginning last Friday evening a series of Friday evening religious services, under the auspices of the Emanu-El Brotherhood, were inaugurated at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls. Rev. Dr. Samuel Greenfield, of Mt. Zion Congregation, was the speaker, and Rev. I. Frank, the cantor. These services begin at 8.30 sharp, and all young Jewish men and women are cordially invited to attend. This evening Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, will be the speaker.

Jewish Immigration at the Port of New York, August, 1908.

Men	1,127
Women	1,472
Children	1,168
Total	3,767
Russians	2,715
Austrians	538
Hungarians	317
Roumanians	122
English	34
German	17
Turkish	24
Total	3,767
Destined to New York	2,749
Destined to outside points	1,018
Total	3,767

13,526 Jewish immigrants arrived in the month of August, 1907.

Gus Edwards’ “School Days” has been selected by Klaw & Erlanger as the opening attraction for the Circle Theatre, Broadway and Sixtieth street, on Monday, September 14. A vivid reminder of kid days is presented the old folks and fun and frolic for the youngsters is provided in this musical play for kids and grown-ups. The scenes are laid in the school yard and school room. The characters include the bully, mamma’s boy, incorrigibles innumerable, and a cosmopolitan class of kids of all nationalities.

Herman Timberg, who plays the principal role, is one of the youngest comedians, who by his own merits, has won a following among theatregoers throughout the whole country. Gus Edwards’ “Sunday Nights in Bohemia” will again be presented at the Circle, and during the production of “School Days” the former policy of permitting smoking at this house will be changed.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK, September 1, 1908.

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

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid. In case of any doubt in regard to ward, section, block or lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

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

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows: John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York. John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York. James B. Bouck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York. George H. Creed, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York. John De Morgan, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills the taxpayer will draw a check for the amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located. No rebate allowed on bills paid during October.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

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 thereof 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.

East River National Bank 680 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE LARGER ACTIONS COMMITTEE.

The annual conference of the Larger Actions Committee of the Zionist movement, which is held only during the year when there is no congress, was opened in Cologne on August 11 with an attendance of thirty-eight. Those present were President Wolffsohn, J. H. Kahn, Prof. Otto Warburg, Herbert Bentwich, Dr. Franzle - Bernstein, Dr. Bernstein-Kohan, Dr. M. Bodenheimer, Dr. Braude, Joseph Cowen, Berthold Feiwel, Jean Fischer, Dr. Friedemann, Dr. Israel Friedlaender, Dr. H. Gabel, B. Goldberg, J. L. Goldberg, Herr Gronemann, Dr. Hantke, Bezael Jaffa, A. Idelsohn, L. Kessler, Dr. Schmaruahu Lewin, Dr. Camille Levy, Dr. Mahler, Dr. Moscovitz, J. Moser, Alfred Nossig, A. Podlischewski, M. H. Schein, M. Scheinkin, S. Seeligman, N. Sokolow, A. Stand, David Treitsch, E. W. Tschlenow, I. E. Weisenberg and Secretary Berger. Dr. Bettman, of Palestine, and Herr Kaplankaplan, of the Poale Zion, were also present, but representing no recognized federation, and shekel payers less than the number required by the statutes for recognition as a federation, the conference decided to receive them only as guests, but with no right to vote. Prof. Friedlaender was admitted to the conference as representative of the president of the Federation of American Zionists, whose mandate he held.

After the question of the seating of these delegates had been settled Herr Sokolow read the report of the Smaller Actions Committee.

The report opens with a general survey of Zionist activities. In spite of seeming weaknesses here and there, in most cases due to local causes, the Zionist ideal is progressing. Everything that has life and strength in Jewish life inevitably approaches the Zionist movement. Jewish national consciousness is awakening everywhere, which imposes a greater duty upon the Zionist organization to marshal its strength to gather in the forces that are coming to the front.

In order to further the interests of Zionism in Turkey, Herr Wolffsohn paid a visit to Constantinople in October last, where he met with encouragement in various quarters. It is self-evident that the handling of so important a matter must be separated from hasty political hazards and adventures, and that it must be taken up basically and carried on systematically. The question is how to find the means by which the Porte would be satisfied that the Zionist plans are not directed against the sovereignty of the Sultan or the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, while, on the other hand, to obtain for Zionism adequate guarantees for the future. The Smaller Actions Committee believes that step by step it will be able to come nearer to our goal. It expresses satisfaction at the opening of a constitutional era in the Turkish Empire, for every step toward a higher civilization there must be favorable to Zionism. In diplomatic enterprises one must always deal with institutions and principles and conditions that have attained the force or precedence; the real basis of Zionist diplomacy lies in the force of precedent and in the logical necessity of solving our problems. The tactics to be pursued are of subsidiary importance and obviously must shape themselves according to conditions. It is a source of great satisfaction to us that the Orient has come to life. Our opponents were never weary of charging us with turning our eyes to a country where antiquated and retrogressive conditions must, as they thought, endure forever. The new development in Turkey points to the fact that our opponents have not understood the historical conditions in the land of our fathers.

The president was accompanied on his journey by the chairman of the Jewish Colonial Trust, Limited, and it was then decided to establish the Anglo-Levantine Company as the Constantinople branch of the trust.

The fact that the political conditions in Russia had proved of serious consequence to the Zionist organization there led the executive over a year ago to seek some means to put matters in order. Already at The Hague Congress the president had put himself in touch with prominent representatives of the Russian government, with the result that the

Prime Minister invited him to St. Petersburg to discuss the question on the spot. It has been left to several Russian Zionists to negotiate with the authorities regarding the practical applications of the concessions made.

The Palestine committee has been enlarged into a permanent Palestine bureau, which is supervised by Dr. Ruppin and Dr. Thon. The report refers to the recent action in order to secure sanction for the alteration of the statutes of the Jewish Colonial Trust, and states that the costs amount altogether to \$3,305. The Palestine Land Development Company has begun its work, and the Anglo-Palestine Company is proving of great service to the Jewish population in the Holy Land. The Jewish Colonial Trust is able to declare a dividend of 6d. per share, and the Anglo-Palestine Company 9d. per share. The report comments on the dilatoriness with which the shekel payments are forwarded to headquarters, and expresses regret at the feeble collections on behalf of the party fund. The committee proposed that the financial institutions of the movement should contribute a percentage of their income derived mainly through Zionist propaganda to the administration in order to provide working expenses.

Before the report of the Smaller Actions Committee was taken up for discussion, upon motion of Dr. Bodenheimer the conference went into executive session, where the situation in Turkey and in Russia were fully discussed and from which several resolutions were subsequently placed before the conference in open session.

The conference opened again in the evening, when the reports of federations were received. Mr. Kessler reported for the South African Federation, Dr. Braude for the federation in Austria and Galicia.

The following resolution was then adopted:

"The annual conference assembled in Cologne hails with great pleasure the reorganization of the conditions in the Turkish Empire accorded by His Majesty, the Sultan, and expresses the hope and wish that this may contribute to the strengthening of the Empire and to the welfare of all its peoples."

Messrs. Bentwich and Moser reported for the English Federation. Dr. Schien reported for the Roumanian Federation and Dr. Scheinkin gave some interesting information regarding Zionist work in Palestine. He said that the colonists take a great deal of interest in the bank and that they have made deposits in it themselves. It is true that the shekel collection has been less this year than last, but this should not be taken as an indication of the extent of the Zionist work in Palestine. The collections for the national fund and party fund also ought to be considered. Their activity in the direction of cultural work is noteworthy. A paper is published by a number of workmen. Three hundred copies of an annual "Maomer," have been sold. As an example of their agitation Dr. Scheinkin pointed to the work of the Bet Am in Jerusalem, which has done much both for agitation and culture. In Beirut an active propaganda is carried on by the societies Achwah and Kadimah, composed for the most part of young people, which have done especially good work among the Spanish Jews. The ideals of the Histadruth are making good progress, and a beautiful library in Jaffa is thought of. In conclusion, Dr. Scheinkin spoke of the important and excellent work of the Hebrew Gymnasium in Jaffa.

Mr. Goldberg then reported for the Russian organizations.

It was resolved: "That the shekel collections shall, with the beginning of the new shekel year, be sent in as soon as collected, and shall be closed not later than May 10."

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

It was resolved: "That all federations shall, without injury to other Zionist work, collect for the party fund in their territory to an extent that shall accord with the number of their shekel prayers."

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The discussion at the Wednesday session opened with the consideration of a

resolution to the effect that Zionist institutions be called upon to contribute ten per cent. of their net profits or income of the organization. President Wolffsohn said that it was impossible for the Smaller Actions Committee to do its work without adequate material means. A lengthy discussion followed, in which Feiwel, Bodenheimer, Treitsch, Hantke, Gronemann, Kohan-Bernstein, Kessler, Herman Heymann, Fischler, Braude, Mahler, Stand, Lewin, Moser, Idelsohn, Goldberg, Podlischewski and Dr. Tschlenow participated, and which was closed by President Wolffsohn. It was pointed out that, while these institutions owe their inception and development to the organization, they contribute nothing to its maintenance. Thus the national fund, which has an average income of \$60,000 annually in subscriptions, as well as the Jewish Colonial Trust, would furnish considerable contributions. This suggestion met, however, with opposition, as it was considered that the further development of the national fund, etc., would suffer if it were known that the contributions did not go entirely to the object intended. But, in view of the undeniable necessities of the central organization, it was decided to appoint a Finance Committee to consider immediately ways and means. The following recommendations of the Finance Committee were then adopted:

That a permanent Finance Commission, consisting of Dr. A. Friedemann, Herr Boris Goldberg, Dr. A. Hantke, Dr. H. G. Heymann, Prof. A. Mahler and Mr. Alderman Moser, with power to cooperate, be appointed for the purpose of elaborating a financial scheme, to be submitted to the next meeting of the Actions Committee.

The Thursday morning session of the Jahresconferenz commenced with a discussion on the Palestine Bureau. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Zionist organization undertake the creation of a Palestine Culture Fund to be divided into two parts: The first is to consist of 100,000 marks, and is to be built up from large contributions, the minimum to be 100 marks. This fund is to be used only when it has reached the sum of 100,000 marks, although the interest may be drawn upon. The second part of the Culture Fund is to be built up from smaller contributions, but no more than 50 per cent. of its annual income may at any time be spent."

After the close of the discussion on the Palestine Bureau a number of other important matters were taken up, among them the press, the attitude of the Zionist movement toward the proposed general Jewish colonizing organization, the creation of new federations, etc. The Conference adjourned with a vote of thanks to the president of the Smaller Actions Committee and the chairman of the Palestine Bureau.

Simultaneously with the sessions of the Jahresconferenz there were held meetings of the directors of the Jewish Colonial Trust, of the Anglo-Palestine Company, of the Anglo-Levantine Banking Company and of the Jewish National Fund, Limited.

Portland, Me., will most likely have a Yiddish theatre in the near future.

In Varna last week a woman went about saying that she had been told by angels in a dream that Jews required Christian blood. She had obviously been hired by the anti-Semitic Committee to stir up feeling against the Jews. The prefect of Rustchuk and Philippopolis has informed the Jews that he will not permit the slightest anti-Jewish excesses.

A public demonstration was held early this month at Jaffa to celebrate the revival of the Constitution. Speeches were delivered by Mohammedans, Christians and a Jew. The latter, the Director of the Alliance Israelite Schools, spoke in Hebrew, and it is interesting to record that this language is almost as thoroughly understood by educated Arabs as it is by Jews.

Samuel and Asher Rosenberg, seven and ten years old, respectively, were released from Ellis Island last Tuesday, and immediately started for Los Angeles, to which point they were "tagged." They came from Russia all alone on a 7,200 mile journey. Their father arrived in America several years ago and Mrs. Rosenberg, who was to accompany them, died just prior to starting the trip.

M. Dubrovin has spent several days in inspecting his branches in the south of Russia. He promised his followers everywhere to effect the release of all organizers of the pogroms in the near future. At Kherson, the president of the Real Russians was attacked by the local leader, who criticised severely the policy of the union in inciting various classes of the population against one another.

Happenings in the Jewish World.

The Prefect of St. Petersburg has ordered the closing of the local Palestine Society.

The Year Book of the Pittsburg, Pa., Section Council Jewish Women has just been issued.

Dr. M. Ehrenpreis, chief rabbi of Bulgaria, entertained the Premier at dinner last week.

Dr. William Houston has been chosen to succeed Rabbi Joseph Jasin as president of the Texas Zionists.

A Russo-Jewish history edited by several prominent authors will be ready for publication early in the autumn.

The first volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia in the Russian tongue will shortly appear at St. Petersburg.

A museum with a Jewish department will shortly be opened at Wilna in memory of the great sculptor Antokolsky.

A synagogue was recently destroyed by a fire at Riga and some ancient scrolls of the law perished in the flames.

Ninety Zionists have been sentenced to a fine of three roubles each at Orneff for holding a meeting last Easter.

Alfred Abraham Barnett, second son of the late Dayan A. L. Barnett, died recently at Wellington, New Zealand, aged 76.

Henri Weil, the nestor of living classicists, celebrated his ninetieth birthday last week, at his residence at Passy, near Paris.

The Jewish Hospital of Louisville, Ky., has secured a building loan of \$22,000 on its addition, which is now in course of construction.

The famous Yiddish author "Shalom Aleichem," who visited America two years ago, is lying seriously ill at Barnovitch.

The conference of the rabbis of the province of Charkoff has decided to ask the government to open an institution for rabbis.

The portrait painter, Herr Emanuel Grosser, of Berlin, has received the Medal of Arts and Sciences from the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

Boston is to have a permanent Yiddish Theatre company, which will give performances every Sunday evening at the Grand Opera House.

The Syracuse Young Men's Hebrew Association will soon abandon its temporary quarters and occupy a permanent home in the Freeman Hall Building.

Twenty memorial windows designed by John La Farge, and typifying epochs in Jewish history, are now being installed in the B'nai Jehudah Synagogue, Kansas City, Mo.

Ministerial Councillor Kuranda, a member of the Austrian Parliament, who is a Jew, has advised the Liberals to abandon the campaign against the anti-Semites.

The Czar has pardoned all the organizers of the Orsha pogrom at the request of the Real Russians, who organized a thanksgiving service at the local church on hearing the news.

It is reported from Bobruisk that the co-operative stores opened there by the Real Russians have done great damage to the Jewish merchants, who feel the effect of their competition severely.

A new Hebrew Orphanage is projected for Philadelphia, Pa. It will cost approximately \$40,000, and will be erected under the auspices of the Independent Order Sons of Jacob.

Professor Louis Sussmann-Hellborn, a distinguished sculptor, died at Berlin on the 15th ult., in his eighty-first year. For many years he was director of the Royal Porcelain Factory in Berlin, Berlin.

Kid Attell, a well known Baltimore, Md., pugilist, whose real name is Abraham Blumberg, was married to Miss Rae Middleman last week. An orthodox Jewish marriage ceremony was performed.

Rev. Arthur Breslich, late Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed as successor to Dr. John L. Nuelson, as Professor of Hebrew in the Berea, O., Theological Seminary.

Professor Schwitz, a Catholic, who died recently at Baden (near Vienna), bequeathed 4,000 kronen to the Jewish congregation there, as well as a number of legacies for the maintenance of students without distinction of creed.

Gertrude Cohen, a young Los Angeles, Cal., pianist, whose talent astonished Paderewski when here on his last tour, sailed for Europe last Tuesday, where Mr. Paderewski has promised to instruct her as long as he can spare the time.

Henri Bernstein, the author of "The Thief" (Le Voleur), has written a new drama, with which the Rejane Theatre of Paris will open its ensuing season. The piece is named "Israel," and is in-

tended to be a contrast to Donnay's "Return to Jerusalem."

The Lady Volunteers of Adath Yeshurun is the name of an organization consisting of about one hundred ladies of Houston, Tex., organized for the purpose of raising a fund as a special ladies' gift to the synagogue, which is now nearing completion.

At the memorial services held at Berkeley, Cal., by the faculty of the California State University in honor of the late Rabbi Voorsanger, glowing tributes were paid his memory by President Wheeler, Prof. William Carey Jones and Dr. H. H. Powell.

Abraham Goldsmith, for the past five years a teacher in the Troy Hebrew School, sailed last week to take up his permanent residence in the Holy Land. Mr. Goldsmith is seventy years of age. Prior to his departure he was tendered a farewell dinner by his intimate friends.

The Governor-General of Moscow has issued a circular informing the Jews who are residing there contrary to the laws of residence, that in future they will, when discovered, not only be expelled, but also subjected to a fine of 500 roubles or to imprisonment for three months.

The bodies now lying in the oldest Hebrew cemetery in Richmond, Va., will shortly be reinterred. The cemetery has not been used in over 100 years, and portions of it have been built over and are occupied by business houses. The Congregation Beth Abaha has undertaken the task of removal.

There are 40,000 Israelites in Buffalo, N. Y., and a request has been made to the directors of the Buffalo Public Library to install a department of Hebrew books. The Library Committee will consider the proposition and has asked the petitioners to secure a list of 40 prominent Jewish citizens who are in favor of the new section.

The Central Jewish Consistory of France has been greatly preoccupied by the defects which have been revealed in the existing system of nominations for posts as rabbi. It has, therefore, commissioned its vice-president, M. Levyllyer, to prepare a scheme with the view of assuring a better and more correct method of recruiting the rabbinate.

The Dedication of the Tablet at Newport.

A beautiful marble tablet in honor of the Rev. Isaac Touro, Judah and Abraham Touro and of Rev. Abraham Pereira Mendes was unveiled on Monday, September 7, 1908, in the Old Jewish Synagogue at Newport, R. I.

The edifice was beautifully decorated with flowers and crowded to the utmost. The exercises were opened with an eloquent prayer delivered by the Rev. David De Sola Pool, assistant minister of the New York Congregation Shearith Israel.

Mr. Engel, acting as chairman, then introduced the president of the congregation, Mr. Max Levy, who delivered an address rehearsing the sad story of Jewish persecution, the arrival of Jews on the American continent, their settlement at Newport, and ending with a resume of what the Jew has accomplished in the world's history.

This was followed by a musical selection from Schubert and the chairman then introduced Mr. Leon Huhner, who delivered an address, which will appear in our next number.

A musical selection from Haydn was beautifully rendered by the Musical Society of Newport, and then followed the unveiling of the memorial and its presentation to the congregation and to the City of Newport by Hon. N. T. Taylor Phillips, Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York.

The tablet was then accepted by President Levy and by the City of Newport, through its Mayor, Hon. William P. Clark, who delivered an appreciative address.

The unveiling of the tablet was followed by a musical selection by the Newport Musical Society, and then the Rev. David De Sola Pool chanted the memorial prayers for those in whose honor the tablet was erected.

The last speaker was the Rev. Dr. Emory H. Porter, minister of Emanuel Church (Episcopal), of Newport, who delivered a splendid tribute. Dr. Porter's charm and eloquence made his address a very effective one.

The benediction was delivered by Rev. P. H. Rosengard.

After the close of the exercises the old cemetery (purchased in 1677) was visited, and the Touro graves decorated with floral tributes.

Letters of regret were received from Governor Higgins of Rhode Island and other prominent persons.

Among those present were Hon. and Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Mrs. Cohen, Rev. David De Sola Pool, Mr. Leon Huhner and Mrs. Laurens Josephs, from New York; ex-Mayor Patrick J. Boyle, of Newport; Senator P. J. Murphy, of Rhode Island, and the Rev. William S. Jones, A. O'Dell Taylor, president of the Newport Natural History Society; Commander Roy Campbell Smith, of the United States Navy; Hon. Robert S. Franklin, Senator of Rhode Island and former Mayor of the City of Newport; I. G. Rosengard, of Philadelphia; Rev. William Denton Green, of Newport; Hon. Darius Baker, Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island; Dr. Nathaniel G. Stanton, of Newport; the Messrs. Channing, of Newport; Frank E. Thompson, Esq., principal of the Newport High School; Dudley E. Campbell, principal of the Coddington High School; Henry M. Clark, of the Lenthal School of Newport, and representatives from other Rhode Island organizations.

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BAR MITZVAH.

KRAMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Leop. Kramer announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Rudolph, on Saturday, September 12, at Temple Anshe Chesed, 160 East 112th street. At home Sunday, September 13, 233 West 140th street.

ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenthal announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Bertram, at the Temple Rodeph Shalom, Lexington avenue, corner Sixty-third street, Saturday, September 12. At home Sunday, September 13, 316 East Fiftieth street.

ENGAGEMENTS.

ABRAMS—GREENE.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greene, of Providence, R. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Estelle M., to Mr. Arthur Abrams. At home October 11 from 2 to 8. No cards.

ABELSON — DUSCHKIN.—Mr. Herman Abelson and Miss Lillian Duschkin betrothed. At home Sunday evening, September 13, after 7 o'clock, 156 East 115th street.

COHEN—TEPPICH.—Mr. and Mrs. Ike Teppich, of Montgomery, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Anne Estelle, to Mr. I. V. Cohen, of 212 West 137th street, New York city.

FREE—HERTZMAN.—Mrs. Johanna Hertzman, 55 St. Mark's place, New York, announces the engagement of her daughter, Isabella, to Mr. Emil Free, New York.

GALLINGER — SIEGEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Gallinger announce the engagement of their daughter, Carrie, to Mr. Isidore Siegel. At home, No. 415 East Fiftieth street, Sunday, September 20, 3 to 6. No cards.

GOLDSMITH — SMELOWITZ.—Mrs. Leah Smelowitz, of 24 East Ninety-ninth street, announces the betrothal of her daughter, Stella, to Mr. Milton M. Goldsmith. Reception Sunday, September 20, from 3 to 6 p. m., at Madison Avenue Hotel, corner Madison avenue and Ninety-second street.

HIRSCHFIELD — STEINTHAL. — Mrs. Minna Steintal announces the engagement of her daughter, Hannah, to Mr. David L. Hirschfeld. Sunday, September 20, 3 to 6, 22 East 114th street.

HOCHLAND—PICK.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rothenstein, 212 West 143d street, announce the engagement of their cousin, Clara Pick, to Mr. William Hochland, of Brooklyn. No cards.

LE BOWSKI — ROSENTHAL.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenthal announce the engagement of their daughter, Eva, to Louis J. Le Bowski. Reception September 20, from 2 to 5, at the Savigny, No. 2034 Fifth avenue.

LESSER—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Levy, 678 Macon street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Carrie, to Mr. Samuel Lesser, of Brooklyn. Reception Sunday, September 20, 1908, after 7 p. m.

LEWIS — LOEWENSOHN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis beg to announce the betrothal of their daughter, Theresa A., to Mr. Samuel S. Loewensohn. Reception Sunday, September 13, 1908, at 23 East Eighty-ninth street, after 7 p. m. No cards.

LICHTENBERG — LICHTENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Mort J. Lichtenberg, of 60 West 129th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hortense C., to P. Perceval Lichtenberg, of Syracuse, Sunday, September 20, Venetian parlors, Harlem Casino, 124th street and Seventh avenue, 3 to 6.

MILLER — MEYERS.—Miss Fannie Meyers, 147 St. Nicholas avenue, to Mr. Michael Miller, betrothed. Reception Sunday, September 20, 1908, Hotel Savoy, 3 to 6.

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PEYSER—FRANK.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Frank announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie G., to Mr. James Peyser. At home Sunday, September 13, 1908, from 3 to 6, at 207 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn.

SEDER—PICK.—Mrs. H. Pick, 448 East 147th street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Emma, to Mr. David Seder. Will receive September 13, 1908, 508 Robbins avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut, 3-6 p. m.

WOLF—BECK.—Mrs. Dora Beck, of 402 East Fifty-second street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Dave E. Wolf. Reception Sunday, September 13, from 3 to 6, at residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Loeb, 421 Fiftieth street.

MARRIAGES

BRESLAUER — OTTINGER. — At Vienna Hall on the 3d inst., Miss Hannah Breslauer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Breslauer, of No. 37 West 127th street (formerly of Georgetown, S. C.), was united in marriage to Mr. Samuel Ottinger, of Quincy, Fla. Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais officiated. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ethel Moses and Kathlerin Glick, and the ushers Messrs. Maximilian Breslauer, Eugene Steinhardt, Miss Pauline Breslauer was maid of honor and Berthold Ottinger best man. Over 100 guests sat down to the wedding dinner which followed the ceremony.

LASAR—RUDICH.—On September 6, 1908, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, Jennie Lasar to Herman Rudich.

MOLTZ—FLASTER.—On September 2, 1908, Rose Moltz to Max Flaster, by the Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, at the Savigny, 2054 Fifth avenue.

ROSENSCHEIN—DAVIS.—On Sunday, September 6, at the Cafe Boulevard, Second avenue and Tenth street, Martha Rosenschein to Herman Davis. Rev. Dr. Falk Vidaver officiated.

SOBEL—ALBUM.—The wedding of Dr. Leon Album, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Amelia Sobel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sobel, was solemnized at the bride's residence, No. 9 Sixteenth avenue, Newark, N. J., on Sunday, the 6th inst. Congratulatory telegrams were received from Prof. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, Hon. Julius Kahn, of San Francisco, and Rev. Drs. J. L. Magnes and J. Leonard Levy.

Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cohen celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last Tuesday at the home of their son, Hermann Cohen, of 317 West 100th street. The festivities started with the serving of a golden wedding breakfast, at which all the decorations were of gold, and ended with music and dancing in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohen are old residents of New York. Mr. Cohen achieved some distinction by running the blockade down the Mississippi in a gunboat during the civil war, after he had been drafted into the Confederate army at Memphis.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC COMMENT.

Other times, other music?

I asked myself this question after reading Mr. Horowitz's sympathetic and well-written compilation on Meyerbeer. One might answer, other operatic music, yes, if one did not remember the vitality of "Fidelio," of "Don Giovanni" and of "Figaro's Hochzeit," all written long before "Robert" or "Le Prophete," these being almost unknown to the present generation.

It is one thing to write for the populace and another for posterity. Meyerbeer chose the former, and though he died only a little over forty years ago, nine-tenths of his scores are already being covered with the dust of the library shelves.

A man of great talent, his innumerable dreary stretches of commonplace are sometimes illuminated by flashes of genius. One of these is the fourth act of the "Huguenots," and the music of Fides, in "Le Prophete," also thrills by its inspired strains.

For the rest—oblivion! I cannot agree with Mr. Horowitz when he says that Meyerbeer was "looked upon with envy by Schuman." The latter was one of the most generous and broad-minded men that ever lived. He disliked the "Huguenots," but, for the matter of that, he criticised quite as harshly "Tannhauser." Envy was the

trait most remote from Schumann's mind, for he was the admirer and friend of Mendelssohn and Chopin, and when the young Brahms came to him with some new and unknown compositions he at once proclaimed their merits in the famous article beginning, "Hats Off, gentlemen; a Genius!"

As Schumann did not write for the stage there can be no question of jealousy; and as for his madness when he criticised the "Huguenots," his mind was serene and unclouded and his creative activity at its zenith.

In briefly outlining the plans of the two German theatres I must, on the principle that "age comes before beauty," give precedence to the Irving Place, of which Mr. Otto Weil has assumed the management. Having engaged a competent company and secured plays enough to enable him to give a new one every week, Mr. Weil is likely to confine himself entirely to farces and comedies. His season opens on October 1, with Kadelburg and Skovronek's "Husarenfeber."

Messrs. Baumfeld and Burg, at the new Deutsches Theatre, on Madison avenue, are preparing a much more elaborate programme, on which classical plays and Ibsen's dramas will figure prominently. In the latter Emanuel Reicher, an actor of renown, will also be the regisseur. But the comic muse will by no means be neglected, for in Conrad Dreher we shall have a famous low comedian, and Kathi Froelich, late prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera House, is engaged as gesangssoubrette. The new house will be inaugurated with Von Wildenbruch's "Die Rabensteinerin," which will probably be followed by the German version of Molnar's "Devil," with Eugene Burg in the title role.

Mme. Nordica recently contributed the sum of \$1,000 to the orchestra fund of the Symphony Society of New York. Among other names on the list of subscribers I find those of Messrs. Jefferson Seligman, Otto H. Kahn, Henry Seligman, Albert Lewisohn, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Frances Hellman and Mrs. Jesse Seligman.

From Paris comes the welcome news that Gustav Charpentier has at last completed his opera, "The Life of the Poet." He recently played the music to a number of friends, who found that its remembered "Luise," though its melodies flow in a broader stream and show the influence of the neo-Italian school.

Mr. Herman Klein will give on Sunday afternoons, beginning next month, a series of concerts at the new German Theatre. Prominent soloists have been engaged and the programmes will, it is said, contain many novel features.

JACQUES MAYER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Anti-Semite Bing Haman.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD.

"Folly is set in great high places and the rich sit in lowness."

"I have seen servants on horses and princes walking like servants upon the ground."

"He that diggeth a pit will fall into it."—Ecclesiastes 10.

"Bow down before the noble Jew as once thy accursed progenitor Haman bowed down before the noble Mordecai."

"Bow down while we will 'night' thee."

"Sir Anti-Semite Bing Haman" and now mayest thou rise to the height attained by thy infamous ancestor (fifty cubits high) and whatever our crimes may be, worthy son of Amalek, thou canst not say that we do not give the full and honourable titles to those who deserve it, thus with great unctio do we roll under our tongue every Purim, the high sounding name of thy infamous sire, "Haman, the son of Mamedatha, the Agagite, the adversary of the Jews," and thus henceforth and until the remembrance of Amalek shall be blotted out from under the heavens, shall we not forget to dub thee "Sir Anti-Semite Bing, Haman, the adversary of the Jews."

Yea, we will "night" him with a night of obscurity and disgrace. We will say unto him as King David said to the Amalekite, "Thy mouth hath testified against thee."

Truly from the serpent's root came forth an "adder" and what an "adder!" an adder of falsehood upon falsehood—wicked and foul-mouthed slander. What did his vile ancestor Haman say. "There is one people scattered yet separate among the nations in all the provinces of thy Kingdom; and their laws are different from these of every people; while they do not execute the laws of the King; and it is no profit for the King to tolerate them." What does Bing Haman say. "Fifty per cent. of the total crime in Greater New York is committed by Hebrews, and most of their crimes are committed against property. They are burglars, firebugs, pickpockets and highway robbers—when they have the courage; but though all crime is their province, pocket picking is the one to which they seem to take most naturally. Indeed pickpockets of other nationalities are beginning to recognize the superiority of the Russian Hebrew in that gentle art."

Now that we have compared the vile calumnies of "serpent and adder," let us compare the circumstances in which the Jews have found themselves then and now.

Shushan, although a monarchy apparently, had no two sets of laws favoring the native to the prejudice of the alien. Indeed it seems to have been the Washington of a United States, one

hundred and seven and twenty of them, that all were alike before the law we can gather from the fact and that Mordecai was one of the ministers that the feast was made for all and that the Jews came and partook of the feast, the Talmud tells us, and this was in fact the cause of the Divine wrath against them which made Haman's machinations prove so nearly successful—for they ate forbidden food.

And yet, although living in apparent peace and harmony with their heathen fellow citizens, a few words transmitted to every state—just a few words of Haman's dictation, and every heathen was ready to destroy, to kill and to exterminate all the Jews, from young to old, little ones and women, on one day, on the thirteenth day of the twelfth month—fatal thirteenth day—for the heathens!

This teaches us what calumny can do! We all know the result then and we can surmise what the result will be now for "Behold the Guardian of Israel neither slumbereth nor sleepeth," and as we will stand before the Throne of Mercy on the great Yom Hadin we will say with peculiar fervor engendered by this situation:

"Our Father, our King! Silence those who would cause us to be hated and hence accuse us."

But prayer alone is not all "Tshuva, tephilah, utsdaka mavirin es roa hazzera."

When Satan stirs up his human satellites against us we must know that the evil one seizes on an opportunity when we have been recreant in our faith against the Holy One of Israel. The Jews, in Haman's time, to show loyalty to their King, ate of the forbidden food at the royal feast to which they were invited—this was enough to make the most astounding falsehood gain credence amongst their erstwhile friends and set the hand of every man against them as "enemies of law and order."

Let us then at this time of the year, approaching the great Memorial Day, pass in review the occurrences of the past year, and turn the light of our soul inwardly to search the hidden recesses of our hearts, what do we find?

We find that as regards the laws between man and man we hold the proud position vouchsafed to us by the Almighty, "And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and a holy nation," but our peculiar obligation as Israelites? the ties that bind us to our ancient faith? the observances that should make us a peculiar people? the laws concerning Israel in relation to his God? how were these kept? Let each man answer these questions for himself.

We will conclude with the words of King David, "For this shall every pious one pray unto thee in a time when thou mayest be found: surely (then) when great waters overflow, they shall never reach unto him."

"Thou art my hiding place; from distress wilt thou preserve me; with songs of deliverance wilt thou encompass me, Selah."

"Songs of deliverance" forsooth murmur the thoughtless ones. Why did our beloved King David desire such songs? Were it not far better for us if we had no trouble to be delivered from rather than to rejoice with "songs of deliverance."

Nay! good friends! Songs of deliverance are very desirable. There is no gain without pain, to have known the bitter taste is to enjoy the sweet. Were it not for Haman where would be the delight of the "Haman tasch?" Centuries have passed and no pleasure has ever given us more delight than the feast of Purim!

Let us then hope that the downfall of this modern Haman will create a new delicacy or diversion for us called "Bing Haman's Brass Buttons."

V. S. D. AARONSON.

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THE TABLES TURNED.

THE STORY OF A PRAYER.

BY HALITVACK.

LIZZIE and Bertha and Helena were three inseparable friends. They were three high school girls, attending the same class, and had formed an exclusive set amongst themselves. Lizzie and Bertha were Jewish girls, of foreign parentage, and lived in the thick of the Ghetto, surrounded on all sides by Synagogues and Minyans and Chevras, and all sorts of big and little places of worship. Helena was a Christian girl, and lived up-town. But where was the difference? Of course, there was no difference, not a bit of it.

The three girls spent much of their after school hours in one and another's homes in turn, and it never made a bit of difference to the respective mothers. Each loved her child and her child's friends, and each had a fresh welcome for the lot. Helena's mother never paused to remember that her daughters' two bosom friends were Jewish girls. Why should she bother? They were just two of the sweetest possible girls, Jewish or Christian, where was the difference? Most of their time, however, the three girls spent together in the house of Lizzie's mother. Lizzie was the leading spirit of the trio. Lizzie's mother knew that Helena was a Christian girl, the knowledge thereof came to her incidentally one day, that was all, she never made any particular allusion to it, and never bothered herself to remember. Why should she? Helena was one of the sweetest possible girls, Christian or Jewish, where was the difference?

Sometimes, however, Lizzie's mama could not help recalling that Helena was not Jewish, but that invariably happened in the kindest and most good humored manner.

One afternoon, while the fowl that was to form the family supper was in the course of "koshering" between two thick layers of coarse salt, Lizzie's mother had occasion to go out on a pressing errand. The three girls happened to be there just at the time. "Lizinke," she said, giving a flick or two here and there to her wig, without which she would not be seen in public, you will watch the clock and have the chicken rinsed in twenty minutes time."

"All right, mam," Lizzie answered, "the three of us will see to it."

The mother could not then help smiling at the idea of Helena helping to make the chicken "kosher". But otherwise, where was the difference?

On the day of Rosh Hashonah, when Lizzie and Bertha were asked to stay away from school and attend their respective mamas the opportunity to go to synagogue and hear the Shophar, Helena, too, was induced by Lizzie to stay away from school and come along with her to help cook the dinner and have dandy times of it at home. The mother, before going to synagogue, took Lizzie aside and whispered into her ear to see that Helena does not mix up "milky" and "fleshy" knives and spoons together. That was all she had to say in the

matter. Otherwise where was the difference?

And surely it was not for Lizzie herself to see the least difference beyond the question of spoons and knives, Lizzie knew something about that question and Helena did not. But otherwise where was the difference? Lizzie did not go to the synagogue and Helena did not.

When Passover came around, Helena, of course, was present at the Seder one night in Bertha's house, the other one in Lizzie's. She sat at the table and fooled with the Hagadah, the wine at the Matzoh, the very same as Lizzie, the very same as Bertha. Lizzie and Bertha could not follow the Hagadah in the original Hebrew, and Helena could not. So then, where was the difference?

Lizzie and Bertha were members of the down-town Ethical Club, and of course, Helena belonged to the club, too. She was the only Christian member of that club, but it was not that the club had made an exception of Helena, but Helena had made an exception of the club for being a member there instead of going to the one uptown, where she lived. They had no Christian members in the down-town club because there were no likely Christians living in the neighborhood, except the rag-tag of the Irish, who have no business with ethics.

But otherwise why should there be a difference?

In the summer during the vacations the members of the clubs, such of them as cared to subscribe their three and a half dollars per week, went out to camp, at Long Island, where they lived a happy, care-free, untrammelled amphibious life, going about all day in bathing costume without needing to do up their hair from one week's end to the other. At night they slept in discarded old horsecars which the club had fitted up, with three cots to each car.

It was the very thing for Lizzie and Bertha and Helena. They had the one car to themselves just for the three of them, and nobody else. Helena was there at camp the only Christian girl amongst the band of some forty Jewish girls. But who ever cared to remember that? Where was the difference? Why should there ever be any difference between Jew and non-Jew? They kept late hours at Camp. They had such high times of it, there, they were so charmed with their Bohemianism that they grudged to sleep away the hours. They would scarcely go to bed during the first few nights. Nine or ten of the girls would squeeze themselves into the one car and tell tales and sing songs till their eyes shut and their heads fell drooping out of sheer weariness. But they settled down to a degree of civilization after a time, and began to keep respectable hours, each three girls in their duly allotted car.

One night, in the middle of a preliminary pillow battle, the three being already in nightdress, Lizzie and Bertha suddenly paused, gaping in amazement, to see Helena sink down on her knees, fold her hands, and lay her head face downwards on the edge of the bed. Their first impulse was to cry out in alarm and run for help, but they had checked that, and decided to wait just for a little while.

And just a little while only it was. Helena presently rose, looking as bright as ever, only much calmer and sweeter.

"What was the matter with you?" Lizzie and Bertha asked in one voice. "I was saying my prayers," Helena answered quietly.

Lizzie and Bertha stared at each other, puzzled at first, then a new light came to them, and with some vague feeling of shame they turned away their head. For the first time they had seen where the difference was between Helena and themselves.

Many thousands of years ago the grandfathers of Lizzie and Bertha had begun teaching the world how to pray. When the Gothic horde, amongst them the forebears of Helena's had not yet emerged from their primitive savagery, the people of Lizzie and Bertha were already in their hundreds being burnt, and drowned, and crucified, and thrown to wild beasts for their commerce with a true and living God.

It is Helena now that must show Lizzie and Bertha how to come to Him.—*The Reform Advocate.*

Stories We Have Heard.

THE THREE AKSHONIM.

THREE Jehudim were sitting in a public garden on Saturday afternoon. The Rabbi in passing saluted them with the usual "Gut Shabbas." An altercation subsequently arose among them as to which of them was entitled to the greeting, each claiming that it was intended for him.

To settle the dispute they agreed to leave it to the decision of the Rabbi.

They went to the Schule and explained the nature of the argument to the Rabbi, who replied that the salutation was intended for him who could demonstrate by certain actions that he was the biggest "akshun" (obstinate person).

Reb Moshe began by saying that one day, as he left his house, it started to rain violently, and rather than go back for an umbrella he remained in a doorway all night until the rain ceased.

Reb Schmiel told his story as follows: He was travelling through a country, and in order to get to a certain town it was necessary for him to cross a bridge, and rather than do so he jumped into the water and swam across, and were it not for the aid which he received from two peasants on the other side he would have been drowned.

Reb Chaim then related his experience: He had a tooth-ache one day and went to a dentist to have the aching molar extracted. The dentist asked him which was the tooth that caused him so much pain, but he refused to tell him. The dentist, somewhat perplexed, then informed him that he would have to keep on pulling one tooth after another until he reached the one which ached. Rather than tell him, he suffered all his teeth to be extracted.

The Rabbi decided in favor of the latter; that he was the biggest akshun of the trio, and was therefore entitled to the "Good Shabbas" greeting.

ZUNDEL.

Hon. Julius Kahn, M. C., lectured before the San Francisco Y. M. H. A. on the 26th ultimo on the subject, "The United States Congress."

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 REV. DR. JOHN ROACH STRATTON, Baptist, Baltimore.

A B'nai B'rith Lodge is in process of organization at Racine, Wis.

It has been persistently rumored in the daily press for the past few weeks that a syndicate of Pittsburg Jews headed by Rabbi J. Leonard Levy have purchased 5,000 acres of land near Richmond, Va., for the purpose of establishing a Jewish colony. Rabbi Levy declares the statement to be a fabrication made out of whole cloth.

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JEW IN MEXICO.

An Interesting Chapter in Current History.

REPORT OF RABBI MARTIN ZIELONKA, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

El Paso, Tex., August 9, 1908.

To the Board of Managers of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations: Gentlemen: The mission you asked me to undertake, was indeed a novel one. I doubt whether Jewish history presents a similar instance. The Jewish communities of one country taking enough interest in the welfare of fellow-Jews in a neighboring country to send a representative to urge union and organization and appeal to their highest duty and obligation.

When you asked me to undertake the work, I tried to make two things plain. First, that there were few Jews in the cities outside of the capital; second, that though there were quite a number in the City of Mexico, their interests were so varied, their origin so diverse, that it was doubtful if a congregation or any Jewish organization could be organized. My stay in Mexico made this more evident, and if the success of the work was not as great as many of us desired, I feel satisfied with the thought that an interest in Judaism has been aroused where none existed before, and that a fraternal feeling has been established that will work well towards the future amity between the Jews of these two countries.

In leaving El Paso my object was to go South via the Mexican Central R. R. and return on the Mexican National, visiting the larger cities on each road, noting the condition of the Jews and the possibility of organization. In many cities that I had intended to visit I found, as I proceeded, that there dwelt one or no Jews. Conditions in other cities, I learned, were not unlike those visited, and so I did not go to them. In all, I visited Chihuahua, Torreon-Gomez Palacio, Aguas Calientes, Guadalajara and the City of Mexico. Careful inquiry elicited the fact that these cities contained the greatest number of Jews, and conditions here were typical of all other cities. Wherever possible I distributed the Sabbath-school literature of the union.

My first stop was at Chihuahua. Due to the fact that some of the residents of this city are members of the congregation at El Paso, and that I knew them all personally, a meeting was easily arranged. This meeting was held at the home of Mr. Nordwald, on Tuesday, June 9. After thorough discussion it was deemed inadvisable to organize a congregation, owing to the small number of Jews in the place. A relief society was unnecessary, because the Foreign Relief Society was officered by Jews and these helped their co-religionists at all times.

At Torreon-Gomez Palacio, two cities in different States, separated by a river, I found only a sprinkling of Jews of European origin and these irresponsible to my appeals. But here I found quite a few Syrian Jews, comparative newcomers, who had held services the previous Yomim Noraim, and who might in time become the founders of a permanent Jewish organization.

At Agascalientes and Guadalajara I found very few families, not enough to

(For The Hebrew Standard.)

GOD'S ACRE IN THE AUTUMN.

By W. LIVINGSTON LARNED.

The frail, sweet buds are dying and the foliage burnished red,
The paths, serene and silent, lead to many mystic ways;
God's acre, in the twilight and we dream there with our dead,
We catch the drifting echoes of those other Autumn days.
Each mound is kissed with sunshine and each grave a sacred place,
Each heart-ache in the gloaming knows the spirit of a face.

The falling leaves, in anthem rustle down the hallowed lanes;
The white stones and the time-marked glisten in the evening glow,
Oh, Father, we are patient and we suffer all our pains
With loving acquiescence at the better way you know.
But grant us, with our memories, this hour, all alone
Except for thy dear presence and the lost ones quite our own.

So soon the shadows gather and the things that were—are gone,
So soon the Summer vanishes, with softly trailing wings;
The rose droops in the garden and the woodland's early dawn
Shows how its flight has taken what the sun and shower brings
A little, mound, half hidden in the vines and golden leaves
A boundless love wrapped o'er it and a helpless heart that grieves.

God's acre at the twilight—and across the sun-tanned hills
The Autumn, pale and listless, steals with fairy grace and tread,
We kneel here in the silence and the very moment thrills
With voices that we cherish and with whisperings long dead.
Dear father, in Thy presence, we may hold them close to heart
And weep and love and suffer as our humble mortal part.

Somewhere, with boughs low-bending, birds are wooing of the Night,
The amber Autumn banners curl and crumple to the blast,
A great moon of His Harvest takes its solitary flight
Across the sky, while Requiems within the glade are cast.
The host of fears have vanished and we only seem to feel
God's love and all our memories into the silence steal.

form a Minyan. These take little interest in Jewish matters, and my endeavors proved futile. While opportunities for Jewish settlers appeared everywhere, the number that had seized the opportunities were few.

In the City of Mexico conditions were different. A conservative estimate of the Jews in the city is five hundred souls. These, however, are divided into Alsatians, Germans, Americans, Syrians and Turks. Few know each other and still fewer mingle socially. For the past years services have been held in Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur at the Masonic Temple. The evening services were fairly well attended, the day services barely had a Minyan. The number of Syrian Jews has gradually increased in the last year, and a short time before my arrival they had formed themselves into a congregation and fitted up a room at Maravillas No. 11 for regular services. Most of them are young men. I attended one of their services on a Sabbath morning. After a thorough canvas of the various elements composing the Jewish population, I felt that a permanent congregation was, as yet, impossible. While it might be easy to form an organization, the danger of it proving to be only an exotic was too great and might interfere with the object sought to be accomplished, namely, the formation of a permanent Jewish congregation. Thus I concluded to try to organize a relief society, which in time might be the nucleus of further Jewish organizations. This I accomplished at a meeting held at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, June 24, when the Jewish Relief Society of Mexico was organized with the following officers: President, L. B. Spyer; vice-president, A. Assael; treasurer, J. Kalb; secretary, N. Grossman. In order to assure the permanency of the organization, I made a personal canvas for funds and left the society prepared to help the needy.

OBSERVATIONS.

The Jews, as a rule, do not associate with each other as Jews. In fact, they are not known to each other, and in the City of Mexico few are acquainted with as many as ten. In every city there are some who deny their origin, wish to know nothing of their co-religionists, and attempt to hide their identity. In asking the governor of Jalisco if he knew of any Jews in his capital, Guadalajara, the first name mentioned was that of one who thought he had completely hidden his identity. There are also here and there some who have been converted to Catholicism for business or marriage reasons. In the City of Mexico I was told of a very prominent family that had been converted, but who go

to Europe every year before Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur, and who, as devout Jews, celebrate these festivals in their old home. In Mexico they are Catholics, in Europe Jews.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the work be continued and that the effort be focused on the City of Mexico.
2. That some one be sent to the City of Mexico to officiate during the fall holidays, and that his expenses be guaranteed by the union.
3. That a sum be set aside by the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for another visit to Mexico.
4. That the representatives selected be instructed to continue the work done and make arrangements for services and for some one to officiate at the next holidays.
5. That the report of this work, with suitable introduction, be issued in pamphlet form.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the chairman and secretary for their uniform courtesy and kindness to me throughout the work, and to assure the board that if I can be of any service to them in the future I shall be glad to answer their call.

Respectfully submitted,
MARTIN ZIELONKA.

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The Seminary is prepared to consider applications for admission to the Institution for the forthcoming academic session, beginning October 20, 1908. Dates for admission: September 29th and September 30th, 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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Dated, New York, September 5, 1908.
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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 Emile 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 of the 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,
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N. Y., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1908. ELLUL, 15th, 5668.

פי תמוז

**"DOWN-TOWN Settlements' Clubs,
etc. (Missionary) make the Jewish
child, the apostate and anarchist, a
traitor to his faith and to his country".**
—Father Curry, St. James Roman Catholic Church.

**HOW MANY HOFJUDEN CONTRI-
BUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF THESE
MISSIONARY SETTLEMENTS?**

A POOR MAN makes more of his bread than the rich of his viands.

THE "JEWISH VOICE" has coined a new word for the "Ethical Culture Jews" infidel Jews, whom he calls "unbaptized Meshumodim". Why not include the "agnostic Rabbis and the "Hofjuden?"

WE NOTICE that the annual conference of the Actions Committee of the Zionist movement this year at Cologne voted to recognize the Order Knights of Zion, with headquarters at Chicago, as a distinct federation. This means that this Order has a membership of at least 3,000 shekel-payers in good standing. We trust that this recognition of the Order will imply that an active campaign will soon be begun in the West among those who sympathize with the aims and purposes of Zionism.

**Jacob A. Riis Ex-
posed by a Roman
Catholic Priest.**

OUR readers should peruse with particular attention, the extracts we publish in another column, from a pamphlet just issued by Rev. James B. Curry, Pastor of St. James (Roman Catholic) Church, James Street, Manhattan.

We regret that we are not able to afford space to reproduce the whole of this most interesting pamphlet, because it gives expression in the clearest and most unmistakable language, to the resentment with which this "servant of God" of an alien faith, regards the infamous wiles of the proselytizing missionaries among his and our people.

Jacob A. Riis characterized Mr. Albert Lucas as "perennial", (long-life to him). We wonder what this successful muck-raker will now dub Father Curry? Mr. Lucas has persistently called the attention of the Jewish community to the duplicity of the "Soul Thieves" and has labored mightily and successfully to offset the evil in his Religious Classes and by founding the Jewish Centres Association. But the philanthropists of our community have never taken kindly to the task Mr. Lucas set before them. They preferred to hand him the cold comfort of their negative support, in the herculean task he has carried on for ten years and allowed the Jewish Centres Association to close its doors. We hope only temporarily.

Now that Father Curry calls Jacob A. Riis, "A Capitol Joke"—convicts him "of making statements not altogether in accordance with the truth"—and asserts, with all the knowledge of the situation acquired by actual residence in the very centre of the activity of the Settlements, that most of the money is collected by the aid of fake pictures, "posed" like the incidents arranged for the moving picture films,—that "the fake philanthropists and pseudo humanitarians who crowd into our downtown Eastside, are making a parasitical living from the muck which they are constantly disturbing" and that the attacks on the faith of the children is "seductive", it weans the heart of the child away from old traditions, makes him dissatisfied with his home and environment, makes him ashamed of his parents, of his ancestry, of his faith, begets within him the spirit of unrest and discontent with the order of things, and before long, the child of simple faith and of contented, happy mind, becomes the apostate and anarchist, a traitor to his faith and to his country."

We pause to ask the Jewish leaders, what are you going to do about it?

Our columns are open to every one, who desires to express an opinion upon this most vital subject. We again invite contributions to offset the malicious influence of the wolves in sheep's clothing that masquerade as non-sectarian Settlements, Gospel Missions, Bible Classes, Kings' Daughters and all their tribe of "settlemental parasites who are feeling upon the charity of good, generous New Yorkers, robbing the deserving poor man of what is his by right of gift in charity."

**The Necessity of
Free Synagogues.**

NOW is the season when the paripatetic Chazan and the aus-gespielter Rabbiner put their heads and their meagre finances together to wring the hard-earned shekels of the poor workingman, who still observes the sacred days.

A hall is hired, circulars advertising the wonderful musical abilities of the chazan and the profound oratorical gifts of the learned rabbi are freely distributed, and the "suckers" bite at the bait. They purchase "Mitzvahs" at bargain rates, and after the "fearful days" are over, the musical Chazan and the eloquent Rabbiner, like the Roman augurs of old, thrust their tongue in cheek and laugh at their deluded victims.

THE HEBREW STANDARD has time and again in these columns called the attention of respectable congregations to this sad condition of religious affairs, and we think it is high time to wipe these "fakirs" off the face of the earth.

If we had a real "Jewish Community" in New York, working for the common weal of the Jewish people such a state of spiritual chaos were impossible.

**Sabbath
Recl.**

AT the yearly conference of the heads of the Zionist movement last month a part of the agenda was devoted to emphatic restatement on the part of president David Wolffsohn of the fact that none who work in the

Zionist central office would be permitted to labor on the Sabbath. Strange it is that such a position needs to be stated by the chiefs of a movement which takes pride in its observance of the Jewish tradition. We account for it, however, because it appears that the non-Jewish clerks at the central office did occasionally continue working after sundown on Friday.

Of course such procedure is essentially wrong: we are certain, now that the executive know of the practice, it will never occur again.

All Jewish communal institutions or Jewish public offices, both here and abroad, should be kept absolutely and tightly barred on all the Sabbaths and festivals. Of the logic of this there can be no doubt.

**Official
Immoderation.**

GENERAL BINGHAM, our police commissioner, has let his imagination on the subject of the Jewish criminals of New York run riot in the current issue of "The North American Review."

According to him, 85 per cent of our criminals are aliens themselves or the children of aliens, while 50 per cent of these are Russian Jews.

Fortunately for our communal honor an investigation made by the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions wholly disproves Mr. Bingham's statement.

Without calling on Mr. Bingham to publicly apologize, as does Rabbi Silverman, we should wish to remind him of two slight but important facts.

1st. If Jews are labelled as such, why are the Italians not spoken of as Roman Catholics, etc? In other words, why is not Mr. Bingham logical in his remarks?

2nd. The number of persons "mugged" by the police for the rogues' gallery is no criterion as to the amount of criminals in this city. The legislature last year recognized this by permitting those finally acquitted to have these photographs removed.

Will Mr. Bingham please explain?

**A Profound
Criticism.**

NOT content with his statement in the London Jewish Chronicle that the Jewish press of America has not produced one single writer of note, our friend "Halitvack" repeats it, and with all the emphasis he can, in the Chicago Reform Advocate.

We are glad to observe he allows that some great men and publicists—who are they?—are connected with our Jewish press here. Writers of note need not be necessarily great writers and in this age of the Epigones we have no great writers of note here, and we hasten to add for our friend "Halitvack's" comfort that in our opinion Bruno Lessing is not one of them. Indeed the latter would not have been referred to by us had not "Halitvack" himself with remarkable perspicacity made mention of Myra Kelley with whom Bruno Lessing may very well stand comparison.

"Halitvack" asks that the discussion he himself has raised, be ended. How can this be done? If a French journalist makes a rapid tour of Scotland, where he has resided some six months, and speaks of Scottish life, and customs, and institutions, without having profoundly studied these, shall not the Scots be privileged to refute his words?

"DIE WELT," which is the official Zionist organ, was a storm-centre at Cologne this year. Without its weekly visits, however, Zionists would have no party-journal of their own strictly speaking. The paper is a worthy one, and deserves to prosper.

Arc We God's People.

היום אם בקולו השמעו

"This day thou art become the people of the Lord thy God; thou shalt therefore obey the voice of the Lord thy God and do his commandments and his statutes which I command thee this day."—Deuteronomy, xxvii, 9, 10.

THE nearer the great teacher approaches to the end of his life the more solicitous, the more exhortative he is to the people. To the last moment of his life he holds their attention, urging them to adhere to and obey the laws and ordinances which he had again and again expounded to them in lucid ways. He pleads with them and he appeals to their feelings. He holds his index finger, as it were, in significant admonition before the people, calling most earnestly: "This day thou art become the people of the Lord thy God," etc. What did that mean? Had they not been God's people long ere this? Were they not chosen long before to be God's treasure? And now on the day he spoke to them were they become God's people?

As far as the Fatherhood of God was concerned they were His people before he had chosen them, but what was the volition of the people? Had they acted as if they were His people? Did they consider themselves sincerely so? They had been guided and led for over three decades by their faithful leader, Moses, pledging themselves more than once to obey God's ordinances, but every now and then they gave evidence of contrariness, marring that harmony, which would characterize them as God's people.

God was their God and Father and they were His people relatively, but were they so heartily, with that love and devotion which are so necessary to link parent and children together?

In this spirit Moses brings it to them, urging them to hear his reasonable remonstrances on the precept of the Fatherhood of God, calling to them not to let their hearts and sensual cravings be carried away by coartousness, by desires for momentary gratifications; "but thou shalt obey the voice of the Lord thy God," he tells them, "and do his commands and his statutes as I bid thee this day, for on this day thou art become the people of the Lord thy God."

In a similar manner does the psalmist speak, when he says: "He is our God, and we are the people of his pasture, and the flock of his hand, היום אם בקולו השמעו, to-day, if ye will hearken to his voice."—Psalm xcvi, 7. And so it was understood by our sages at all times and so it is reasonable to understand to-day. God is ever our Father and we are ever his children relatively, but if we disdain the relation, if we repudiate it by unworthiness, by lukewarmness and careless indifference, then, though God is our Father, we are not His people; except when calamity has befallen us, then we cry to Him in distress. Are we ever alert, listening to and obeying commands of the Lord, to do what His will had ordained that we perform? Day by day we manifest careless indifference in our religious life. Day by day we are guilty of some infractions against Jewish law, and we know this to be so, and leave them unamended; but when one is laid low whom we loved and cherished, when sorrow casts its darkening shadows over our hearts, then we realize our impotence and direct our lamentations to God our Father—then we claim relationship as His people.

If everything runs smoothly and pleasantly, we go on and on in our disobedient life; all that we do is to mutter our confessions on Yom Kippur, read all the prayers the prayer book contains, and pass through the ceremonials and perform the genuflections, imagining that we have settled our account with God; as a merchant settles his account with his creditors, then starts business anew on the restored credit.

This is the idea of which our text warns us on to take heed. This day we become God's people, היום אם בקולו השמעו, this day when we obey His voice; when we take upon ourselves to belong to God, to do His will, to obey His commandments, this day are we linked duly and truly to our loving Father.

Let us resolve to be the people of God, who loveth the penitent and repentant soul, as he calls to us lovingly: שובו ריינו, "Repent and live!" Live as men, good and true, as women, pure and noble. Live as Jews, upright and honest, dutiful to all the requirements that Judaism lays upon us, and we will then be the people of the Lord our God. He is ever our God and our Father, but our volition, our obedience of His will, our life as God's children make us His people. "To-day if ye will hearken to His voice."

NOT MANY of us knew that locusts are held in high esteem as a table luxury in Palestine, and that the Jews fry them in sesame oil, as one of our daily contemporaries stated recently. Perhaps the Zionists who have travelled in the Holy Land can verify the statement.

THE PROTESTANT MINISTERS are already sticking their clerical noses into politics. Taft would in their opinion be an undesirable occupant of the Presidential chair because he is a Unitarian and i. e. not a Christian. To square himself with these bigots Mr. Taft has given forth a canned speech eulogizing the work of the Missionary societies.

מאחורי הפרגון

IMBER is like his name implies, for in good old Jewish they call "ginger" Imber, and as one occasionally takes a dose of it when he has the stomach-ache, to warm his "in-nards," so his משמר הירדן warmed up the hearts of the people and kindled anew the flame of love for the old streams, brooks, hillocks, mountains, valleys, fields and forests of old Judea; and his התקרה has become to our people what "My country 'tis of thee" is to the American, an inspiration whenever and wherever sung.

Sometimes I even admire his productions in the vernacular for their peculiar "Imberesqueness." A few of his delineations in the picture gallery were good, but they were out of place in the frame into which he put them. Bad company spoils the best character—their setting was not right. Yet I can forgive him for his idiosyncrasies, they are in accord with his temperament, but he surely must have been ill-humored when he wrote the "Dog Dogmas;" he must have taken a swallow of vile schnapps which put him in that mood. But with all his burning sting, I like Imber.

What I do not like is something that is entirely tasteless. Job, while in his suffering condition, cried מֵאֵנָה רִנְנוּ עִשֵׂי הַמָּדָה כִּדְרֵי רַחֲמֵי "That which my soul refused to come in contact with have now become the spreads unto my bread (Job vi. 7. (I translate freely). Since the rise of Christianity we Jews felt an abhorrence for it, for we knew what its very name indicates, and the inhuman cruelties inflicted upon us, but of late it has become fashionable to imitate its form of ritual and call into requisition the services of the exponents of that religion to purely Jewish functions.

When the ultra Orthodox congregation of a Rev. Jaches lays the corner stone of a synagogue, "יִרְמֵם" considers it a יִרְמֵם to invite Father Daniel J. Curley to give his benediction to the holy work, these things are absolutely tasteless to me. I cannot understand why we Jewish people cannot have enough self-respect to attend to our own affairs. When the Jews were forced to listen to the priests they stopped their ears up with cotton, but now they invite one and applaud his remarks.

I wonder if any Catholic priest would invite a רַב to say בִּרְכָה at the laying of a corner stone of a Catholic church? I doubt it very much. I remember when I was an attendant at the Katholische Obergymnasium in my native town, when the priest came into the class-room to teach the catechism, we Jewish students—of whom there were only six—were compelled to remain in our seats, but when our Religionslehrer, who was the Rabbi of the city, came in once a

week, we had to retire into a smaller recitation room, so the other students who, with the exception of the six Jews, were almost all Catholics, should not have to listen to what our teacher taught. Is not the message of the Rabbi alone sufficient upon occasions of that kind to make the ceremony impressive? Are there not Rabbis enough who would lend prestige by their presence and inspire by their oratory occasions of this kind?

I am no fanatic and would not desire the readers of the HEBREW STANDARD to misconstrue my meaning, but I must emphasize the fact that such procedures are out of rhyme and reason with the Jewish spirit, especially in an ultra Orthodox congregation. This incident reminds me of a character I once saw enacted on the Jewish stage some years ago. If I remember rightly the play was called "Der Juedische Galloch (the Jewish priest); I do not know who the author of this caricature is, but one thing I will say, that certain strictures were well drawn, especially the one to which I desire to refer.

In one act of that play, a few priests bring on the stage a young man vested in surplice and cross and he is to preach the gospel to the Jews. The people had beforehand been brought by force into the church and stand awe stricken, looking down to the ground, for they fear to raise their heads so that they should not have to see the large crucifix that hung on the wall. This was in the native town from which the priest was abducted as a child. The parents, of course, were also present; he had meanwhile grown to be a handsome young man, but the Jewish features had not become effaced. When the poor mother looked up she recognized her lost child and gave vent to her feelings in lamentations and shrieks, calling him by his name Moshel! Moshel! oh, my Moshel! how can you stand there and see your poor mother and father in agonies! You are a Yiddish Kind and now you stand before me as a Galloch, and want that we shall listen to your Droshoh. "Woe unto me!" cried the mother, "my child with so big a Tselem (cross) hanging down from his neck." But there was another boy in that family who stood by the side of his mother, and, though half imbecilic, understood his mother's feelings and the reason of her lament, when he of a sudden pulled at the mother's skirt and in a shouting voice cried: "Mama, Mama, woss weinst du! meins du denn dass Moshel kann sich schloggen a Yiddishen Oshamnu auf a goyishen Mogen Dovid? If a genuine Oshamnu is out of place on a cross, how much more must the בִּרְכָה be out of place when pronounced by one who continually preaches the doctrine of crucifixion?

I am not quite satisfied with the criticism made by Halitvak in a recent issue of the Jewish Chronicle of London, of which a comment has al-

ready been made in these columns. I do not know the gentleman of that nom de plume, although I already have had occasions to refer to his strictures. It appears that he only wants to besmirch Orthodoxy, and the New York Ghetto seems to be his target; he puts himself up as an Inquisitor general to belittle anything and everything. I think New York Jewry is yet too young to have produced characters that could be made the subject of novels. The Jewish communities in this country have not reached the same age as did the ghettos of Europe in the time of Kompert. It is true that characters can be created, but they must not be entirely imaginary. We have had no Baal Shem nor a Hohen Rabbi Loeb, with his Golem, neither has such a thing as a genuinely Hassidic condition developed as yet on American soil, to offer material for good stories.

The impressions which were made on Kompert during his visit to the Hekdisch while in Prague, were of a peculiar character. Our modern Hachnosas Orchim, which harbor the wayfarer in this country for a day or two, are not what these places were in Europe in olden times, especially in Bohemia and Galicia, and the occasional wayfarer who seeks shelter in those free inns provided by the generosity (!) of the American Jew, is not of the same material as his European prototype. Those were conditions which impressed themselves on Kompert and furnished the material which his genius moulded into an enlivened picture. The Bohemian novelist did not always write about Tishe-Be-Ab, as we would say Klaglich und Klagend. Halitvak writes Jaemmerlich, and I may say על אלה אני בוכיה HATZOPHAY.

TRUE to tradition, the Rabbi should remain standing longest at the prayer of the eighteen benedictions.

One day Jacob Levy, a notorious gambler, insisted on outdoing the Rabbi. The Rabbi furtively looked to see whether all the members of the congregation had finished their prayers, but was pained to find that Mr. Levy was still intent on his devotions.

At last the Rabbi was obliged to make the three backward steps as a sign that he had concluded his prayer, and Mr. Jacob Levy immediately followed suit.

Later Mr. Levy came to the Rabbi and said: "Rabbi, why do you so prolong your prayers?"

"When I pray," answered the Rabbi enthusiastically, "I become inspired. I see 'malochim' (angels). But why do you pray so long?"

"If you see malochim," said the gambler, misunderstanding him, as the same word means "kings," "I see 'Teis' (aces).

"Scoffer!" said the Rabbi, angrily. "Oh, if you are angry," retorted our sporting friend, "it is a sure sign that you are only bluffing, and I am willing to bet that you do not even see kings." I. TARSHIS.

A WORD.

IT may seem strange, but it is, nevertheless, true, that many people do not know the value of a word, its import, its efficacy, its danger. A word spoken is often freighted with as strong a blow as a studied sentence or a whole volume.

Of course, it much depends how and when and where it is spoken, by whom and to whom. More unhappi-

Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim,

72D STREET AND LEXINGTON AVE.

Beginning September 5 the Temple will be open for the sale of seats every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock and Sundays from 9 to 12 in the forenoon. Seat holders who desire to retain their seats are kindly requested to call as early as possible.

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THE ABOVE CONGREGATION HAVE ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF THE WORLD-RENOUNDED CANTOR, REV. GARNOPOLSKI, WHO WILL BE SUPPORTED BY ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT CHOIRS IN THE CITY.

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ness has been wrought by the utterance of a single word than by a voluble scolding. A word may also be instrumental in bringing about unmeasured joy. A word will but too often produce a greater sting than a whole shaft of ironical expressions or angry fulminations.

A word is capable of severing the warmest friendships, and is also likely to reunite divided hearts. A word spoken at random may soothe or wound, it all depends upon the inflection given to it or the infliction intended.

Some people play with words; all are not adepts. There is danger in this pastime; it is usually discovered too late. A word of most simple orthography may inject venom into the soul of another; it all depends upon its use.

More misery has been caused by the speaking of a single word than by a vituperative lecture; the sting is lost in a tirade. A word of approval is often more effective than a eulogistic essay.

Strong natures are tortured more by a stinging word than by long discourses. Weak natures require repetitions. A word can be made emphatic, keen, biting and sarcastic; all depends on the utterer and the receptive nature of the addressee. Some words, once spoken, are hard to recall. A word may become a blow, from which it is hard to recover; therefore, it is well to hesitate in striking. L'AIGLON.

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MADISON AVENUE AND 65TH STREET.

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Sundays, August 30 and September 6, 13 and 20, from 9.30 a. m. to 12.30 p. m., and on the evenings of September 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23 and 24, from 7.30 to 9.30 p. m.

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120TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE.

Renting of Seats

The Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the Temple for the purpose of renting seats on Sundays, August 30th, Sept. 6th, 13th and 20th, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and every evening after September 13th, 1908, from 8 to 10 p. m.

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TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.

CHILDREN'S PAGE.

A BIBLE STORY.

EVER so long ago, when the world was quite young, there once lived a little boy whose name was Jacob. His name was afterward changed to Israel, but I will tell you all about that later on. I am afraid he was rather spoiled, because his mother, Rebekah, loved him more than she did his brother Esau, and she used to favour him too much. That is always bad for little folks. Still, I daresay he was a very lovable child, for we know that he used to stay at home in the tent with his mother, while Esau, who must have been of a reckless, daring nature, used to love to be out in the country round about hunting the wild beasts. This made him his father's favourite, so you see that things were not quite as they should be. One day Jacob did something that was very mean. Esau was the elder brother, and that being so he had certain rights, which were usually regarded as very precious, but they appear to have been dependent upon the father's blessing. The father, in those days, was the ruler and priest of the household, and offered sacrifices to God for himself and his family and servants, and his blessing was the expression of his will, which was law.

Well, one day Esau came in from a long day's hunting and felt very hungry. He saw Jacob preparing a very savoury meal, and he was so hungry that the smell of it made him long for it very much. So he went up to Jacob and said to him, "Please let me have some of your food, for I am very hungry," and Jacob, instead of gladly sharing the food with his own brother, was mean enough to try to make a bargain with him first. He said, "If I give you this food, will you let me have your rights as eldest son?" and Esau, impatient at having to wait for his food, and more hungry than ever, thought to himself, "What, after all, is the good of this birthright of mine? I don't want it." So he promised Jacob and then Jacob let him have the food. It was not a kind or a right thing for Jacob to do, and, as you will see, he was punished later on for his treachery.

Now Isaac, the father, grew very old, and because he was so old, he became almost blind, and could not see people clearly. He knew that he would not live long, so Isaac called Esau and told him to bring venison, the flesh of a deer that he had himself killed, which he was to prepare for a meal for

his father. Then he would give him his father's blessing. So Esau went out into the wild country round about, and hunted for deer, of the flesh of which his father was so fond.

Now, as it happened, their mother heard what Isaac had said, and so fond was she of Jacob that she hated the thought of the blessing being given to any one but him. So she told Jacob to fetch two of the best kids of the flock, and she would prepare the flesh in such a manner that Isaac might think he was eating the venison. But Jacob, although he did not mind deceiving his poor old father, did not want to be found out, and said that his father would know he was not Esau, for Esau had a rough and hairy skin, while his was smooth. But Rebekah was equal to the occasion, and put the skin of the kid on Jacob's hands and neck. His father seemed to have an idea that something was wrong, but when he felt the roughness of the skin he was quite satisfied and gave him his blessing, telling him that he should be lord over his brethren, and that he should found a great nation of Israel, to which we Jews should be ever proud to belong.

Almost directly after Jacob had left his father, Esau, who had, no doubt, gone through a lot of trouble to get the food, came in to Isaac with the food cooked and ready to be eaten. Then the poor blind father knew that he had been deceived and that he had blessed the son he had not intended to; Esau, too, was terribly upset when he learnt what had happened, and piteously asked his father if he had not a blessing left that he could give him. Then the father promised that he also should found a great nation, which would in time cast off the yoke of his brother.

But Esau was not content with this blessing. He felt that he had been wronged, and determined that, as soon as Isaac was dead and the time for mourning him was past, he would kill Jacob. Their mother got to know of this hatred of Esau for Jacob, and fearing harm would come to her favourite boy she told Jacob he had better go away for a time. Here we see the beginning of Jacob's punishment for the deceit he practised upon his father. He had to leave his father and mother, whom he never saw again, and go and serve his uncle, Laban.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

Where to Find Apples.

A Washington man, while visiting a friend's place in Virginia, became much interested in his experiments in fruit culture. One day the visitor was making the rounds of the place, being in charge of the friend's daughter of ten, who acted as a guide.

"This tree seems to be loaded with apples," observed the Washingtonian, indicating a particularly fine specimen.

"Yes, sir," assented the little girl; "father says this is a good year for apples."

"I am glad to hear that," said the visitor. "Are all your trees as full of apples as this one?"

"No, sir," explained the girl, "only the apple trees."

"This milk is sour, and I won't take it," declared the lady.

"That's your own fault, ma'am," retorted the dealer. "I offered it to you day before yesterday, when it was fresh, and you wouldn't take it."

From a barber's shop window in Kennington:

"CORNS CAREFULLY CUT AT THEIR OWN RESIDENCE, IF REQUIRED." It is the best way in the end.

London News.

When a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has a very good reason for letting it alone.—SCOTT.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Psalm cxxii.

How did my heart rejoice
To hear the people say,
Come, hasten to the house of God,
To hear, and praise, and pray.

Our feet, Jerusalem,
Shall stand within thy gates;
In the, O city of the Lord,
Praise for Jehovah waits.

O blest Jerusalem,
Thy ways the saints have trod,
And in thy courts they always stand,
To thank the name of God.

שִׁמְחָתִי בְּאֵמֶרֶם לִי בֵּית דָּ נִלְךְ
There are the judgement seats,
And there is David's throne;
Pray for redeemed Jerusalem,
And make her cause your own.

Within thy sacred walls,
Be joy and lasting peace;
They shall be blest who love thy gates,
And watch for thy increase.

For my companion's sake,
Thy peace I now bespeak;
Thy good, O blest Jerusalem,
My soul shall ever seek.

Conundrums.

When is the Hudson river good for the eyes? When it's eye (high) water.

Why do teetotalers run such a slight risk of drowning? Because they are so accustomed to keep their noses above the water.

When Charles I. was beheaded, of what dish did the executioner dine, and where? He took a chop at the "King's Head."

What must you add to nine to make it six? 8. for IX with 8 is six.

If you asked the Alphabet to come to dinner, which letters could not accept your kind invitation till later in the evening? The last six, as they couldn't come till after T.

Just Comfortable.

Daisy had been spending the day with some friends. When she came home in the evening, her mother said to her; "I hope you have been a very good girl to-day, Daisy."

"No, mother," she said, "not a very good girl."

"But, Daisy dear, you surely have not been a very naughty girl."

"Oh, no! mother, not very naughty and not very good, just comfortable!"

To treat men as if they were better than they are, is the surest way to make them better than they are.—F. A. KEMBLE.

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The eminent lawyer had stepped from the London train and was making his way to a hotel when he was approached by a porter.

"I can see you're a commercial traveller," said the latter, with a touch to his cap. "Show me where your luggage is and I'll carry it to the hotel for you."

The lawyer smiled in a quizzical way. "I am a traveller," he said, "but I deal in brains."

The porter sniffed suggestively. "Fust time ever I saw a traveller as didn't carry no samples!" he said.

"You will observe," said a teacher, "that the higher the altitude attained, the colder the temperature becomes."

"But isn't it warmer up in the mountains?" asked the youth at the foot of the class.

"Certainly not," replied the professor. "Why do you think it would be warmer there?"

"I thought the atmosphere was heated by the mountain ranges," answered the youngster.

Gems of Thought

A happy family is but an earlier heaven.—*Bowring.*

Coming events cast their shadows before.—*Campbell.*

Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.—*Motherwell.*

A tiny boy, after looking at a beautiful bird his father had caught and brought home, said, reprovingly, "I spect my papa took you 'cause you was a naughty little bird wearing ou'se best clothes weeky days."

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"Papa, what is the person called who brings you in contact with the spirit world?"

"A bartender, son."

"What is that fearful racket in the parlor?"

"Father is putting a padlock on the piano."

Jewish Inventor Remembered.

BY O. LEONARD.

In a few days a tablet to the memory of Siegfried Marcus, the inventor of the automobile, will be erected in his native city of Malchin. While the money has already been collected to pay for the elegant tablet which one of the greatest German artists has completed, there is uneasiness on the part of those who are to erect it. The house where the inventor of the automobile was born is now owned by a furrier, Michelsen by name, who is an avowed anti-Semite, and he says that he will not permit any tablets in the memory of a Jew to be attached to his property.

He has made this declaration through the *General Anzeiger*, of Malchin. This resulted in hundreds of letters of protest from non-Jews, from men of prominence both in Germany and in Austria. Whether these letters will influence him to allow the erection of the tablet is not certain. If he refuses to allow the tablet to be attached to the house he cannot be compelled by law to change his mind. The house belongs to him and he can do with it what he pleases.

Meanwhile, September is here and the tablet is to be erected in the course of the month. The intention was to unveil it as near to the 18th as possible, as the inventor of the automobile was born on September 18th in the year 1831. His father was one of the best-known Jews in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He organized the Jewish community there and wrote a book in 1883 about the situation of the Jews in that country.

His son Siegfried at an early age showed mechanical aptitude and he was apprenticed to a locksmith. Of course, in those days the father was criticised for allowing his son to learn a trade. It was considered as a degradation. Professions is what the sons not only of professional people, but even of workmen, were encouraged to acquire. Herr Marcus, however, believed that work ennobles and his belief came true as his son was ennobled by work. After his apprenticeship Marcus held many important positions, being at one time assistant to the Court Mechanic, and working at one time in the laboratory of Prof Ludwig.

In 1860 he opened a shop of his own, where, besides work for many firms, he did a number of things which attracted attention. He made some important telegraphic inventions. He invented some lamps, and a number of mechanico-electrical devices of value. For one piece of work he was offered the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, and he was given a pension of 2000 florins for his field telegraph apparatus, which was put in use between the years 1870-72, on the recommendation of General de Blumenthal.

Soon after that Marcus began to think about the invention which is now known as the automobile. He first constructed a benzine motor, which he improved a little later, and in the year 1875 the motor was connected to a vehicle. This was the first automobile, the ancestor of the present motors which are so generally used, and sometimes misused, in our day. This first auto is in the possession of the Austrian Automobile Club of Vienna. A good deal of money has been offered for it by many similar organizations, but it cannot be purchased at any price.

The inventor did not stop with the automobile, but his other inventions, though useful, are not as important

as the motor car, and for this reason are overshadowed by this great creation, which is so generally in use, despite the fact that very few of those who use automobiles know who the inventor was. Anti-Semites by the way, do not at all object to traveling in automobiles, in spite of the fact that the invention is that of a Jew. They protest against erecting tablets or monuments in his memory, but the creation of his brain they use.

It is to be noted that the man who proposed the erection of the tablet in Marcus' memory is one of the most prominent in Germany. He is F. M. Feldhaus, the author of a history of technicology. As a historian he knew what the world owes to Marcus and he felt that the debt should be paid in some way. He therefore proposed the placing of the tablet on the house where Marcus was born. The funds for the tablet were contributed by the Imperial Automobile Club of Berlin, the Austrian Automobile Club of Vienna, the Automobile Club of Thuringen, the firm Siemens & Halske, for whom Marcus worked when a young man, and the Manufacturers' Association of Austria.

The tablet, made of bronze, shows Marcus with laurels around him, and at his left stands the first automobile, which was constructed in 1875 by him. At his right is a modern automobile racing on a highway. The background shows factories, with their smoking chimneys, manufacturing the autos. The sphinxes look at the new invention. The inscription on the tablet is:

"This is the house where Siegfried Marcus, the inventor of the automobile, saw the light for the first time, September 18, in the year 1831."

It is to be hoped that the tablet will not undergo the fate of the Heine monuments, and that the proprietor of the house where Marcus was born will consent to the erection of the tablet on the house. Should he not do so it may be that the Jewish community will try to buy the house, if Michelsen will sell it. Of course the anti-Semitic press, both in Austria and Germany, is encouraging Michelsen not to allow his house to be "disgraced" with the tablet. Whether the vituperations against the Jews by unknown writers in these papers will carry more weight than the letters from prominent men in these countries is hard to tell. The mind of an anti-Semite usually works differently than that of a normally constituted person.

Memorable Dates in September.

From *Memorable Dates of Jewish History*.
BY PROF. GOTTHARD DEUISCH.

SEPTEMBER 11.

- 1400 Three Jews burnt at Prague.
- 1823 David Ricardo, member of Parliament, and political economist, convert, died.
- 1860 Siegfried Hirsch, convert, historian, anti-semitic, died.
- 1886 Ludwig Lowe, member of Reichstag, died.
- 1893 Opening of the Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

SEPTEMBER 12.

- 1597 First place of worship opened in Amsterdam.
- 1695 Jacob Abendana, chachan and Talmudic author, London, died.

- 1736 David Oppenheimer, owner of the famous library, Prague, died.
- 1812 Reuben Wunderbar, Jewish author, Mitau, born.
- 1820 Abraham Danziger, author of popular ritualistic works, Wilna, died.
- 1903 Fabian Jolles, Hebrew author, Vienna, died.

SEPTEMBER 13.

- 1646 De Castro Tartas, Lisbon, burnt at the stake.
- 1690 Meir Grotwohl, rabbi, Koblenz, died.
- 1721 Emanuel Oppenheimer, banker, Vienna, died.
- 1783 Ignaz Jeiteles, author, Prague, born.
- 1813 Joseph Eötvös, advocate of Jewish emancipation, born.
- 1828 Israel Jacobson, philanthropist, Berlin, died.
- 1847 Isaac Löb Wormser, the "Baal Shem" of Michelstadt, died.
- 1883 Abraham Jacob (Friedman), wonder-rabbi, Sadagora, died.

SEPTEMBER 14.

- 1427 Jacob Halevi, "Maharil," Worms, died.
- 1792 August Lewald, author, convert, Königsberg, born.
- 1903 Massacre in Homel.

SEPTEMBER 15.

- 1746 Solomon Hanau, Hebrew grammarian, Hanover, died.
- 1758 Akiba Eger, the elder, rabbi and Talmudic author, Pressburg, died.
- 1780 Roderiguez Pereira, teacher of the deaf and dumb, Paris, died.
- 1780 Jonas Daniel Meyer, jurist, Arnheim, born.
- 1824 Moriz Lazarus, philosopher, Filehne, born.
- 1834 Heinrich von Treitscke, historian and anti-semitic, born.

SEPTEMBER 16.

- 1390 King Wenzel, annuls debts due to Jews.
- 1498 Thomas Torquemada, grand inquisitor, died.
- 1747 Joh. Ludw. Ewald, evangelical pastor, advocate of Jewish emancipation, born.
- 1777 Nathan von Rothschild, founder of the London house of Rothschild, born.
- 1843 Ezekiel Hart, Canadian politician, died.
- 1847 Grace Aguliar, English poetess, Frankfurt on-Main, died.

- 1851 O. L. B. Wolff, poet, "Improvisator," convert, Jena, died.
- 1860 Solomon J. Solomon, artist, London, born.
- 1884 Jacob Nathanson, medical author, Warsaw, died.
- 1888 Lazare Isidor, chief rabbi of France, died.
- 1895 Moriz Brasch, philosophic writer, died.

SEPTEMBER 17.

- 1394 Order issued to exile Jews from France.
- 1485 Peter Arbues the "Saint," blind inquisitor, died.
- 1609 Löwe ben Bezalel, rabbi and author, Prague, died.
- 1800 Nathan Adler, mystic, Frankfurt-on-Main, died.
- 1832 Carl Störck, professor of medicine, Ofen, born.
- 1835 Ernst R. Rosenmüller, learned exegete, died.
- 1855 Moses Mocatta, Jewish author, London, died.

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NUMBER THIRTY FOUR

HOW MILK IS POISONED.

Milk may absorb metallic poisons from metallic vessels in which it has been allowed to stand. Scientists have found copper in milk which has stood in contact with a broken cup coil. Physicians have frequently attributed an outbreak of milk poisoning to the preservation of milk in metallic vessels and point out that the substitution of earthenware vessels brought about a cessation of the trouble. Milk may be poisoned through the elimination of poisons from the animal products. It is eminently proper that milk from cows receiving active drugs should not be allowed to be sold. Milk may be poisoned through the elimination in the milk of poisonous substances contained in the food of cattle, especially vegetables, poisons of certain weeds which contains part of the diet of milch cows in many localities. I has been well established that the feeding of milch cows with vegetable refuse such as potato tops, rotten apples, mouldy hay, etc., tends also to poison the milk. Experience has demonstrated that the summer diarrheas of children are not due in all cases to a specific micro-organism but to the poisons elaborated in milk by many large bacteria. Such diseases are found almost exclusively among children that are artificially fed and that more chiefly in the hot weather, for the reason that a high temperature is essential to the growth and wide distribution of its toxicogenic organisms. BORDEN'S MILK CONTAINS NO FOREIGN MATTER AND IS OBTAINED FROM GRAIN FED CATTLE, AND IS DELIVERED TO YOU IN ITS ABSOLUTE PURITY. GET BORDEN'S AND RUN NO RISK.

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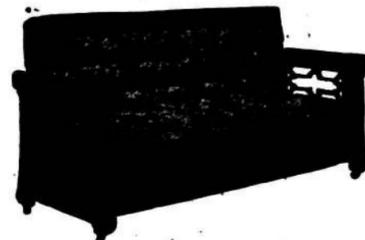
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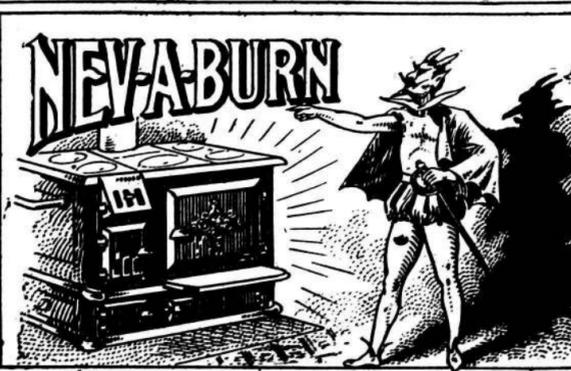
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At the 125th Street Theatre next week La Sylphe will head the bill in her now famous Salome dance. The Russell Brothers as "The Irish Servant Girls" will be another attraction. Fred Walton, the wooden soldier, and his company, will appear in a sketch, and Lily Lena, English comedienne, and the Kellinos will be other headline features. The rest of the bill will be made up of the usual number of excellent acts.

Tannersville.

A notable feature of some of the hotels here during the present season has been the excellent character of the music furnished the guests. There is special reason to note the unusual skillful and artistic performances of Mr. Nathan Finkelman, a violinist of remarkable powers, who, with the talented piano accompanist, Mr. Benjamin Newman, rendered selections from great composers in a most agreeable and highly musicianly style. All this delighted those at the Mountain Summit, so successfully managed by Mrs. N. Jacobs and her husband.

The same is to be said of the music at the Fairmont, of which Rev. S. Jacobson is proprietor. Mr. Siegel, on the violin, Mr. Heins, at the piano, delighted audiences in a way unexpected at hotels. The entertainments given afternoon and evening were eagerly sought, and the addition of such capable pianists as the Misses Jacobson and Miss Schwarz and Rev. Jacobson in vocal solos contributed all the more to the pleasure which helped to an enjoyable sojourn in these mountains of God, so wonderfully manifesting the Almighty's goodness and care for His creatures.

New Harlem Temple Finished for the Holidays.

The new Temple Anshe Chesed, at the corner of 114th street and Seventh avenue, is now finished, and every detail will be in complete readiness for the first services, to be held on Friday evening, September 25, which is the beginning of the Jewish new year, Rosh Hashanah, 5669. The interior scaffolding was removed a day or two ago and relieved all doubts as to the possibility of holding the holiday services.

The building of this new temple, which is a notable addition to the architectural attractiveness of the upper part of the city, has been made in almost record-breaking time. The title to the property was not obtained until November 1 of last year, and the first spade of earth was turned on November 17. On April 12 the cornerstone was laid. A delay in obtaining the terra cotta for the early stages of the work delayed the completion about a month.

Not the least notable feature of this new edifice, which is expected to exert a strong influence in Jewish affairs in the upper part of the city, will be the free religious school in the basement of the building, which has a capacity of 400 pupils and will be free.

The holy day services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann, rabbi, and the Rev. Mr. Marcel Katz, cantor. The organist is Mr. Charles Hoyt, well known in musical circles.

The architect is Mr. Edward I. Shire, a young man about thirty years of age. He is considered to have accomplished a notable achievement in religious architecture in this building. Mr. Shire is a graduate of Columbia University, and subsequently studied at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Paris.

The dedication of the new temple is scheduled for Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1908.

Cemetery Plots as Investments.

It is generally conceded that a well-rolled wave of prosperity is gradually rolling toward us, and that accompanying it will be a desire for such purchase and investment as will insure safety of capital and satisfaction in exchange. The best security is that which requires the least effort on the part of the investor in maintaining a safeguard on his capital. Can you imagine a more satisfactory method of exchange than the acquisition of fifty or one hundred well-located cemetery plots, or fewer for private use, the value of which must necessarily increase because of the great demand by the Jewish community for restricted land in the most attractive location in the State? The liberal grant of cemetery charters by the State can no longer be entertained, and accordingly old land is being so rapidly utilized that a very grave problem confronts the present generation in providing a resting place for themselves and posterity. Those with flexibility of thought and a knowledge of the current conditions readily recognize that modern times and ideas must result in modern methods. Only a few who enjoy carriage rides regardless of the occasion are in favor of this antiquated way of locomotion. Mourners demand everything that adds to comfort and quiet. The private car, less costly, solves this problem in the most satisfactory manner. The land recommended for your purchase, which is briefly described on page 13, of this issue, is "forty-five minutes from Harlem," on the New York and Harlem Railroad. It is on a slight slope, most desirable for rain drainage, and is reached by a three-minute walk from the station on a macadamized road. The present prices are indeed attractive, and should invite inspection at this most advantageous season of the year. Large parcels have already attracted well-known societies and smaller plots have been acquired by individuals. Inquiries as to details are respectfully invited by A. L. Diamant, 271 West 119th street, New York City.



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Young Men's Hebrew Association.

On Saturday evening, September 19, a social entertainment and members' reunion will be held in the auditorium. Mr. Stephen Brooks Rosenthal, chairman of the Committee on Social Work, will deliver an address. Short addresses will also be given by the presidents of the various literary societies and social clubs connected with the institution. Music will be furnished by the military band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum. The Leiderkranz Quartet and other excellent talent will also take part.

Besides being a social reunion, the purpose of this affair is to make known the work of the association among young men who are non-members, and each member therefore is permitted to be accompanied by a prospective member. Young men desiring to attend this affair and judge for themselves the scope of the association's work may receive a card of invitation upon application.

The gymnasium classes are now open for the season. All the educational classes will open on Monday evening, September 28. The various studies include business courses, languages, English to foreigners and other important studies.

An attractive folder advertising the work of the association has just been issued in the form of an insurance policy, entitled "Practical Form of Life Assurance and Investment for Young Men." This folder will be mailed to any address upon request.

Preparations have been completed for the holy day services, to be held in the auditorium. Members and others desiring seats should make early application in order to obtain seats.

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Pastor of St. James Roman Catholic Church.

WE reprint from Father Curry's pamphlet, the following denunciation of the "Child Thieves," so often exposed by the HEBREW STANDARD:

A new pathway has been disentangled in our times from among the mazes of the many different walks of life whereby a livelihood, and an easy one at that, might be readily acquired. The Columbus who discovered this walk in life, must have been clever indeed, for while this new way of living requires no capital of brains and no great expenditure of either physical or intellectual energy, it returns a financial profit at once large and certain. It was indeed a clever mind, with quite a practical business turn, that devised the settlement club, and if the temple of clay that once held captive this inventive spirit, has been consigned to Mother Earth, than surely over that grave, providing that gratitude has any meaning at all for the settlement worker, there should stand a monument so magnificent that it would easily rank with the wonders of the world.

One characteristic of the settlement club is that it can serve many a turn. It is devised as a panacea for all the spiritual, physical, moral and social ills of the crowded tenement districts of our large cities. Unlike all other cure-alls and nostrums, it is first tried with most excellent results upon the brotherhood and sisterhood of the settlements. Generous and oft repeated doses are given to the workers themselves whilst the proletariat is benefited after the fashion of Christian science, by imagination. Yes, the settlement idea, realized in life, is a tree of many golden apples, and it grows almost entirely within the sacred precincts of the club itself. Every shake of its overlaid branches brings down a shower of ripe, golden fruit. Some little of the down-pour falls outside of the walls, but the shower is thickest within, where this new humanitarian priesthood and its vestals gather in rich harvests.

There is one feature however of these clubs to which I must object most strenuously, and it is that, which in approved and authentic directories, is included in the words, "to improve the condition of the neighborhood, spiritually, morally and physically." Hence, enlarging on that feature, we read that among the attractions of these clubs there are Bible classes and Bible instructions, Sunday schools, Sunday and even daily religious exercises, Gospel meetings and very many other first class sectarian attachments. Ordinarily these Gospel extensions do not appeal very strongly to the average boy or girl of the metropolis, particularly to that very desirable class of youth that attends the Sunday morning exercises of each one's professed religion. Now enters the work of the masterhand that throws into the social settlement, boys' clubs, gymnasiums, baths, ball games, cooking, sewing, carpentry and other classes. May parties, children's walks, Summer vacations and the like, all appealing so strongly to the young heart that as a consequence, the boys and girls flock in large crowds to the settlement clubs.

Nothing more is needed, and now that the boys and girls are all within the ramparts, the sectarian influence

begins to do its insidious work. I do not say, that, in those clubs wherein no sectarian attachments are advertised, the attacks on the faith of the children are open and direct. No, no, there is a better and more effective method adopted which is entirely under cover and in consequence more dangerous. It is seductive, it weans the heart of the child away from old traditions, makes him dissatisfied with his home and environment, makes him ashamed of his parents, of his ancestry, of his faith, begets within him the spirit of unrest and discontent with the order of things, and before long, the child of simple faith and of contented, happy mind, becomes the apostate and anarchist, a traitor to his faith and to his country. Settlement workers and those of their ilk, may deny it all they please, but the foul work of proselytization and soul-stealings going on, all the same, and how could it be otherwise? The entire influence surrounding the child is non-Catholic and anti-Jewish, and I so speak, for these settlements establish themselves right in the heart of the crowded districts wherein the children live in legions, and that is right in the heart of Catholic and Jewish communities. The female workers are irrepressible. They seek out the children everywhere, on the streets, at play, going to and returning from school, follow them up to their very homes and drag them into their clubs. Poor souls, the God-given instinct of maternal love is strong within them, so strong indeed, that, having no children of their own upon whom to lavish their love, they must steal the children of others, of the good Catholic and Jewish mothers of the neighborhood.

All the above is proved in fact by the stories of the children themselves. The regular early autumn roundup of the children for schools reveals the Summer's misdoings of these workers. The two weeks for vacation mean for every child two weeks of apostasy, for the child must attend the regular church service provided by these workers or by the child's Summer guardians, and I need not say that, that service is not according to the consciences of a very large majority of the children. I understand just what two weeks of fresh air and green fields mean for a tenement house child, but considering the price he must pay for it, namely, a two weeks treachery to his faith, neither the ozone nor the grass nor the abandon of the two weeks, is an adequate compensation. Again on Thanksgiving and Christmas eves, see a little fellow loaded down with the weight of a turkey or of two chickens which he is carrying to his home. Do you know the price he has paid for his morrow's dinner? It cost him just two or three months attendance at a Bible class or a Sunday school to obtain it, and if that be a Catholic boy, he has learned in his little catechism, that "he must openly profess and practice his faith, never be ashamed of it, and rather die than deny it." Moreover, from that same little book he has been taught the words of the Master, "what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and to suffer the loss of his soul."

(To be concluded.)

Congregation Shaari Zedek of Harlem, Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel will lecture this Sabbath on "A Prayer Is a Culture to the Heart."

To Prospective Russian Travelers.
Mr. I. Irving Lipsitch, representative of the United Hebrew Charities United States Immigration Station at Ellis Island, New York, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Sam Burnstein, secretary of the Libau branch of the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA), in which he states as follows:

"We respectfully request you to announce in the Jewish press that no person returning to Russia should purchase a steamship ticket before securing a permit from the Russian consul to the effect that he may enter Russia. The police here (in Libau) are again very strict about this matter. At the arrival of every steamer we have serious difficulties, and the majority of those who arrive without passports or consular permits are apprehended and conveyed to their homes by etappe (military escort)."

Dedication of Synagogue B'nai Rabbi Israel Salanter Anshe Sameth.

Last Sunday the dedication of the new synagogue Congregation B'nai Rabbi Israel Salanter Anshe Sameth, at 159 East 118th street, took place. There was a great gathering of people, which filled into the synagogue in two lines, led by the president of the congregation, Mr. Smolensky, who, because of his aid, financial and otherwise, was presented with the key wherewith to formally open the synagogue. Selections were given by a band and also by the cantor and choir. Stiring addresses were delivered by Dr. David Blaustein, Rev. Dr. A. Radin and the rabbi of the congregation, Dr. S. L. Hourwitz. Dr. Blaustein and Dr. Radin both emphasized the necessity of instructing the Jewish youth in the teachings of Israel in order to perpetuate Judaism. Rabbi Hourwitz forcibly brought out the contrast between the open unmolested worship the Jews enjoy here in America and the way in which the Jews of Spain were even prevented from worshipping in dingy cellars. A Hebrew school will soon be organized by the congregation.

Congregation Beth Israel Bikur Cholim.

Rev. Aaron will occupy his pulpit this Sabbath morning.
A meeting of the Religious Committee of the Hebrew Congregation of the deaf was held on Tuesday evening in the Vestry rooms of the synagogue. Arrangements were made for holding services during the holidays at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. There was discussion also in reference to social activities and study circles to be formed during the coming season, as well as organizing a religious school for deaf and dumb children.

Monthly Report of the Hebrew Sheltering House Association Ending August 31.

Immigrants sheltered, men, 73; women, 50; children, 42; transmigrants, 39; total, 204. Average stay of each of the above, 7 days; total number of meals served, 4,484. Included in the above were 21 families paroled in the society's custody by the Ellis Island authorities pending recovery from illness of members of their families. Over 3,000 additional meals were furnished to the city poor.

Dr. Schechter Returns.
Dr. S. Schechter and family, after spending the summer at the Grand View Hotel, Kaaterskill Junction, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., returned to their home at 512 West 122d street on Wednesday last.

Reception to S. Bloomgarten ("Ye-hoash").

The many friends and admirers of Mr. Solomon Bloomgarten, who has lived in retirement for the past ten years, are going to avail themselves of Mr. Bloomgarten's visit to the city at the present time and will tender him a reception at the Thalia Theatre, No. 48 Bowery, on Tuesday evening, September 15. The following programme has been arranged:

Opening address by the chairman Dr. David Blaustein.
The production by Mr. David Kessler, Madam K. Lipzin and members of the Hebrew Actors' Protective Union of the second and third acts of the "Shchitto" (The Slaughter) by Jacob Gordin.
Address by Mr. Morris Winchetsky in Yiddish.
Address by Rev. Z. H. Maslansky.
Song by the Russian opera singer Mr. Samoiloff.
Address by the Hon. Edw. Lauterbach.
Address by Mr. Joseph Baroness.
Address by Dr. J. L. Magnes.
Reading of his poems by the guest of honor, Mr. Bloomgarten.
The entire proceeds of the reception will go for the benefit of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.

The first musical comedy to be seen at the Montauk this season will be "A Knight for a Day," which will be the attraction beginning next Monday, September 14. "A Knight for a Day" enjoyed a record run of almost two years in Chicago, and last spring duplicated its Western success when reproduced at Wallack's Theatre, New York City. "A Knight for a Day" comes to the Montauk with the original company and production, and to those who like good music interspersed with fresh, wholesome comedy, ably presented by competent singers and comedians, we unhesitatingly advise them to go to the Montauk next week.

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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.

BRIGHT and intelligent young lady desires position as stenographer. Address L. REICHGOTT, 29 W. 112th st.

A JEWISH gentleman, professional map, desires room and board with a Jewish family, in private house, in West Harlem. Address Professional, Hebrew Standard.

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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, May 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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.

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

Section 1. Resolved (If the senate concur), That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief justice and associate justices...

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. 31, 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.

now in office, who shall hold their office until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief justice and associate justices shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes disposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. There shall be elected at the next general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter as vacancies may occur, two additional associate judges of the court of appeals, of the judges of which court not more than seven shall sit on the hearing of any appeal, except that the court may, in its discretion, direct a reargument to be had before the entire court. Upon the entry of the judges so elected upon their respective offices the existing provision for designating justices of the supreme court as associate judges of the court of appeals shall cease and determine. The salary of the associate judges of the court of appeals shall be the sum of fifteen thousand dollars a year, and that of the chief judge the sum of fifteen thousand five hundred dollars a year, which salary shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowances for expenses of every nature and kind whatever. § 2. Resolved (If the senate concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

State of New York, In Assembly, May 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, 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 twelve 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 FOUR. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section twelve of article six of the constitution, in relation to the qualification of certain voters.

Section 1. Resolved (If the senate concur), That section twelve of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article II. § 8. 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. RAINEY, 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 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 FIVE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the constitution, in relation to the compensation of justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (If the senate concur), That section three of article two 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 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 to the appellate division or designated 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 allowances 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. 31, 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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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. § 8. 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. RAINEY, 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 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.

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 twelve 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 three of article two of the constitution, in relation to the compensation of justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (If the senate concur), That section three of article two 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 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 to the appellate division or designated 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 allowances 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 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. RAINEY, 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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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 nays, 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 herebefore 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. 30, 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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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.

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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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 installments 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 installments, 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 installments 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 thereafter 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, Mar. 30, 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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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 ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next General Election of Senators in this State to be held on the 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 installments 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 installments, 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 installments 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 thereafter 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

thereof, 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, m. i. 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. WHALEN, 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 Sassa 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.

FRIDDMAN, ISAAC.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Fridman, 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 Bld., 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 Bld., 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, MARGARET EIDT, JAMES A. SINSABAUGH, Executors. HIERONYMUS BREUNICH, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 his 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.

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 Walter P. Frank, No. 15 William Street, 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, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 Foster, Hotelling & Klenke, No. 59 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. FOSTER, HOTELLING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BUSSELL, 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. Bussell, 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. 287 Broadway, Room 1208, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next. Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1908. FRED H. NORTON, Administrator. DANIEL S. DECKEN, Attorney for Administrator, 287 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRIEDMAN, MORRIS.—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 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 18th day of July, 1908. SAMUEL I. FRANKENSTEIN, Administrator. DANIEL S. DECKEN, Attorney for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROSENTHAL, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry B. 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 13th day of July, 1908. REBECCA M. ROSENTHAL, Administratrix. HENRY V. ROTHSCHILD, Attorney for Administratrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Levy, No. 167 East 121st Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d 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.

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. 48 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1908. EMANUEL MOSIS, SIDNEY K. JOSEPH, THAL, Executors. JOHN MARCUS, Attorney for Executors, No. 48 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, at the office of S. 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, SIMON NEWTON LEO, SAMUEL B. 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. MAX ALTMAN, Administrator. LEOPOLD MOSCHOWITZ, 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. Goldberg, Esq., No. 809 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. GOLDBERG, Attorney for Executors, No. 809 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. Melghan, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of November next. Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1908. IDA MAY METZGER, Administratrix with the will annexed. 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 8th 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. Barmet, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of November next. Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1908. HYMAN I. BARNET, 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 his place of transacting business at the office of 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. EVA STICH, Executrix. 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.

ROTHFELD, 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 Rothfeld, 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 Ferdinand Kurzman, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 1st day of September, 1908. Dated New York, March 27, 1908. FERDINAND KURZMAN, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, 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 subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benj. G. Paskus, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1908. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Executor. BENJ. G. PASKUS, Attorney for Executor, 128 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 WOLFF, 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. LEONLINE PLATKY, EDWARD LASKA PLATKY, WILLIAM PLATKY, Executors. LEVY & ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 28th 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 the place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhelmer, 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. MATILDE SELIGMANN, ELIAS 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 attorneys, Bergen & Prendergast, 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. 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 E. 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. Guedalia, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of January next. Dated New York, the 24 day of July, 1908. LOUIS GOLDBERG, Executor. JACOB M. GUEDALIA, 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, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next. Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1908. COSMOND 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 subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Morris Cukor, No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, 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 subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benj. G. Paskus, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1908. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Executor. BENJ. G. PASKUS, Attorney for Executor, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, 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 subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benj. G. Paskus, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1908. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Executor. BENJ. G. PASKUS, Attorney for Executor, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FROM OTHER WELLS.

היה מקבל את האמת ממי שחומר "Accept the truth from whomsoever tells it."

WITHOUT faith Man cannot be what he ought to be in this world, much less the one that is to come.—Rev. F. W. Hinitt, Presbyterian, Danville, Ky.

EARTHLY PARADISE. Paradise on earth is the home where both parents marry and live and die "in the Lord."—Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

HONESTY IN WORSHIP. It is better to worship in a barn among social outcasts with an inferior minister if the ideals of that service represent your honest convictions.—Rev. Harry E. Gilchrist, Unitarian, New Orleans.

FAITH'S VALUE. Faith in great ends, faith in the unseen, the unattained, alone makes great talent or great training or great opportunities worth while.—Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, Methodist Episcopal, Washington.

EFFECT OF GOODNESS. Good deeds, good thoughts, good hearts, here would be good deeds, good thoughts, good hearts, in any niche of the unbounded handiwork of the divine.—Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

WITNESSES OF GOD. God never leaves himself without witnesses in the world. Each man is like a window, admitting as much light as his character allows, and each man is getting his life from the same source.—Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Unitarian, Washington.

GLORY OF GOD'S HAND. If man's hand emits light, what must the glory of God's hand be? If man himself glorifies the earth, what splendor awaits when God shall be seen behind the ever moving hand of Providence!—Rev. Charles Hastings Dodd, Baptist, Baltimore.

SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS. Success and happiness, which all desire, come to us by ordinary rather than extraordinary means. Whatever is great is an aggregate of little things, and he who neglects or despises the little will never attain to the great.—Rev. Dr. St. Clair, Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

VICTORY OUT OF WEAKNESS. Consciousness of weakness means preparation, discipline, progress and development, and these mean victory. Necessity is called the mother of invention; therefore if the young man of wealth feels no necessity he will fail of the greatest achievement.—Rev. Edwin Whittier Caswell, Methodist Episcopalian, Brooklyn.

GREATNESS. Seek the true things of greatness as they are found in God. No other greatness can take the place of that which comes from God, and as men are great with God will the greatness be lasting. God never forgets those who are truly great, and for all such he has a place on his throne in glory above.—Rev. Dr. L. M. Zimmerman, Lutheran, Baltimore.

AN ENCOURAGING THOUGHT. What encouragement in the endeavors of everyday life if we would rest assured that bitter disappointments, the malignity of man, the unfaithfulness of friends, the bitterness of our enemies, tribulation, disease and even death are but the dark chambers that lead to light.—Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Roman Catholic, Brooklyn.

EFFECT OF WEALTH. Great wealth has kept more young men away from a pure life than ever has the want of it.—Rev. Dr. William Edward Biederwolf, Evangelist, Philadelphia.

EVER NEW AND FRESH. Religion is being renewed in the hearts of the faithful day by day. Religion, with all its power to comfort and inspire, is new every morning and fresh every evening.—Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Unitarian, Washington.

MEASURING SUCCESS. A man attains his throne when he reaches a position of power, however great or little it may be. His kingdom is success. Success or failure is measured by what God knows the man to be capable of performing. A musician's success will not be measured by the standard of the minister's, nor the schoolteacher's by that of the lawyer, nor the preacher's by that of the shoemaker. Each must be tested by the standard of his own capability. There are thrones, then, for kings innumerable in all avenues of life.—Rev. Dr. J. S. Wadsworth, Methodist, Brockton, Mass.

THE SOUL OF RELIGION. Some people think they can have no religion without surrendering their intelligence; others that they can have none without whooping themselves up into an emotional frenzy. But perception of truth and obedience to truth are the soul of religion. Our perception of truth may make us very intelligent, but we shall not be useful until our knowledge is converted into moral action. Upon the other hand, our zeal must be directed by knowledge. That religion only is of worth which enables us to wed duty and truth, like perfect music with perfect words.—Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, Unitarian, Washington.

A BEACON TO THE WORLD. The preacher, who is a representative of the church, is a watchman on the wall, and his duty is to cry aloud and warn the people when he sees danger of any kind approaching. This is the attitude that the church ought to take. The church is the beacon where burns the light of God. She is the mouthpiece through which God speaks his message to this world. Therefore the church ought to be interested in every question affecting the moral life of the people. She ought to be interested in everything which concerns humanity.—Rev. J. Benjamin Lawrence, Baptist, New Orleans.

GLORIOUS HARVEST FOR TRUE MEN. Let us grow earnest about best things, and worst things will either pass or yield as the sand for pearls. The world waits for reality. Its whole soul is truth. The true man will reap a glorious harvest on earth's bare field. The world does not want as its helpers those who only beat the cup of life until the foam rises to its surface and gleams with fictitious light, but, rather, those who by keener and juster analysis show what strength and hope are in the cup itself—that it is an elixir of grace to live, a benediction to keep on living and a triumph to have lived.—Rev. Dr. Charles Hastings Dodd, Baptist, Baltimore.

H E A R N

FOURTEENTH STREET. West of Fifth Avenue.

Women's New Fall Suits

If you would be sure of obtaining the new and new only, buy here.... We never carry goods from year to year and did not carry over a single Spring garment—we therefore start season with the cleanest, newest stock shown in New York.... As examples of how reasonably we offer fine Suits of irreproachable styles and qualities, read the following:—

NEW FALL SUITS— Broadcloths and worsteds—plain colors, black and mannish stripes—three-quarter coats, with satin and soutache braiding, satin lined... 12.98	NEW FALL SUITS— Diagonals and broadcloths, latest Fall shades, including Burgundy, smoke, etc.—also black and mixtures—smallest pointed and straight coats—Skinner satin lining, plain and striped—elsewhere \$25.00..... 19.98
NEW FALL SUITS— Self or contrast stripe worsteds—black—coats in latest styles—fancy tailored with velvet and satin—satin lined—great value..... 16.98	NEW FALL SUITS— Broadcloths and self-striped serges—black and best colors—Directoire and other models—Skinner satin—elegant effects—worth \$30.00..... 21.98

Women's High Grade Underwear at Remarkably Low Prices!

A fortunate purchase of exceptionally choice garments from a manufacturer whose specialty is fine Underwear, made directly after Parisian models—strict attention to finish showing in the plainest as well as most expensive.... Materials are Nainsooks, Long Cloths, Muslins and Lawns—trimmings of superior laces and embroideries.... Being "salesmen's samples" and manufacturers' small lots, variety is too great to permit of itemization.... Prices range as follows:—

FINE NIGHT DRESSES Newest models, made to sell at \$1.50 to \$10.00..... 6.98	Our prices to 6.98	FINE DRAWERS— Including French sheath fitting hip—made to sell at 85c. to \$5.00..... 2.95	Our prices to 2.95
FULL SIZE SKIRTS— Elaborate effects, made to sell at \$3.25 to \$16.00..... 9.98	Our prices to 9.98	FINE CHEMISES Regular and extra length, made to sell at \$1.00 to \$5.00..... 2.95	Our prices to 2.95
CORSET COVERS— Dainty styles, made to sell at 65c. to \$5.00..... 2.69	Our prices to 2.69	COMBINATION GARMENTS— Lawn and Battiste, made to sell at \$2.00 to \$10.00..... 6.98	Our prices to 6.98

It will richly repay to buy ahead of actual needs

Excellent Values in Pillows—Quilts—Comfortables

NEW STOCK—JUST IN!

FINE GEESE FEATHER PILLOWS—
Choice quality—best featherproof ticking—free from dust—
20x28—special..... **1.49**
22x30—special..... **1.69**
24x30—special..... **1.89**
26x30—special..... **2.19**
About 30 per cent. under value.

CROCHET SPREADS—
Extra heavy raised designs—
For 1/2 beds—\$1.25 quality..... **.98**
Full size—\$1.50 quality..... **1.25**
Full size—fringed—special..... **1.49**
Full size—satin finish—val. \$2.98..... **2.29**

FULL SIZE COMFORTABLES—
Fine Silkoline—Winter weight..... **1.98**
French Sateen—9 inch border..... **2.98**
—18 inch border..... **3.79**
Sateen—down filled—6x7 ft..... **5.98**
Silk one side—down filled—6x7 ft..... **9.98**

Attractive Values in New Fall Goods! PRICES Cannot Be Matched for Equal Qualities!

Children's Underwear

Knit Night Drawers—fleece lined—1 to 10 yrs.—special..... **.49**

Outing Flannel Night Drawers—good quality—pretty stripes—1 to 6 years..... **.39**

8 to 10 years..... **.49**

Dr. Denton's Sanitary Night Drawers—with feet—1 to 10 years—according to size..... **.59 to .98**

Flannelette Gowns—turnover collar—1 to 14 years—wide ruffle—4 to 14 yrs..... **.29 to .59**

With silk scallop ruffle..... **.49**

White and Cold Flannelette Gowns—special..... **.79**

Children's Fine Muslin Drawers—extra well made—emb'd or H. S. ruffle—4 to 14 yrs.—worth .49..... **.29**

White Cambric Skirts—ruffle, with lace and 2 inserts or strong emb'y—4 to 14 yrs.—value .69..... **.49**

Children's Muslin Night Dresses—yoke of H. S. emb'y and tucks—1 to 12 yrs.—special..... **.59**

Girls Fall School Hats

Roll Brims, Ranchos and Mushrooms, black and colors—
Ribbon or Silk Cord—worth .98..... **.69**
Ribbon band—worth 1.29..... **.98**

With silk sash, rosettes and streamers—plain or plaid—worth \$2.25..... **1.69**

Girls' Flats—black and colors—latest high crowns—special..... **.69**

FROM ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA. We have closed out several hundred

Carpet Size Brussels Rugs

at a BIG REDUCTION from REGULAR PRICES, one of the conditions of the sale being that we do not mention the firm name in advertising. Purchase comprises All Wool Brussels Rugs in richest and most desirable colorings, in Persian, Turkish, Kazak, Sherbenht and Indian effects—Suitable for any room in the house.

At 5.98 6x9 feet, usually \$8.98.	At 9.49 8.3x10.6 feet, usually \$14.98.	At 11.98 9x12 feet, usually \$16.98.
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Rugs of this quality at such prices have never been known!

WE ALSO OFFER

about one hundred **FINEST WILTON RUGS** in rich Paris Wilton effects, which are the finest made, and give splendid wear—great variety of colors and styles, appropriate for finest furnishings—
9x12 ft. } usually **29.00**
and }
8.3x10.6 ft. } \$34.98 and \$37.98

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