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## SHADOWS AND ECHOES: THINGS I SAW AND PEOPLE I KNEW.

BY HALITVACK.

### NO. 4.—ROSH HASHONAH.

EREV ROSH HASHONAH was kept as half a fast day. Most of the people fasted till after Minchah, though this may not mean much, for they usually put the Minchah over early, shortly after twelve o'clock noon. But it was not that they were in such a hurry to break their fast; but they needed their time to be free for the rest of the day. There were many things to be attended to.

The pew at the synagogue or Beth Hamidrash had to be looked to that it was in condition to stand the strain of the heavy Machzor, and the weight of the worshipper's own elbows, with two or three pair of extra elbows added. Every father, during the service of Rosh Hashonah, kept his young sons with him under his Talith, and made them say the Piyut along with him. In the frenzied out-pouring of their own heart, you might see the men pound the Machzor with both fists, at certain particularly stirring passages. The little square board that was to support that Machzor was therefore well examined, tested, and strengthened the day before. The afternoon of Erev Rosh Hashonah the Beth Hamidrash resounded with the pounding of hammers, and sometimes also the sawing of wood; for fresh pieces of board, forming new pews, *Stots*, which had not been there before, were often put up specially for Rosh Hashonah.

Later on in the afternoon the men began filing down to the *Mikvah* to go *T'vilah*, in preparation for the dread Day. There they sat for a time in great vats half filled with tepid water, twelve or fourteen men in a vat, soaking and soaping themselves, and telling mild anecdotes reminiscent of the season, and bemoaning between-whiles the laxity and godlessness of their own generation. From the vat they went singly down the steps of the *Mikvah* proper, for total submersion, according to the letter of the *Din*.

After that they felt they were ready to face the judgement seat; and so they went to face it; for they come straight to Shool. It was early yet; it was broad daylight when Shool was already crowded for the evening service; but if it was too early for *Maariv* it was not too early to come to meet the Rosh Hashonah.

*Eppes a Kleinigkeit Rosh Hashonah!*

They filled up the time they had to wait for *Maariv* with saying *T'hilim*. Pesach the Melammed, the same Pesach the Melammed that dealt out the *Malkeos* on Yom Kippur Eve behind the wings of the *Almemar*, now mounted the steps and began chanting the psalms, the people answering every alternate verse. They did not make the same music that King David did; and perhaps they had not as big a heart to bring to it as he had; but what heart they had they put into the words; and that is all the music that God loves.

When it was getting dark the women folk, all day so overworked with preparing the house for the great Days, were beginning to come down to Shool. All over Pavonda you could now see white figures hastening in the one direction, carrying some heavy volume, the *Korban Minchah Sidur*, under the arm. The women always dressed in white for the Days of Awe. They do so now in New York, too, but there is a difference. They dress here in opera cloak and satin slippers, and they come to show themselves; and the synagogues and Temples are so many exhibitions in millinery and dress making. In old Pavonda the good wives wrapt themselves in simple linen sheets, or sometimes only just a table-cloth, and they went to meet God.

Itzick Salomon had the *Chazokah* to *daven* the *Maariv* on Rosh Hashonah evening. Itzick had a strong, and ordinarily disagreeable, nasal twang in his speech. But there never was music made on earth or in heaven that could so stir up the depths of the soul as old Itzick's—"ti-ri-bam-bam, oi-oi-yoi-yoi!" with which he opened the *Maariv*.

Every man in the congregation immediately began to sway his body to and fro, taking the widest possible sweep the crowded place would allow, thus working themselves up to a frenzy of piety and divine emotion. Then with the very first response made by the congregation, "Blessed be He and blessed be His name!" at the mention of the name by Itzick in the *Bar'chu*, you could see heads thrown up, eyes turned, clenched fists shaking and trembling high in the air, and you could hear the voices coming with a force and with a rapture, which you knew was not earthly of the earth.

You did not see before you a congregation of men merely come to beg to be inscribed for a good year, a year of health and of *parnossah*; men do not beg for their lives and for their

living with ecstasy such as that. But they knew before whom they stood; they were over-powered and over-awed with their own consciousness.

The morning service began early. There were many men in Pavonda who never went home to sleep on Rosh Hashonah night. They stayed up in Shool. There were many amongst them, too, who fasted the two days of the Rosh Hashonah. It was seen after the Reading in the Scroll, and just before the blowing of the *Shofar*, that there were always more that remained behind than those that hastened home to snatch some light refreshment, to buoy themselves up for the arduous *Mussaph*.

One Rosh Hashonah an awful dread had fallen over Pavonda; and they never got over it for the whole year.

The whole year through they lived in nervous apprehension of some fearful evil that was to come; and at last it did come, when towards Ellul the same year more than two thirds of Pavonda had been consumed by fire; and then they knew what it was for, or rather why and how it came about.

On the first day of Rosh Hashonah of that same year, the *Shofar*

could not be got to utter a sound. It would take the first note of the *T'kiah*, but when it came to the finale it would not sound.

For a full half hour Israel the *Shanmas* had been bursting his lungs and cheeks over it, but he could not get a *T'kiah*.

Then Rabbi Azriel himself, than whom there never had been a finer artist on the *Shofar*, mounted the *Almemar* to take Israel's place; but the same thing happened. Rabbi Azriel who every day nearly during the month of Ellul played *Kol Nidrei* on the same *Shofar*, that it melted all hearts to hear him, could not now get a single *T'kiah* out of it.

It was plain to all that Satan had crept into the *Shofar* and would not let the *T'kiah* come out!

The whole Shool trembled at the thought of it. But it was not only a thought. It was a reality, a most awesome reality; Satan had got into the *Shofar*, and nothing would get him out of it.

God knew best when he permitted it; and Pavonda was there only to bow its head and submit. But it was hard. It was awful.



TASHLICH IN GALICIA.

# THE שופר PROCLAIMING THE NEW YEAR.

ITS CIVIL SIDE.

BY RABBI S. FVNE, Philadelphia, Pa.

THAT the blowing of the "Shophar" on *השנה הראשונה* has its religious motive is well known to every Jew. Ever since Maimonides has crystallized the floating Jewish sentiment, anent the שופר in the following memorial words: "Sleepers awake! Slumberers rouse yourselves! Proceed to self-inspection and turn penitent. Remember your Creator, ye who forget the truth through the vanities of the age, and spend away all your years in idle things which profit you not. Look to your souls, improve your ways. Let each of you forsake his evil way and banish his impure thought." Ever since, Jewry is well aware of its religious import.

The child hears of it in the Religion School, and his parents from the pulpit in the *Shool*. But how many of our people, even the learned, know or even suspect that this שופר ordinance had also its social or civil element? Yet that it contains such an element there is not a shadow of doubt.

For Mosaic institutions have long come to be regarded as semi-religious, semi-social or civil in their character. The two elements have been so intricately, so masterfully interwoven, so divinely blended, that all attempts to define where the one element ends and the other begins must be doomed to failure. Only another divinely inspired Moses might be able to tell us this. Nevertheless, the presence of the social or civil element in them is very conspicuous, too clearly noticeable to be ignored entirely, and the institution of the "Shophar" on New Year is no exception to the rule. In this, as in most, or in all other enactments of the Pentateuch, there is a *civil* element discernible which runs along side by side with the religious motive. Now what can it be?

Our subject will acquire additional lucidity, if at this stage we ask two more questions:

(a) Why was the first of *Tishri* made a High, a Public Festival, whereas the first of all the other months were but a minor, a ritual, a Temple festival?

(b) Which begot which—Is the שופר the result of the Festival, or the Festival the result of the שופר?

The beginning of the year, the knowledge of the exact date of its commencement is a matter of supreme importance to the inhabitants of every land, as by that standard of time so much of their social transactions are regulated. But important as this knowledge is in every other State, in the Jewish Polity of ancient Judea, it became infinitely more so; since so much of the semi-religious, semi-civil legislation of the Pentateuch depended upon the *turn* of the civil year, its commencement and its

termination. For with the beginning of every *civil* year an era of *freedom* had begun for some one. The Hebrew slave, who had already served his master for six years, regained his liberty, with the advent of the new year, *ipso facto*, to enjoy it or to sell it afresh, as he might feel disposed. The Septennial year, again, was the Sabbatical year, "A year of release in honor of the Lord." With its commencement all work in the field ceased; with its termination (1) every monetary debt became unrecoverable—the debtor *need* not pay, the creditor *dare* not exact.

The fiftieth year in its turn was the Jubilee—a year of liberty and equality, a year of freeing slaves and of re-adjustment of all rights in the tenure of land and in landed property—a general rehabilitation and a return to the *status quo* all over the land—apart from the entire cessation of all agricultural work. With such legislative enactments to come into operation at the turn of the year in Judea, in a land, too, where the calendar was not fixed and every year liable to embolismic fluctuations, with consequent uncertainty, the knowledge of the exact ending of the one and the beginning of the next year, was rendered a matter of serious importance; yea, ignorance or wilful misrepresentation of the same was fraught with grave consequences.

For if the beginning of the year was not well defined and proclaimed to all the people by some such means as would render miscalculation or wilful misrepresentation a thing impossible, the disorder, confusion and friction that might ensue in consequence would, perhaps, reach such an acute stage as to threaten the peace of the country. The master, say, who has a slave or two to liberate at the advent of the New Year, might—if the same were not clearly defined—be tempted to ignore the fact, and still insist upon the right to the services of his bondman; while the bondman, who had, perhaps, already begun to number his days of servitude since the previous New Year, would claim his liberty and refuse to serve his master even one day longer.

The creditor, at the end of the year of release, likewise, perhaps, would, if he could, ignore its termination and demand or exact the payment of his debt, while the indignant debtor would decline to pay, claiming the clemency of the law.

At the advent of the Jubilee year things might assume a still more serious aspect. The poor landowners or house-proprietors in unwallied cities, whom narrow circumstances had forced to part with their property for a time, would now claim reversion according to the law, and endeavor as such to take possession of their estates; while the leaseholder might be tempted to refuse to surrender the property under the pretence that the Jubilee year had not yet begun. Similarly, all the slaves, who are to be freed with the commencement of this year of liberty, might, under the same pretense, have their liberty denied them yet awhile—the masters conspiring, declaring *una voce* that the Jubilee year is not in yet, say, for another month.

In the event of such conspiracy or circumvention of the law actually

taking place, what was likely to happen? Why this. The poor landowner or the house-proprietor, enraged at the denials of their rights by the grasping lessees, would stir up a ferment in the country, and, likely enough, meet with a sympathetic response (translated into actual co-operation) from the host of unfreed slaves now burning with indignation to explosion point at the high hand of their masters; with the probable result that they would all rise to a man and take the law into their own hands. And once class is set against class, right against might, and bondmen against their exacting masters, once the worst passions of the lower order is let loose, and there was no telling where it might all end—bring about, perhaps, civil war.

It was to guard against such possibilities as these that the law, in its civic aspect, provided that the beginning of the year shall be announced to the people with the blast of the cornet—a distinguishing feature which could not be mistaken or overlooked. That while the new moon day of every other month was announced with trumpets, and only in the Temple, the advent of the *seventh* new moon—New Year, was proclaimed with the more solemn instrument, i.e., the Shophar, and right through the whole land, "from Dan to Beersheba," for all to hear, for all to take notice of the fact and abide by it.

Thus the blast of the horn is—to borrow a phrase from Calir *משברי מלחמה*, "causing wars to cease,"—in a sense is quite modern, inasmuch as it was intended, in its civil element, to settle all such disputes as were likely to arise with the advent of the various New Years of the cycle between master and slave, creditor and debtor, lessee and landowner, as the blast of the horn proclaiming the New Year clearly defined the period when the rights of the one ceased, and the privileges of the other began.

WHY THE FIRST OF TISHRI WAS MADE A HIGH FESTIVAL.

The law, one might have thought, could have stopped here at the ordinance of the שופר and rest satisfied with the measure already decided upon to produce the desired result. But no! it did not! The ordinance of the Shophar would certainly go as far as it would be heard. But what guarantee did the law have that all the people of the country would hear the sound of the שופר on that day? How could they—if the day should remain as any other new moon day, i.e., an "ordinary working day," and the people, as a matter of course, engaged at their various occupations, scattered over the fields, in the busy ingathering season, or engaged in the threshing floor, the winepress, or the oil mill, or in a thousand and one other occupations, how were they all to hear the blast of the Shophar as announcing the beginning of the New Year?

Was the court official charged with the same to hunt up every individual in his district and blow the Shophar in his presence? Evidently the law had to go a step further, and make such additional provision as would insure the hearing of the Shophar by all the people. If the Shophar could not conveniently be brought to the people, then the people must be brought to the Shophar. They must be made to assemble on that day at some public place in each district, where they would inevitably hear the blast of the horn on that day as it announces the New Year.

To this end, the law made of the

first of "Ethanaim," or "Tishri," a "Red Letter" day in the calendar, and accordingly enacted that the new moon day of the seventh month be a High Festival.\* Not for the Temple or Synagogue only, like every other calendar, but for the home as well as the sanctuary, a general holiday, nay, a *holyday*!—a day of rest and "holy convocation!" A day of solemn assembly, which, by its provision, summons the people to congregate in their sanctuaries; and there they will hear the "Shophar" blast announcing the commencement of the New Year, and accept its blessings along with its responsibilities.

With these two safeguards, the law rested satisfied as to the result, and time has amply justified its expectations, as evidenced, even at this very day, in the crowded congregations seen in our Synagogues on New Year day, all flocking to hear the "sound of the Shophar."

THE FESTIVAL THE RESULT OF THE SHOPHAR.

This much is certain, from whatever aspect we regard the Shophar ordinance on New Year, whether from the *civil*, as here explained, or the *religious*—the cornet heralding the Great Day, the Day of Atonement, bidding us "prepare to meet thy God, O, Israel"—one thing seems clear: that the New Year festival is the outcome of the "Shophar," and not the Shophar the outcome of the festival. To sum it up in a well-known liturgical phrase, it is thus: viz: "סוף מעשה במחשבה תחילה,"—"Last in production, first in thought."

\* The Pentateuch has no distinct name for the first of Tishri, as it has for any of the other three festivals. The name *הראש השנה*, mentioned first in Ezekiel (ix. 1), was used by that prophet for the *whole* of the seventh month, as evident from the text, where the month is entirely omitted. Subsequently, however, it became restricted to the festival at the head of the seventh month, though even in the Mishnah, the name is some times used only with a qualification, as *הראש של ר"ה*. Yet during the Psalmic period, when the effusion of Hebrew poetry reached its majestic height, this festival received then a distinct name, viz.: "כֶּסֶף" (Vide Psalm lxxxi., 3) which meaning the Talmud derives from the verb *כסה* to "cover;" hence *invisible*: with reference to the moon *שהחודש* ("החודש מתכסה" (T. B. Beza, 13 a).

For while all the other festivals fall when the month had already advanced to render the moon visible to all, that of New Year, coming on the first of the month, falls of necessity on a date when the moon is *invisible*, ergo this *כֶּסֶף*, as the exceptional received the name of *כֶּסֶף* the moon-invisible festival! The translators of the Bible have mistranslated this word in Psalm lxxxi. 3, where it occurs. It should be rendered thus: "Blow ye the horn on the new moon, on "Keseh," the day of our festival."

Her eyes are homes of silent prayer.—Tennyson.

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# OLD AND NEW IDEAS ABOUT THE NEW YEAR.

BY BARNETT A. ELZAS.

JUDAISM is ever undergoing a process of modification. That process is not confined to ceremonial and ritual alone, it extends also to the ideas they symbolise. An instance is furnished by the conceptions we form of the present solemn season.

It used to be thought universally amongst the Jews, that with the month of Tishri a heavenly assize commenced, at which every human being was arraigned and judgment passed upon him for his sins. But before sentence was finally pronounced, the sinner was given, in the "Days of Penitence," an opportunity of escaping from his doom.

The thoughtful among us have seen reason to reject this picture of the Divine dealings with men. For what becomes of the justice of God, if He can condemn myriads of human beings without giving them the opportunity of repentance which He affords to His chosen people? They are not even aware of Heaven's dread inquisition.

Nor can we accept the teaching which represents the Supreme as passing judgment upon men at certain times and seasons only. To subscribe to such doctrines is to run counter to the teachings of pure religion. It is to degrade our conception of the Deity, to think of Him as answering during eleven months out of the twelve to Elijah's mocking description of Baal: "Either he is musing or he is gone aside, or he is on a journey, or peradventure he is sleeping and must be awaked." Some of the Talmudic sages did not hesitate to protest against such a notion. "Man is judged every day—nay, every hour," they taught.

And so we have come to alter our conception of this solemn period. New Year's Day is still a "Day of Judgment," and a "Day of Memorial," but of judgment passed by the awakened conscience in response to the day's eloquent appeal—of judgment echoing the verdict which was pronounced by Heaven's tribunal upon our acts, at the very moment of their commission. It is still a "Day of Memorial"—a day consecrated to our own recollection of our past lives—not the recollection of them by the Almighty, with whom the past is present forever, and who needs not to remember, seeing that He never forgets.

We profit by this modification of the old ideas. In place of a God who favors one little section of mankind at the expense of being unjust to all the rest, we gain a God who deals with all His human children alike, who never swerves a hair's breadth from the strict line of rectitude. In place of a divine judgment that begins and ends with a particular period in the calendar, we have a watchful eye whose vigilance never sleeps. No longer shall we dare to sin, thinking that God will not take note of it until the Great Book is opened on New Year's Day, and all stands revealed before Him. No longer shall we dare to believe that if this season of expiation be safely passed it matters not how we spend the rest of the year.

There is another prominent idea, too, associated with this season, which we are learning to modify. The immediate object of the penitential season is to secure the Divine pardon. What is the meaning of pardon? Some understand by it, escape from

the merited consequences of transgression. No such escape is possible. Sin and retribution are sown together, like the grain and the harvest it yields. How can prayer alter what Nature has decreed? If pardon means such an alteration, then God—to say it in all reverence—can not pardon, for even God can not be false to Himself, to His own laws.

It is a grim truth, but an ennobling one—far more so than the olden thought which has led to so much self-deception—the idea that a few days of penitence, a few hours of fasting can purchase immunity from the consequences of a whole year's offences.

And yet pardon is a very real, a blessed thing, only it means something different from what men usually imagine it to be. It does not mean immunity from punishment, but inward peace. It is not the refuge of the coward, but the welcome paradise of him who, though a sinner, is yet spiritually strong enough to recognize the justice of God's recompense and to bow to it in submission—strong enough in all his suffering to ask God to take him back into His embrace. Pardon has nothing to do with any punishment, save that which lies in the thought of being estranged from the All-father's love. This is the penalty that forgiveness can remit and justly remit, because the very prayer for pardon proclaims the suppliant's title to it.

True penitence has no thought for the bodily or mental anguish, which is the recompense of transgression. That, it recognizes as inevitable, as supremely just. It springs solely from a sense of degradation, which has humbled the sinner and placed a barrier between himself and God. But this sense of shame is the germ of his recovered nobility. He prays for the lost love of God, and his petition is answered, for it answers itself. The peace he longs for is his for the asking. The love he prays for is given back to him as the very fruit of his supplication.

May God send his blessing upon the exhortations of His ministers during the coming Holy days? May the words of every earnest preacher not return empty, but accomplish the mission whereunto they are sent! May these words bear with them the seed of blessing during the coming year!

## Jewish Agriculturists in Russia.

THE Jewish colonies develop, in spite of unfavorable circumstances, from year to year. The old generation is naturally making way for the younger one; new lusty men, born on the land and brought up to agriculture are coming on, and these are gradually acquiring and taking advantage of new methods. They are real, strong, industrious Jewish peasants, and were I to eliminate from this enquiry the word "Jewish" there would be no feature which would indicate that I was speaking of any but quite normal and prosperous peasant settlements as are to be found among all civilized peoples.—E. SEMZOW, in *Jewish Peasants, Russia*.

## The Jewish Idea of Purity.

PURITY has always been regarded as one of the vital essentials of Judaism, and the declaration of the Psalmist "The Commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes" emphasizes the characterization.

The sanitary purity that makes for health the spiritual purity that leads to clean lives, the purity of thought that develops intellectual growth, the purity of conduct in the various avenues of life, with its presentations of commercial integrity and professional honor, and above all, the purity of Jewish home life, so essential to the preservation of Judaism, are manifestations of the teachings of the Mosaic religion regarding purity in these various directions.

One of the time honored ceremonies of Jewish domestic life, the act devolving exclusively upon the mothers in Israel, is that connected with the blessing of the Sabbath lights.

It is a brief but pretty ceremony, full of significant spiritual meaning, tending to impress the family with the line of demarcation between the sacred and the profane, the hallowed and the secular, the time for rest and the period of labor.

On the eve of the Sabbath or festival, just as the shadows of the night are approaching, the Jewish matron prepares her Sabbath candles in silver candle-sticks—generally heirlooms—and after they are lit, pronounces with outstretched palms, a blessing upon the Sabbath lights, in order to keep the light of the departing weekday from view, so that upon the removal of her hands she can immediately greet the refulgent light of the Sabbath—typical of joy, and purity, and rest.

Referring to this sacred home ceremony, it has often been a matter of surprise that Jewish households, where the dietary laws are so faithfully and minutely carried out—where nothing of an impure character, either in food or observance, is allowed to enter—that Sabbath lights, whose component parts are mostly hog fats, should be employed for purposes that are deemed by all conforming Israelites as pure and sacred.

It is like the Talmudic comparison of a man being in a *Mickvah* (ritual bath) with a "Sheretz."

A candle made of pure paraffine wax it seems to us, is the light which should be eagerly sought after by the Jewish housemother, on account of its ritual purity, aside from its cheapness and the excellent illumination it affords.

Those who are unfamiliar with the impure ingredients of which most of the candles used for Sabbath and holiday lights, are made, just give serious consideration, and when making their purchases should ask for paraffine wax candles and use no others.

## Modern Congregations.

OUR congregations are not as much concerned with the survival and development of Judaism and the instilling of its noble spirit in the Jew, as they are with putting up a respectable appearance before their gentile friends. Temples are erected, not because the old structure has really been outgrown and can no

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longer seat the numerous and devout number of worshippers that assemble each week at services, but rather that the Jew may hear himself lauded for the magnificence of his so-called house of worship.

The very truth of this condition is shown in that fathers no longer encourage their sons to become rabbis, but frequently where a son shows an interest in congregational activity and the ministerial life, he is discouraged and his attention turned in other directions.—EMANUEL KAHN, in *Jewish American*.

## "Unbaptised" Meshumodim.

**B**EWARE of the "unbaptised" Meshumodim.

Like a vampire the "unbaptised" Meshumod drinks Israel's heart's blood.

You can easily protect yourself against the open apostate; not so, however, against the "unbaptised" Meshumod.

True, the "missionary" Meshumod is a great nuisance, speaking into your homes, forcing his way into your intimate circles; but how about the "unbaptised" Meshumod? Has he not poisoned your mind, and the mind of your children, openly and above board, and do you not even recognize him as one of your own?

When the "missionary" Meshumod talks to you, you are on your guard, and all his wiles are of no avail; but the "unbaptised" Meshumod preaches to you from your own pulpit, catches you from the tripod upon which you yourself put the Jewish stamp, and perverts your mind with your own full knowledge. He is in your lodge, in your very Temple; he sends his paper into your home in which he turns your tables upon you.

Here is a subject which the Central Conference of American Rabbis should have taken up for serious discussion long ago: The "unbaptised" Meshu-

mod, intruding into our charities, assuming leadership in our press, audaciously presuming to teach us his infidelity, and, mole-like, destroying, under ground, the very roots of the sacred and tender plants in the vineyard of the Lord: *הנה נחנקמה לו*—*Jewish Voice*.

## Salt a Unique Remedy for Asthma

**U**NDER this heading we published some time ago an article demonstrating the efficacy of ordinary table salt as a cure for asthma. The discoverer of this remedy, the Rev. A. Trager, was fairly besieged by numerous inquirers who desired to know how this remedy can best be taken. For their benefit, as well as for all whose interest it has aroused, we publish, at his request, the following information:

Go to your druggist and buy some five-grain blank capsules, which fill with salt and take one capsule on arising, one in the middle of the day and one before retiring. Since the publication of the above article many have been helped by the simple and sure remedy of the Rev. A. Trager, to whom they have acknowledged their grateful thanks.

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.

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# JEWISH CRIMINALITY IN NEW YORK CITY.

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.

Commissioner Bingham's statement that fifty per cent of the crime in New York is committed by Jews is not warranted by the facts. The Commissioner in common with most soldiers is prejudiced against the Jew, because he is popularly supposed to be a coward. What are the facts? In 1769, a corps of volunteer infantry composed chiefly of Hebrews, under command of Captain Lushington, was raised in Charlestown, South Carolina—soldiers who afterward fought with great bravery under General Moultrie at Beaufort.

When the sinews of war were essential to the success of the Colonial cause, Haym Salomon, of Philadelphia, one of Bingham's despised immigrants, the countryman and intimate of Pulaski and Kosciusko, responded to Robert Morris' appeal with \$300,000, and he gave all told over \$600,000, not a penny of which has ever been paid back to his heirs. Manuel Mordecai Noah, of South Carolina, served on Washington's staff, and gave \$100,000 to further the cause in which he had enlisted.

One of the most gallant officers in the Mexican War was General David de Leon. At the time of the Civil War there were only 150,000 Jews in the United States, yet 7,884 Jewish soldiers served in the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War—on the Union side. New York alone furnished 1,996 soldiers, among them Colonel Simon Levy and his three sons—Captain Benjamin C., Lieutenant Alfred, and Captain Ferdinand, former Register of New York city. In the Spanish-American War upwards of 4,000 Jews served—and they fought as bravely before Manila and Santiago as did their fathers at Lepsic and Waterloo, under Kossuth and Garibaldi, before Sebastopol, Sadowa and Sedan. And the much-maligned Russian Jews furnished more than double their share of volunteers.

Commissioner Bingham has stated that out of 189,202 arrests made by the police in 1906, 35,077 were "Jewish criminals." The records of the criminal courts show only 2,543 convictions for that year—that is to say, only one out of 75 persons arrested by the police during that year were real criminals—the other 74 were offenders against city ordinances or disorderly persons who got off with small fines. Does the Commissioner consider that all persons arrested are criminals—if so what an indictment of the courts, which fined 74 out of 75 arrested practically innocent of crime? It would be interesting to know how many of these "Jewish criminals" were push-cart peddlers who disobey the standing injunction on the Jew to "move on." The total population for New York in 1907 was 4,245,130, and the Jewish population is about 25 per cent.—one in four—something like 1,100,000—in Manhattan and Bronx alone something like 800,000. Ten per cent of all the Jews in the world are in New York city—a larger Jewish population than the aggregate Jewish populations of Vienna, Budapest, Berlin, Vilna, Amsterdam, Lembej and London—ten times larger than the entire Jewish population of Italy, twenty-five times larger than the population of Jerusalem, and fifteen times larger than the entire Jewish population of Syria and Palestine.

Now, then, if the serious charge against the Jew can be sustained, it is time that we wake up and save the metropolis and nation. What are the facts? In Sing Sing there 1,450 prisoners, 143 Jews. In the Penitentiary in Blackwell's Island 1,146 and 93 Jews—among them one woman—the Jews are entitled to 287. In Auburn Prison there are 63 Jews, including 2 women, in this prison the Jews are only 5 per cent. In Danemora at Clinton there are 1,285 prisoners and only 88 Jews.

In the Elmira Reformatory there are 1,550 inmates, 275 Jews. In the House of Refuge, 710, 300 Jews—that looks almost like 25 per cent.—but it must be remembered, in the Jewish Protectory, where the cottage system is maintained, there are only 180, while in the Catholic Protectory there are 2,600; in the Juvenile Asylum, 500 to 600 Protestants, and several hundred more in the Five Points Mission, all of the facts show that the Jewish juvenile record compares at least

favorably with their Gentile neighbors.

The total number of indictments of Jewish persons in New York County during 1907 was 666 less than one in every thousand Jewish inhabitants. The total number of Gentiles indicted during the same period was 3,907, more than two in every thousand Gentiles. But an indictment is not a conviction—of 666 Jews indicted 86 were acquitted, while 120 were disposed of in other ways. The total number of Jews sentenced to State's Prison and the Penitentiary was 153, one in every 5,000 Jews, whereas the total number of Gentiles sentenced to the same institutions was 991 or one in 2,000 Gentiles.

Jewish criminals are not of the violent type, 60 per cent. are for grand and petit larceny. Gentiles monopolize murder, and notwithstanding the popular belief that the Jews are professional frebugs, not a Jew has been convicted of arson in New York in three years.

One-half of the convicted criminals are between the ages of fifteen and twenty, American born, and the Jewish children do not in this respect suffer by comparison with the Gentile children. If you could keep the Jewish children away from the contaminating influences of the streets of the congested centres, a different story could be told. That fearless judge, Norman S. Dike, unwittingly perhaps, addressing the Grand Jury in Brooklyn, said that two-thirds of the criminals came from Russia and Italy. Of the 2,848 convictions in 1907 in New York County, only 208, or 7.3 per cent. gave Russia as their birthplace, while 310, or 10.8 per cent. gave Italy as their birth place—in other words, 18 per cent is nearer the truth than 66 per cent. Of the convicted last year in New York County, 1,807 or 63.4 per cent. were born in the United States, while 1,041 or 36.6 per cent. were foreigners.

The problem in New York among Jews and Gentiles alike is that of the young—they are crowded into the street—the ethics of the street at all times are poisonous. It is owing to the congestion in the thickly populated areas that the Jewish home is losing its influence, and that Jewish youth are imbibing the vices so peculiar to our boasted civilization.

The history of Israel as regards criminality has been an almost stainless record, until within recent time. About thirty years ago, Governor Vance, of North Carolina, when pardoning the only Jew in the penitentiary, indorsed on the document these words: "I sign this pardon in part as recognition of the good and law-abiding character of our Jewish citizens, this being the first serious case brought to my notice." About as many years ago Judge Briggs, of Philadelphia, in sentencing a Jew said: "You are the first Israelite I have ever seen convicted of crime." About thirty years ago Ben Butler, of Massachusetts said: "In forty years with the criminal courts of Massachusetts, and other States, I never saw a veritable Israelite in the prisoner's box for crime." When Mordecai M. Noah, on his accession to the office of Sheriff, of New York, was taunted with the remark: "Pity Christians have to be hung by a Jew." He promptly replied: "Pity Christians require hanging at all." Not more than three or four Jews have been hung in the United States, although I know of a few whom a little hanging would improve.

The cause of the deterioration in the civil morality of the race is easily found. Keep the Jew from the corrupting influences of the congested centres and he will remain a law-abiding citizen, but bring him up where he sees a premium put upon crime, where he sees vice often rewarded and virtue thrown into the shade; where he sees men even of his own race and faith prostituting themselves in adoration of the golden calf, breaking every commandment which Jehovah gave to Moses on Sinai's sacred mount, do you wonder that he, too, will waver in the faith, grow weak and succumb to the temptation that often leads to the felon's cell?

Jews of Merrill, Wis., are planning to erect a synagogue.

# Happenings in the Jewish World.

The Hebrew Civic Club has been organized at Greenpoint, Ill.

Prof. G. Deutsch will officiate in Mexico City during the holidays.

A Hebrew free school, to cost \$15,000, is planned for Bridgeport, Conn.

Mount Hebron Cemetery, at Flushing, L. I., was dedicated on last Sunday.

A museum for Jewish traders and artisans will shortly be opened at Kleff.

The Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden has opened a kindergarten at Tiberias.

A fair sized colony of ex-Cincinnati Jews is flourishing on farms near Amelia, Ohio.

Eighty-six Jews have been committed for trial at Warsaw for belonging to the Bund.

The Governor General of Kieff has prohibited the production of Jewish plays in his district.

The Bikur Cholim Congregation, of Seattle, Wash., dedicated a new cemetery on Sunday last.

Henry Stix, aged eighty-three years, one of Cincinnati's foremost merchants, died on the 20th inst.

Chicago, Ill., has granted all its Jewish employees leave of absence on Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur.

A "Big Brothers' Society" is being formed in New York city. H. J. Reit has been selected as chairman.

The Jewish Anti-Tuberculosis Society, of Boston, Mass., is making active preparations for a winter campaign.

The Moses Montefiore Memorial Congregation will build a synagogue at Borough Park, N. Y., in the spring.

Services will be held by the Jewish Deaf Mute Religious Society, of Philadelphia, during the coming holidays.

The Canton of Basle, in a new bill, is making provision for a subvention of 15,000 francs to the Jewish community.

The new synagogue of the Congregation Anshe Mivonag will be dedicated in Rockland, Me., on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Martin S. Kisch, late British Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed an assistant resident in Northern Nigeria.

Plans for a new gymnasium to cost about \$7,000 have been submitted to the Brooklyn Young Men's Hebrew Association.

A fraternal and benefit society has been organized in Brownsville, L. I. It will be known as the Jewish Alliance of Long Island.

The synagogue of the Congregation Brothers of Israel, Fall River, Mass., was dedicated before a very large assemblage on Sunday last.

A Russian police officer has been sentenced to three months imprisonment for assaulting the Jewish Advocate, Berdichevsky.

Commercial Privy Councillor Emil Jacob, of Berlin, has been appointed commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph.

Fraulein Jenny Perlmann, a Jewess, is the first lady who has passed the state examination in medicine at the University of Konigsberg.

According to a blue book which has just been issued, there are twelve Jewish schools in England, with accommodation for 10,902 children.

Mr. Israel Zangwill is a contributor to "The Odd Volume," an annual published in aid of the funds of the National Book Trade Provident Society.

Samuel E. Ullman, of Williamsport, Pa., has been appointed district Deputy Grand Master of the B. P. O. Elks for Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Isaac W. Hellman has offered \$100,000 as a gift to the Mount Zion Hospital, of San Francisco, with which to erect a hospital building in memory of his wife, the late Esther Hellman.

The Russian Minister of Justice has appointed M. Horowitz and M. Stoltz to be advocates, a distinction which is very rarely conferred upon Jews.

M. Bramson, a deputy of the first Duma, was among the speakers at the banquet arranged in honor of the deputies just released from prison.

The notorious anti-semitic, Schmidt, who was excluded from the Duma, has appealed to the Senate against the decision of the legislative assembly.

The St. Petersburg Town Council has excluded 281 Jewish artisans from the guilds during the past month. All those Jews were ordered to leave the capital.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Times states that the Committee of Union and Progress is supporting Jewish candidates at Smyrna and Salonica.

The Northwestern Hebrew Sabbath School and Congregation, Chicago, Ill., has had its name changed to the Northwestern Hebrew Congregation and Benefit Society.

An application has been granted by the Supreme Court to the Congregation Beth El Jacob, of Troy, N. Y., to mortgage its property in order to complete a synagogue.

M. E. E. Benoit-Levy has been elected vice-president of the General Association of French Publicists. M. M. Paul Ollendorff and Alphonse Benoit-Levy have been elected directors.

The conference on Yiddish was held last week at Czernowitz. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Nathan Birnbaum, who was subsequently elected president of the conference.

The local elections in New London, Conn., this year will be held on Yom Kippur, and politicians are worried as to whether the Hebrews will show up and cast their votes on that day.

The Hebrew Educational League has been organized in Portland, Ore., and clubrooms have been secured at No. 614 Front street. Dr. D. Solis Cohen delivered an address to the association on Sunday last.

At the dedication of the Washington, D. C., Masonic Temple last week Rev. A. Simon delivered the opening invocation. It was the most notable Masonic gathering the District of Columbia has ever witnessed.

Herr A. Wolinski, a native of Russia, has been made an honorary citizen of Milan in recognition of the great merits of his monograph on Leonardo da Vinci. He is the first foreigner who has been thus honored.

The Halevey Singing Society, the oldest male singing society in America, sang in Central Park last Sunday in conjunction with Nahan Franco's orchestra. Four numbers were given and enthusiastically received.

The well known Jew-baiter, Iliadore, against whom the provincial police have recently made several complaints on account of his violent pogrom agitation, has received an appointment under the Holy Synod at St. Petersburg.

Among those who will address the Pittsburg, Pa., Section, Council of Jewish Women, during the coming winter are Andrew D. White, former United States Minister to Germany; Senator Albert J. Beveridge, and Minnie Maddern Fisk.

In the presence of a vast concourse the Children of Abraham Synagogue, Easton, Pa., was dedicated on the 20th inst. Mayor McKeen, Rev. Dr. A. H. F. Fisher, of St. Paul's Lutheran Church; Rev. Drs. S. A. Jaffe, Bernard Drachmann and Joseph Krauskopf delivered addresses.

An old French soldier, named Simon Blum, died lately at Dettenweiler, at the age of eighty-three. He served in the army twenty-five years, commencing in 1852, and took part in five campaigns, namely, in Algeria, the Crimea, Italy, Mexico, and finally the Franco-Prussian war. He retired in 1877 on a pension of 1,200 francs, which he enjoyed for thirty-one years.

A museum of Jewish religious objects, which owes its creation to the Society for the History of the Jews in Alsace-Lorraine, is to be opened in the course of this month at Strassburg. The director of the Alsace Museum has placed a special room at the disposal of the society for this purpose.

The Ministry of the Interior was recently approached by the Jewish deputy Niselovitch with reference to a few hundred Jewish fishermen from Astrakhan, who had received orders to leave the town. The government has now despatched an official to inquire into the case, with a view to suspending the circular.

The dedication of the Denver Sheltering Home for Jewish Children took place Sunday, September 20, at 2.30 p. m., at the society's home, corner West Nineteenth avenue and Irving street. James H. Pershing, president of the associated charities of Colorado; Rabbis W. S. Friedman, C. H. Kauvar and Idel Idelson made addresses.

Last month Rabbi Eliakum Schapira died in Jerusalem at the age of eighty-eight. He was formerly rabbi of several congregations in Russia, and was famous in that country as one of the foremost among Talmudical scholars. For several years he had lived in retirement in Jerusalem, where he was much respected.

The Grand Duke of Baden, on his recent visit to Munich, personally conferred on the painter, Prof. Becker, the Knight's Cross, first class, of the Zähringen Lion. The same distinction has also been bestowed on Privy Councillor Dr. D. H. Mayer, of Karlsruhe, member of the council of the Jewish community in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Baron Moncheur, Belgian Ambassador to the United States and Baroness Moncheur, were recently in Montreal, Can., the guests of Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, Belgian Consul for Canada, and Mrs. de Sola. Mr. and Mrs. de Sola entertained the Baron and Baroness at several social functions. Mr. de Sola is president of the Canadian Federation of Zionists.

Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, of Chicago, will read a paper on "The Jews," before the International Congress on Tuberculosis, at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 30th inst. Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Sadie American, Hon. Nathan Straus and Hon. Jacob A. Schiff will also contribute papers.

The professors of the Moscow University have appealed to the Ministry of Education for permission to admit a larger number of Jewish students to the institution under their control. The restrictions are more rigorously applied in Moscow than in any other place. No less than three-quarters of the Jewish applicants recently failed to gain admission to that university.

A deputation of the Jewish community of Patigorsk waited on the Governor-General, in order to obtain his permission for the appointment of a few Jewish teachers from the Pale of Settlement to the Talmud Torah. The Governor-General of the Caucasus, however, declined to see them. The local rabbi, in consequence of this action, resigned his position.

The inhabitants of Slobodka (Kieff) have evidently grown tired of the exploits of the Black Hundreds. In order to teach the hooligans a lesson, a large number of the local residents attacked the Real Russians, and immediately the two parties engaged in a melee. The Black Hundreds suffered a crushing defeat, and the riot did not subside until the police arrived to restore order.

A delegation of prominent Hebrew business and professional men visited Max Mitchell, superintendent of Hebrew Charities, at the office of the Federated Hebrew Charities last week, and, in behalf of the Hebrew residents of Chelsea, presented him with a handsome gold medal in appreciation of his work for the relief of the victims of the great conflagration.

Quite a number of Jews were honored with decorations on the occasion of the

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recent birthday of the Queen of Holland. Among them are Herr A. Jesurun, president of the Chamber of Commerce at Curacao, appointed Knight of the Orange-Nassau Order; Prof. Dr. J. Hamburger, of Groningen University, and Alderman L. Van Lier, of Utrecht, appointed Knights of the Netherlands Lion Order.

Bids for the new building for Gratz College at York and Watts streets, Philadelphia, Pa., adjoining the new Mikveh Israel Synagogue, have been invited by the architects, Pilcher & Tachau. The building will be two stories in height, the first to be devoted to the religious school of the congregation and the second to the class rooms and library of the college. The front will be of Colonial design. It is estimated that the building will cost \$25,000.

The certificate of incorporation of the Hospital Association for Hebrew Strangers, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., has been filed with the County Clerk. The objects, as stated in the certificate, are to "care and provide for, maintain and extend hospitality to such strangers of the Jewish faith as are in need thereof, that may wander into the city of Mount Vernon." Abraham Friedman and thirteen other well known citizens comprise the Board of Directors.

C. J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Schools of New Jersey, has just rendered a decision permitting a father to keep his children away from devotional exercises in the public schools. Mr. Baxter in his decision says "No person can be compelled to attend religious exercises contrary to his faith and judgment. The attendance at opening exercises of reading the Bible and repeating the Lord's Prayer, must be entirely voluntary."

The anti-Semitic organs have found a new solution to the Jewish question. They advise our coreligionists in Russia to emigrate to Turkey, where "the Jew," Kiamil Pasha, is in power. "Should the revolutionaries endeavor to stop their exodus, as the ancient Egyptians did," adds one paper, "we hope that the Russian Black Sea will drown them all, and release the Empire of its enemies." The revolutionary Press in Russia is quite convinced that the Jews, and more especially our coreligionists in England, have greatly assisted the Young Turks in their recent exploits, and supplied them with funds.

The Bene Israel community of Poona is mourning the loss of Subedar Jacob David Bargawker, whose death occurred on August 13, at the age of eighty-two. The father of Subedar Jacob David was, like him, a soldier in the Nineteenth Infantry (now One Hundred and Nineteenth Mooltan Infantry). In that corps Subedar Jacob enlisted in the ranks in 1844, and by merit and hard work rose in 1857 to be a commissioned officer. He was in the campaign in the Punjab in 1848-9, and was present in the battles of Mooltan and Goojerat.

Recently an election was held at Geneva for a chief rabbi in place of the late M. Werthelmer. M. Ernest Ginsburger was elected by a majority of one over the other candidate, M. Mathieu Wolf. The new chief rabbi was born at Hericourt in 1876. He already held the title of grand rabbin, which he ob-

tained as the result of an examination held under the auspices of the Rabbinical Seminary in Paris, has exercised ecclesiastical functions in that city, and is official chaplain at the Lycee in Orleans. M. Ginsburger has written scientific articles in the Revue des Etudes Juives.

The Kieff educational and police authorities are also occupied with a problem closely affecting thousands of our coreligionists. For many years Jewish students registered by the local university were permitted by the police to reside in the "holy" city. The educational authorities have never inquired into the rights of residence of the applicants so long as they were satisfied with their academic distinctions. Now, however, the officials of the university refuse to admit Jews who are not allowed to live in Kieff, and the police expel all students who are rejected by the university. Protests are of no avail. The university throws the blame on the police, and the latter accuse the former authorities.

On the occasion of the thirty-third anniversary of the accession of the present Sultan a special service was held in the Great Synagogue of Galata. It was attended by a number of Jewish state officials in full uniform, all the notables of the community and several Mohammedans. Rabbin Nahoum delivered two discourses, one in Judeo-Spanish and the other in Turkish. He described the great advantages which would result from the constitutional regime, and emphasized the brilliant future which was opening for Judaism in the empire. He exhorted his coreligionists to live in peace and union, and to work for the welfare of the Ottoman fatherland. Subsequently the rabbi proceeded to the Imperial Palace, where he was received in audience by the Sultan. His Majesty congratulated him on his election, and advised him to conform to the constitution in all his actions and to work for the welfare of his flock, which should form his principal occupation. The rabbi presented to the Sultan an address of congratulation and of devotion to the constitution and his own person, on the part of all the Jews of the empire.

**NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.**

In order to assist in preventing the congestion of the mails, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lucas, and the Misses Nieto express their New Year greetings to their many friends in this manner. 56 West 105th street, New York city.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Cohen, of No. 1322 Madison avenue, take this means of extending to their many friends best wishes for a happy New Year.

Rev. D. Loewenthal, of Temple Ez Chaim, desires to extend to his friends best wishes for a very happy New Year.

Rev. Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann, Rabbi of Temple Anshe Chesed, takes this opportunity of extending to his friends his best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

**BAR MITZVAH.**

HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Sundel Hyman announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Samuel, on Sunday, September 27, at Shaari Zedek Synagogue, of Harlem, 118th street. At home Sunday, October 11, 2069 Fifth avenue.

**ENGAGEMENTS.**

BENSON—WECHSLER.—Samuel Benson and Irene Wechsler beg to announce their engagement. Reception Sunday, September 27, 777 Dawson street.

FORSCHER—SCHNEIDER.—Mr. and Mrs. Saul Schneider, of 1466 Fifth avenue, wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Bella to Mr. Lou Forscher.

GERSTLE—FREUND.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Gerstle, of 348 East Fiftieth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Norma N. to Mr. Harry P. Freund, of New York.

MARWELL—HORWITZ.—Mrs. S. Marwell, of 1333 45th street, Borough Park, wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter Annie to Mr. Nathan Horwitz. The date of reception will be announced later.

MANDEL—LEFKOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Lefkowitz, 1225 Madison avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Rosa to Dr. E. Mandel. At home Sunday, September 29, from 3 to 6.

MEYERS—LUBIN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Meyers announce the betrothal of their daughter, Ida Mae, to Mr. William Lubin, of California.

NEUWAHL—BROWN.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Brown, of 2609 Broadway, announce the engagement of their daughter Millie to Mr. Julius N. Neuwahl, of New Castle, Pa.

NEWMAN — SCHIFF.—Mr. David Schiff, of 100 West 141st street (Lenox Court), announces the engagement of his sister Gertrude to Mr. Joseph Newman, of Minerva, O.

SOBEL—SILVERSTONE.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Silverstone announce the engagement of their daughter Janet Estelle to Mr. Abe Sobel.

WEIL—SACKS.—Mr. and Mrs. Sacks wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Frances to Ivie Weil.

**Lichtenberg—Lichtenberg.**

The Venetian parlors of the Harlem Casino was the scene of animated pleasure on Sunday afternoon last, the occasion being the reception of Miss Hortense Lichtenberg and P. Percival Lichtenberg, whose engagement was recently announced in these columns.

A large number of friends and relatives of the happy young couple, as well as representative delegations from the many fraternal organizations of which Mr. Mort. J. Lichtenberg is an active member, extended their hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future welfare of the engaged pair.

During the evening the relatives and a few of the old friends of the family enjoyed themselves at an elaborately prepared dinner, served in exquisite style, and which was a very enjoyable and social affair. Speeches were made by Rev. Joseph Silverman, Morris A. Magner, J. P. Solomon and others.

**Engagement Reception.**

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis are pleased to announce the betrothal of their daughter Theresa A. to Mr. Samuel S. Lowensohn, which took place on Sunday, September 13, 1908, at their residence. There were a number of guests present, including Mr. S. Lowenshon, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hines, of Suffern, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiss and daughter Mildred, Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Gross, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Simon, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kaliski, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Jackson, and Miss Carrie Steffel, with a delegation from the Concordia Chapter, No. 48, O. E. S.

**MARRIAGES**

ROTHSCHILD—DAUB.—On Sunday, September 20, Arnold Rothschild to Kate Daub, by Rev. Dr. Adolph Spegel.

The Rev. M. Krauskopf united into the bonds of matrimony on last Sunday the following couples: At his residence, Mr. Benjamin W. Harris, of Brooklyn, to Miss Margaret Durr; Mr. Hans Pick to Miss Mathilda Joseph, at their residence, 413 East Eighty-fourth street; Mr. Ernst Dreyfuhs to Miss Sophie Gutman, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Metzger, 47 West 117th street; Mr. Milton H. Shier to Miss Johanna Jacobi, at the residence of the bride's parents, 219 East Burnside avenue, Bronx.

**GOLDEN WEDDING.**

Surrounded by sons, daughters and grandchildren and other immediate members of their family, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hershfield celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding on Wednesday, September 16. Mr. and Mrs. Hershfield were the recipients of many handsome gifts expressing the esteem in which they are both held by their relatives and friends.

Mrs. Hershfield has been prominent by reason of her connection with the Ladies' Fuel and Aid Society, of which she has been the worthy president for the last twenty years.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hershfield, Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Hershfield, Mr. David Hershfield, Miss Lillie Hershfield, Mr. and Mrs. Gold, Mr. Paul Gold, Mr. Julius Gold, the Misses Gold, Mrs. Eva Myers, Miss Flossie Myers, Mrs. R. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mr. Noah Hershfield, Mr. Levi Hershfield, Mrs. Goldstone, Mrs. G. Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs.

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**OBITUARY.**

LEESER, EMIL—Age fifty-four. Funeral from his late residence, 621 East 135th street, Sunday, September 20. Rev. Dr. I. Reichert officiated.

**Meeting of Dropsie College Governors.**

A regular meeting of the Board of Governors of Dropsie College was held in Philadelphia on Sunday last, the 20th inst. Routine business was transacted and consideration was given to providing a medium of publication for studies relating to Jewish science and cognate subjects. The plan is not sufficiently developed to warrant a definite statement at present.

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dian Zionist Societies to employ Hebrew as an official language of communication, as far as feasible. After a spirited discussion the resolution carried.

A resolution was also adopted that the place of meeting of the next convention should be left to the Council, but with the proviso that it should not be in Montreal.

The debate on the various Palestine funds then followed. The report of Dr. Otto Warburg, regarding the work of the Palestine Commission and Palestinian developments, was submitted, and on motion of Mr. Maitland Leo, it was resolved to publish same in both English and Yiddish, with a special appeal to support. Various other resolutions were passed with the object of obtaining largely increased support for funds for practical work in Palestine during the coming year.

The session adjourned at 1 p. m. The afternoon session of the second day opened at 2.30 p. m. The debate on the National Fund was taken up, the report being introduced by Mr. I. S. Goldenstein, Montreal. Various resolutions were adopted to facilitate the work of the central, and of the sub-committees. An important debate than followed on the promotion of subscriptions to the Jewish Colonial Trust, the report thereon being submitted by Mr. N. Gittleston of Ottawa. Various motions were introduced and adopted by Mrs. B. Stone, Toronto; J. Vineberg, Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola, Mr. I. D. Holofcener, Mr. J. S. Leo, Mr. Lozinsky and others. On the motion of Mr. J. S. Leo it was resolved that every adult member of all the men's societies should be obliged to be the holder of at least one share in the Jewish Colonial Trust.

It was nearing seven o'clock in the evening when Mr. A. J. Freiman, chairman of the Nominations Committee, submitted the report on nominations, and on a vote being taken, the following officers were elected for the forthcoming year:

- President.—Mr. Clarence I. de Sola, Montreal.
- Vice-Presidents.—Alexander Cash, Toronto; I. D. Holofcener, Ottawa; A. Levin, Montreal; Joseph Abramson, Kingston; Mrs. I. Siegel, Toronto; H. Weidman, Winnipeg.
- Treasurer.—H. Bernstein, Montreal.
- Corresponding Secretary.—Joseph S. Leo, Montreal.
- Recording Secretary.—Dr. J. S. Budyk, Montreal.
- Hebrew Secretary.—S. Haskell, Montreal.

The singing of the Hatikvah and of "God Save the King" brought the Ninth Convention of the Federation of Zionist Societies of Canada to a close.

In the evening a banquet was tendered to the visiting delegates by the Zionists of Montreal in the Victoria

מִן עַרְוֵי יוֹן

BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Highest divinity,  
Throned in the firmament,  
Potentate paramount,  
Hand superdominant,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Great in performing all,  
Sure in decreeing all,  
Stern in unbarring all,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Speaking in holiness,  
Vestured in righteousness,  
Heedful of suppliants,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Saving the children by  
Grace of their ancestors,  
Vexing their enemies,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Time in his dwelling-place,  
Goodness everlastingly  
Spanning the firmament,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Light is His robe and veil,  
Suns, stars, have sprung from him;  
Potent and terrible,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
King of the Universe,  
Piercer of mysteries,  
Causing the dumb to speak,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Propping, sustaining all,  
Slaying, surviving all,  
Seeing, unseen of all,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Crowned with omnipotence,  
Right hand victorious,  
Saviour and Shelterer,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Round Him flame cherubim,  
Seas shake at word of him,  
Yet is His love at call,  
Lord of Infinity!

Highest divinity,  
Sleeping nor slumbering,  
Centre of restfulness,  
Awed angels chant His praise,  
Lord of Infinity!

Lowly humanity,  
Doomed to go down to death,  
Grave-ward and lower still,  
Vain is man's heritage,  
Sovran of Vanity!

Lowly humanity,  
Sleep is his daily end,  
Deep sleep his final goal,  
Darkness flows over him,  
Sovran of Vanity!

Highest divinity,  
Dynast of endlessness,  
Timeless resplendency,  
Worshipped eternally,  
Lord of Infinity!

Hall, Westmount, Mr. A. Levin, Chairman of the Convention Committee, occupied the chair, and over 140 guests sat at the table. An excellent orchestra furnished music, consisting mainly of Hebrew airs, during the evening. Dr. Abramowitz acted as toastmaster, and after the toast to the King the following other toasts were given: "The Leaders of the Movement," by Mr. Lyon Cohen, responded to by Mr. J. S. Leo; "The Federation," by Rabbi Nathan Gordon, responded to by Mr. Clarence I. de Sola; "The Herzl Wald," Mr. Leon Goldman, replied to by Mr. H. Bernstein; "Zionism and the Press," by Rabbi Hirsch Cohen, responded to by Rev. Levine; "Our Guests," proposed by Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola, responded to by Mr. I. Cohen, Mr. B. Stone, of Toronto; Mr. Freiman, of Ottawa; Mr. Abramson, of Kingston; Miss Mary Landsberg and Miss Doris Simon, of Toronto; "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Levitt and answered by Miss Sadie Vineberg, of Montreal, and Mrs. Wolff, of Toronto; "The Jewish State," proposed by Mr. Markus in German, and replied to by Mrs. Mansolson in the same language.

Mr. Straus's Crusade.

NATHAN STRAUS, who returned on Saturday after a fourteen months trip abroad, in which he established pasteurization plants in a number of European cities, has issued a statement in regard to his trip. He says in part: "When I left America in 1907 I went directly to Brussels to attend the Second International Congress des Gouttes de Lait. I found then that in Europe even less was known of the danger of infected milk, and less attention had been paid to measures of relief, than in America. At this congress I began my European crusade by moving a resolution advising against the use of raw milk

for infant feeding. This resolution was unanimously carried. "Since the adjournment of the congress my time has been devoted to advocating pasteurization in various parts of Europe. For purposes of education I established a milk laboratory in Heidelberg, and supplied with pasteurized milk the children's hospital of the university, as well as several charitable institutions. "In Sandhausen, a village in the district of Heidelberg, I repeated an experiment which I had so successfully made in Randall's Island, in New York, many years before. In this German village of 4,000 inhabitants the death rate among children was forty-six per hundred. I established a pasteurization plant there. The same milk as before was used; it was simply pasteurized. Without any other change in the diet of the children, the death rate began immediately to fall. "From Heidelberg I extended my activity to other cities, beginning in Karlsruhe. There I established a pasteurization plant under the auspices of the Dowager Grand Duchess Luise of Baden. I also erected plants in Munich, under the patronage of Princess Arnulf of Bavaria, and in Liverpool, under the Officer of Health, Dr. E. W. Hope. "I made exhibitions which practically demonstrated the need and the benefit of pasteurization in Frankfurt, Berlin and Vienna. Physicians, men of science, philanthropists, Government and health officers and hosts of plain good men and women who have the welfare of humanity at heart visited these exhibitions and were unanimous in their praise of my work and my success. The direct result of these exhibitions has been the spread of the knowledge of pasteurization and its benefits. And the outcome will no doubt be the general introduction of pasteurization in these cities and countries.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

"Baron von Bienert, Minister of the Interior of Austria, after visiting my exhibit in Vienna, promised to introduce the pasteurization of milk throughout his country. To give impetus to the new work I offered him a pasteurization plant, which he accepted. "The ball has been started rolling on both sides of the Atlantic, and the work is getting to dimensions which put it beyond the sphere of one man."

Memorable Dates in September.  
From Memorable Dates of Jewish History.  
BY PROF. GOTTHARD DEUTSCH.

- SEPTEMBER 25.
- 467 Mar bar Rab Ashe, head of school in Babylonia, died.
- 1809 Meshullam v. Joel Hakohen, Talmudical author, Lemberg, died.
- 1812 Carl Biederman, Christian advocate of Jewish emancipation, Leipzig, born.
- 1812 Isaac Raphael Finzi, member of the Parisian Sanhedrin, Padua, died.
- 1885 Isaac Kromczyk, Polish Jewish author, Warsaw, died.
- 1887 Joseph Meyer, physician, University professor, Berlin, died.
- 1893 Elias Grünebaum, rabbi, Landau, died.
- 1900 Louis Ratisbonne, author, Paris, died.
- SEPTEMBER 26.
- 1729 Moses Mendelsohn, Dessau, born.
- 1798 M. J. Raphall, American preacher and author, Stockholm, born.
- 1890 Max Henoch, mathematician, Berlin, died.
- SEPTEMBER 27.
- 1791 Emancipation of the Jews in France.
- 1799 Adat Jeshurun, Reform Synagogue in Amsterdam, dedicated.
- 1871 Jacob Herz, physician, professor in Erlangen, died.
- 1882 Siegfried Isaacson, Prussian historian, died.
- 1889 M. D. Hofmann, rabbi and author, Ungarisch Brod, died.
- 1891 Sigmund T. Stein, medical author, Frankfurt-on-Main, died.

- 1903 Julius Plotke, philanthropist, Frankfort-on-Main, died.
- SEPTEMBER 28.
- 1741 Eleazar of Brody, rabbi of Amsterdam, Safed, died.
- 1775 First Jewish congregation formed in Stockholm.
- 1809 Mic'el Levy, prominent physician, Strassburg, born.
- 1845 Michael Kitseer, Talmudic author, Pressburg, died.
- 1903 Abr. Levi, murdered by anti-semites, Stegers, Prussia.
- SEPTEMBER 29.
- 1024 Enoch ben Moses, founder of Talmudic study in Toledo, died.
- 1349 Massacre of Jews in Krems.
- 1757 Fanny Arnstein, leader of the Vienna Salon, Berlin, born.
- 1814 Israel ben Sabbetai, the "Kozenicer Maggid," died.
- 1815 Isaac Luntschütz, rabbinic author, died.
- 1828 Aaron Horwitz, chassidic author, Straszdylov, died.
- 1849 Bär Oppenheim, Talmudic author, Pressburg, died.
- 1865 Samuel D. Luzzatto, versatile Jewish scholar, Padua, died.
- 1865 Therese Warendorff, religious poetess, Hamburg, died.
- 1902 Bernhard J. Stockvis, professor of medicine, Amsterdam, died.
- 1902 Emile Zola, advocate of the cause of Dreyfus, died.
- SEPTEMBER 30.
- 1701 Portuguese synagogue dedicated in London.
- 1782 Tebele Scheyer, rabbi, Mayence, died.
- 1873 Benjamin H. Auerbach, rabbi and author, Halberstadt, died.
- 1892 Michael Erlanger, philanthropist, Paris, died.
- 1892 Hector Cremieux, dramatist, Paris, died.
- 1894 Max Bernstein, professor, jurist, Berlin, died.
- 1896 Samuel Z-bi Peltin, Polish Jewish author, died.

Experience is the shroud of illusions.—Finod.

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our readers. THE NEW YEAR will be for you what you propose to and will make of it.

IT IS WELL that the summer is over. The reform rabbis have been to their annual picnic, and are again "on their jobs".

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to our ham-eating Rabbis. May their study of hagiographa exceed their appetite for hagiography.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all of our Rabbi Editors. May Ha-shem Yisborach in His infinite mercy create in them a new back-bone on vital Jewish questions.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to our Hofjuden. May they have a brotherly regard for the religious feelings of the poor stricken inmates of the Jewish institutions which they liberally support.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to our East Side Rabbis. May they examine the sharp Chalif of moral criticism as applied to their young people, as they do that of the Shochtim under their supervision.

THE FINGER OF GOD is plainly discernible in the plagues of "War", impending financial bankruptcy, and now the scourge of pestilence brought upon Russia. Is Nicholas—the Pharaoh of modern times—waiting for the rest of the "aysar makkas".

WE SEE that the Free Synagogue re-opens its doors on New Year's Eve. They have been closed since the first part of June. We shudder to think of the number of persons who would be without religion were our New Year to fall on a date late in December.

SOME ONE observing that a re-action in the Jewish observance was setting in, Moshay Slappak remarked: The truth of the statement is very evident from the fact, that those who ride down to Temple services on Rosh Hashonah in their automobile carry their own Shofar with them.

THE EXAMPLE of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation in instituting a real Free Synagogue in its lower assembly hall deserves the highest commendation, and the movement should receive the broadest and most wide-spread publicity. It is well worthy of universal emulation.

WE PUBLISH in another column the metrical translation of the melech elyan poem, recited in the synagogue ritual for the New Year. It is from the pen of Israel Zangwill and excerpted from the new excellent English edition of the Festival Prayer Book to which we recently called the attention of our readers.

"CANNED SERMONS" is the latest novelty in the theological market. A firm has just advertised that they will furnish clergyman with weekly printed sermons at one dollar per annum. This is an idea of which some of our modern Rabbis should take advantage; it will at least have the benefit of sparing their congregation the pain of listening to perennial piffle.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC Committee acted very wisely when they selected Mr. Benjamin Blumenthal as a member of their Board of Finance. School Inspector Blumenthal is a thorough representative of the Jewish community in this city, and his personal popularity gives him a large following with his wide circle of friends, members of the Jewish fraternities and in solid mercantile quarters. He is so pleasant and genial, and enjoys the confidence of the community to such an extent that as a "Fat Frier" he will no doubt prove a howling success.

TIMELY, typical topics are doubtless justifiable in those modern liberal pulpits where true Judaism and the utterances of Israel's seers are unknown quantities. The warning voice of the prophet declares. "Thus far shalt thou go and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." A Christian clergyman has just been pilloried by the lady members of his congregation who compelled his resignation because he preached a denunciatory sermon upon the vanity of "Puffs and Powders". Reform Rabbis should please sit up and take notice!

Timely Typical Topics.

The Dying Year.

FROM the admirable retrospect by Mr. Louis H. Levin in the new American Year-Book for 5669, an advance copy of which we have received through the courtesy of the publisher, the Jewish Publication Society of America, we are enabled

to make a review of the events of 5668 for our readers. "There are no incidents of unusual significance in the Jewish year 5668", begins Mr. Levin. "By comparison with the high-spirited years that preceded it, something of a reaction is discernible. This is mainly true in Russia, but Russia still gives tone and character to contemporaneous Jewish history."

Russian liberty—or rather the desire for it—undoubtedly had a setback. The Duma holds regular sessions, but the Third Duma is rather anything than philo-Jewish, and the Russian Jews can expect nothing from it.

Immigration continues to be the problem of problems in this country and in England. Here, however, due to the hard times and the present presidential campaign, immigration has considerably fallen off. The Jewish immigration at the Port of New York for the period September 1, 1907 to June 1, 1908 amounted only to 54,539 souls as compared with 77,371 for that from September 1, 1906 to June 1, 1907.

The hard times, too, caused a break in Jewish philanthropic activity here. Thus, last December the United Hebrew Charities of the city of New York were compelled to curtail materially their relief work and finally to completely close their doors for a time.

Of important meetings held during the past year there may be mentioned: those of the National Conference of Jewish Charities, Society of Jewish Art (organizational), American Jewish Historical Society, Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Association of Orthodox Rabbis, Jewish Chautauqua Society, Federation of American Zionists, and Jewish Publication Society.

The rest of the world may be briefly considered. The four Jewish deputies in the Austrian Reichsrat by acting in concert on all questions affecting Jews compelled the other delegates to recognize them as a factor in debate.

In England the Aliens Act still continues to trouble the Jews. Noteworthy was the suspension of publication of the Jewish Quarterly Review in July, 1908. Its former editors, Messrs. C. G. Montefiore and Israel Abrahams, are still the objects of attacks against heterodoxy by Lord Swaythling, formerly Sir Samuel Montagu.

In France a new chief rabbi was elected, while a naval ensign, Charles B. Ullmo, for treason was condemned to Devil's Island for life.

Germany on the whole was happy during this year.

Russia and Roumania still continue to be for the Jews black lands of benighted despotism. Count Tolstoi, the consistent friend of our race, only the other day celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Palestine was visited this past year by Messrs. Jacob H. Schiff and Davis Trietsch and Dr. Paul Nathan of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden. Mr. Schiff has not announced his conversion to the Zionist belief, but Dr. Nathan must have been impressed with the possibilities of the land inasmuch as it is just now rumored that the Hilfsverein and the Zionist central body have joined forces to form a compact international Jewish organization.

While Zionism did not progress much in the dying year, yet Mr. Zangwill's ITO can report as little advancement. Both movements practically kept simply abreast of the currents of the times.

Of those who passed to the Great Beyond we may mention: Abraham Goldfaden, the Yiddish Dramatist, Rabbi Bernard Felsenthal and Jacob Voorsanger, and Chazan Alois Kaiser.

The Roll of Dishonor.

(Continued!)

THE political activity of various members of our race and faith can not be curtailed. This is proper: for Americans have an inalienable right to share in and direct the government of their country.

But why must they—in many instances at least—introduce foreign elements, such as their race and faith into the arena of politics? We learn from the Boston, Mass., Journal of Sept., 14th, that "Addressing the Hebrew Democratic Voters of Ward 8 in the North Russell St. Synagogue last night, Congressman Keliher belabored Martin Lomasney the boss as the supporter of Conroy." Very fine business in an edifice consecrated to God.

The Hebrew Citizens' Club of Lynn, Mass., held a meeting recently—in the local synagogue, for the purpose (as the club leaders put it) of acquainting their members with the issues raised in the present campaign!

The Italian, Polish, and Hebrew social clubs of Meriden, Conn., are quite dissatisfied with the treatment which they have received from the Republican and Democratic parties; so they have united themselves into an Independent party.

The Jewish junk-dealers of Northampton, Mass., are being pressed to support the Republican local candidates because their organization has been badly used by the Democrats.

The Jewish Peddlers' Union of Detroit will hear both Republicans and Democrats, and then decide whom to support. Other eligibles for the Roll of Immortals are:

- Minneapolis Hebrew League. Hebrew Progressive League of Passiac, N. J. Portland, Me., Hebrew Democratic Asso. Fifteenth Ward Jewish Republican Club, St. Louis, Mo. Republican Hebrew League, Newark, N. J. Buffalo Democratic Hebrew Association.

The Strength We Impart.

קומי שאי ארר הנער ונו "Arise, lift up the young, and strengthen him with thy hand!"—Genesis xxi, 18.

IF there is a time in life when a more earnest thought pervades the human mind, it is on the Jewish New Year. When we contemplate its character—when we seriously reflect upon its aim, we pray to our heavenly Father to open to us the portals of bliss for the coming year. We offer up our devotion to Him, ויודע מחשבותינו, who knows our thoughts and reads our hearts. On that all-important day we read the sacred lesson from Scripture, in which the angel of God calls to Hagar:

קומי שאי ארר הנער והחויקי את ידך בו "Arise, lift up the young (or the youth) and strengthen him with thy hand." The Midrash declares that the Scriptures can be expounded in forty nine ways; why in forty-nine? Because the letters amounting to forty-nine are mem and teth, the letters that begin the words maasim tovim, "good works or deeds."

The most earnest thoughts that pervade the mind and feelings of the readers of THE HEBREW STANDARD therefore is what the angel had called to Hagar, only that they take it in its wider sense and apply the word נער, young, to all the young, arrogating to themselves the legitimate right of expounding the Scriptures in one of the mem, teth ways—in one of the good works they are deeply engaged in.

To us the angelic voice resounds in terms most inspiring: "Arise, lift up the young, and strengthen him with thy hand" and we are energetically engaged in this uplifting work; we are ever stretching forth our hands to strengthen and fortify the young.

The new year calls forth from our heart and souls the prayer: "O God, give us the strength that we impart the necessary strength to the young, to make them Jews good and true!" But, why do we emphasize the imparting of strength to the young? Are we not here the mouthpiece of all Jewry and Jewdom? We certainly are; but when Moses brought out Israel from Egypt, the old people all died in the wilderness, the young ones went into the promised land. That is the feeble comparison with our present situation. Moses led all the people, yet only the young passed over to Canaan, so is the HEBREW STANDARD leading all, young and old in the way they should go; but the old cannot be made over—they cannot be moved from their wonted system of conducting Jewish affairs, both religious and secular, and may God bless them according to their anticipations, but the young must be enlightened and strengthened, they must be taken hold of by the HEBREW STANDARD and given the fortitude and firmness necessary to live as Jews and be proud of their people and of their religion. The old ones read their Jargon papers, from which they draw their inspiration, the young read the language of our country, they require different methods to bring to their minds and hearts the spirit of Judaism, and the HEBREW STANDARD is their organ. Not that we do not love the old ones as well. Oh! our heart is fully sensible of the love of all our people! When we pray for the love of God, for his grace, for his mercy to be our portion and our lot, on this New Year and for other years to come, we are not unmindful we must love our fellowmen, we must be kind and truthful to them. But who need us most, who are dependent upon our offices and upon our guidance? The young, many of whom are so neglected that the knowledge they have of Judaism is what they read in Jewish papers. The HEBREW STANDARD is Jewish to the core. It stands for everything that represents our people, our religion, our literature; for everything that makes for the progress and culture of the Jews. It has been tried and never found wanting. It stood the test of all the years in which it spoke to the Jewish people, so that as we will stand before the throne of God on the coming New Year praying for his tender mercies for ourselves and for all Israel, we will pray especially for the strength we are so eager to impart to those who look to us for light and truth. We are conscious of the distinction that as the Torah will be read, that particular passage will call to us with admonition: "Arise, lift up the young, and strengthen him with thy hand!" And now we greet you all, dear friends, with the quaint salute, טובה תכונה

A RUSSIAN WRITER claims to have discovered a small tribe of native Japanese Jews, called "Ety." They are shoemakers, and live a very secluded and intensive life. But scholarly anthropologists have proved the falsity of this contention. These members of the "Ety" are the descendants of butchers whom the Buddhists regarded as pariahs. And thus they were thrown upon themselves by the populace. But they never were and are not Jews.

THE SOUTHWESTERN JUDAIST is still very much of a youngster, but we are glad to observe that its eyes are open, wide open, already. In its initial issue it falls afoul of us for maintaining there is no Jewish community in this city. We still believe the statement above is incorrect; others have the right to differ. Yet, what an upkick out! In the last line of the Judaist's criticism of our criticism it speaks of our editor as the editor of the American Israelite! My!

Rosh Hashonah on Shabbos.

WHEN the New Year falls on a Sabbath we can only carry out the *Mitzvah* of *Shofar* on the second day of Rosh Hashonah. Hence the first day is not called the day of *Teruah* in our prayers, but as the day of the "remembrance of the *Teruah*." God is our Judge, and every *Mitzvah* we have done is an act of salvation which pleads for us in the hour of judgment. Otherwise it is the case with our every sin.

When Rosh Hashonah falls on the Sabbath, when the summons to attend before the throne of God our Judge finds us in the act of keeping the Sabbath holy, this is indeed a *Mitzvah* which shall be accounted to us for good. But it is only a *Mitzvah* when we really keep the Sabbath holy. It is for this reason that in those times when Israel really keeps the Sabbath holy, and truly is obedient to God's will, the coincidence of Rosh Hashonah and Shabbos is a good omen for the year to come. But it is far different if this be the case when Israel does not keep the day of the Lord holy.

When the sounds of the *Shofar* are heard each year among the scattered children of Israel—behold, a great wonder occurs! No matter how far apart they may be, how strange to one another they are, how different their views and principles, on the threshold of a new year they all—the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the exalted and the lowly, the cultured and the illiterate—eagerly listen for the sound of the *Shofar*, the call of their Heavenly Father.

The fact that all Jews repair to the house of God to hear the sound of the *Shofar* is surpassed only by one fact, that when Rosh Hashonah falls on Shabbos the sound of the *Shofar* is not heard. For our sages have ordained it thus: "In the holy zeal to carry out the *Mitzvah* of the day of *Teruah* one might neglect to remember that on the Sabbath naught may be carried, and bring the *Shofar* into the public view, or bear it for four ells on the open street."

The *Shofar* on Rosh Hashonah reminds us of the glory and power of God, which far surpass, even by aeons, finite power and glory. But the *Shofar* which on Rosh Hashonah we do not hear, in order that we shall not transgress the laws and limitations ordained for our guidance, by means of which God has marked us out for our holy mission here on earth, reminds us that we do not need its sound to call God nigh us in loving kindness and grace.

This is the remembrance of the *Teruah*, which means more for us than the clang of the loudest trumpet; it teaches us to obey God's law and the regulations for keeping the Sabbath holy, even on this day, the opening of a new year in our lives.

BEN F. RAYIM.

Human life is a constant want, and ought to be a constant prayer.—S. Osgood.

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Extravagance in Dress.

WHILE riding down town in one of the cars a few mornings ago my attention was attracted by a very animated conversation going on between a lady and gentleman sitting directly opposite me. The lady was positively angry and showed her anger in every trace of her countenance. The gentleman did not appear to be in the very best of moods.

The conversation, to which I was made an enforced listener, was respecting the purchase of a new dress for the lady. The gentleman might have been either her husband or father. She insisted upon getting the dress, and he said (in his own words), "with other money than mine."

The lady then began recounting her dresses. So enraptured with her subject was she as to be totally oblivious of her surroundings. Counting on her fingers, "The blue, the brown, the mauve and that old antique which I never cared for," and a half dozen others were enumerated, when she stopped to think and slowly added more to the list. Her companion listened quietly and when she finished, said: "Enough for a woman having thrice our means."

"But how can I go in any of those dresses?" she exclaimed, in tones loud enough to be heard in every part of the car.

I did not pay any further attention to the conversation; it seemed to continue in the same strain till they alighted. She insisted on having a new dress, and he constantly replied, "I can't afford it."

I would willingly wager that that woman got the new dress, whether he could afford it or not.

This is probably a sample of many of the duplicates which are not exposed to public view. Many a woman comes gliding along at some ball or affair, radiant with smiles, and her frame encased—more or less, according to the scale of the circle she revolves in—in a costly garment which has been the subject of just such exhibitions as narrated above; as a rule they are not held in tramways, but home, in the *sanctum sanctorum*.

To many women—aye, very many of them—the pleasure derived from the occasion scarcely repays the heart-burnings suffered in getting the attire

for it. With people of wealth and abundant means the constantly replenishing of costly garments for their female adjuncts should be encouraged, and whether the money is spent in this direction or any other it is neither felt nor missed, and it keeps the dressmaking industry in perpetual motion and puts money into the channels of circulation.

The trouble, however, is that many women whose husbands' and fathers' means will not warrant it insist upon appearing at each entertainment, reception or ball in a new attire. It is this extravagance which not infrequently aids, with other kindred indulgences, in bringing about the financial downfall of many a man.

The truly rich, not infrequently, are more conservative in their dress than the shoddy part of the community.

There was a time, and that not so very far distant, when every new dress was an event in a young girl's life. And most of the girls had no use for all the digits of both hands for the purpose of making an inventory of their wardrobe for "Sunday and week-day wear."

Things have changed wonderfully since then. Mothers dress their girls, from their early years up, in garments of richest fabric and design and supply them with an almost unlimited number of changes. If all who indulge in this luxury were fully able financially to do so there can be no harm, though even the rich should not accustom and surfeit their offspring with too early luxuriousness in dress. Plain garments in a girl's early years will teach her to appreciate more fully the finer in her *apres-debutante* days.

Returning, however, to the subject, there seems to be an unwritten rule pervading in society that it is not the thing to appear twice in the same costume. If the rule was observed strictly by those whose migrations from one attire to another is fully warranted by their bank accounts, I repeat, no one would find fault; but it is not, and many a so-called social butterfly has had her rich wings summarily clipped and been compelled to disport herself in others of more modest and less expensive changeable hue.

L'AIGLON.

Repentance Not Popular.

REPENTANCE, as used in the Scriptures and as understood by the sages of Israel, seems like a very bitter medicine to this generation; for this generation wants to be amused, entertained.

It is not a serious age, the one in which we live.

It must be made to laugh somehow or other, or lulled into spiritual somnolence by the recital of poetry, which it does not understand, but which acts like a soothing medicine

IT'S A FOWNES

THAT'S ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT A GLOVE

to the nerves disturbed by the unwonted attendance at the Temple. The rabbi who preaches on a serious theme is apt to be ridiculed as a back number, or accused of having a "grouch," or being "too orthodox" in his views to suit the present advanced generation. The theology popular in many progressive quarters is a theology that finds the chief end of man to "look cheerful." The mourner is told to "forget it." But when one stops long enough to think of the facts of life he is pretty soon convinced that life is not a joke. No, sin is not a joke; neither is sickness nor failure nor death. And where there are sin and sickness and failure and death there you will hardly find the occasions for smiles and laughter.

The prophets did not point out the sins and transgressions of the people by telling amusing stories or reading essays on generalities which are not even "glittering," but with tears and pointing to the way of life, have told them that "repentance" is the greatest and dearest blessing that ever God gave to man, and that when the soul has laid down its sins at the feet of Him it feels as though it had wings. There is a place for laughter and there is a place for tears. There is fullness of spiritual joy for the true Israelite, but the way to heavenly joy is by the "orach chayim," the true path of life called Judaism, because it implies and contains the idea of God, of the soul, of liberty, of responsibility, of immortality. Repent and return to God, and His gracious pardon will give you life everlasting!

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# CHILDREN'S PAGE.

## ISHMAEL.

THE portion of the Torah which is always read in the synagogue on the first day of Rosh Hashana gives an account of the birth of Isaac, whose mother was Sarah, and relates what befell Ishmael who was also the son of Abraham and whose mother was called Hagar.

The following narrative was written some years ago by the late Dr. Herman Baar, who for a long period was the Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of this city.

Ishmael could only with difficulty be made to follow peaceful ways. He was not friendly toward his younger brother and frequently tried to vex and anger him. When Sarah, in her motherly anxiety, observed these constant annoyances, she implored her husband to send Hagar away together with her son, Ishmael. Abraham at first objected to this, but as God told him to comply with his wife's wishes, he made up his mind to do so. He rose early in the morning, took bread and a bottle of water, gave

them to Hagar, and sent her and her son away. She went with her child into the desert of Beer-Sheba. When the water in the bottle was gone, she put the child in the shade of a bush, went off a little way and sat down and wept, saying that she could not see her boy die.

This remark of hers, that "she could not see her boy die," does not sound motherly; for if a child is near death, it is the mother's duty to be at its side. However, God is nearest to us when we need Him. One of His angels took pity on both mother and child and addressed them, saying: "What aileth thee, Hagar? Fear not, for God has heard the voice of the boy; rise, take hold of thy child; do not part from him, for I will make him a great nation!" Then her eyes were opened, and she saw before her a sparkling well. She went to it, filled the bottle with water, and gave drink to her thirsty child. God was with the boy, and he grew up. He lived in the wilderness and became an archer. He afterward married, and it is said that the Ishmaelitic Arabs are his descendants

### A Schoolboy on Corns.

Corns are of two kinds—vegetable and animal. Vegetable corn grows in rows, and animal corn grows on toes. There are several kinds of corn: there is the unicorn, capricorn, pop-corn, corn dodgers, cornfield, and the corn you feel the most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn, but persons having corns do not like to "go fur," if they can help it. Corns have kernels, and some colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on ears, but animal corn grows on feet, at the other end of the body. Another corn is the acorn; this grows on the oak, but there is no hoax about the corn. The acorn is a corn with an indefinite article added. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn wishes it was an acorn, but not an *aching* corn.

Folks that have corns sometimes send for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned, he probably won't do so well as if he isn't. The doctor says corns are produced by tight boots and shoes, which is the reason why when a man is "tight" they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well, he can get a good deal of corn on a acre; but I know of a farmer that has one corn that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The bigger crop of vegetable corn a man raises, the better he likes it; but the bigger crop of animal corn he raises the better he doesn't like it.

Another kind of corn is the corn dodger. The way it is made is very simple, and it is as follows—that is, if you want to know: You go along the street and meet a man you know has a corn and a rough character; then you step on the toe that has the corn on it, and see if you don't have occasion to dodge. In that way you will find out what a corn dodger is. He will tell you the rest.

### Conundrums.

There are twelve birds in a covey; Jones kills a brace then how many remain? None; for—unless they are idiots—they fly away!

Why is a very amusing man like a very bad shot? Because he keeps the game alive.

What is the height of folly? Spending your last dollar for a purse.

What is a very good definition of nonsense? Bolting a door with a boiled carrot.

### Good Reply.

For twenty long minutes the city man had watched the country lad bait his hooks and pull in the speckled beauties of the brook.

"What you doin', bub?" he drawled, with a yawn. "Fishing?"

"Naw," snapped the exasperated angler.

"Ain't fishing? What are you doing, then?"

"Cutting ice, mister; cutting ice. Anything else you want to know just go up to the railroad station and ask for the information bureau."

And, mopping the perspiration from his brow, the youngster continued fishing without another word.—*Chicago News.*

### What Do You Think?

Suppose the world doesn't please you, Nor the way people do— Do you think the whole creation Will be altered just for you? And isn't it, my boy or girl, The wisest, bravest plan, Whatsoever comes or doesn't come, To do the best you can?

Harry. "I have managed to put my boots on myself this morning, aunty."

Aunty. "Oh, you silly boy! You have put them on the wrong feet. Put them on the other feet directly!"

Harry. "I haven't any other feet to put them on, aunty."

"No Leo," said his mother; "one piece of pie is quite enough for you!"

"It's funny," responded Leo, with an injured air. "You said you are anxious that I should learn to eat properly, and yet you won't give me a chance to practise!"

### The Lost Kitten.

Aunty. "What became of the kitten you had when I was here before?" Little Niece, (in surprise). "Why, don't you know?"

"I haven't heard a word. Was she poisoned?"

"No'm."

"Drowned?"

"Oh no."

"Stolen?"

"No, indeed."

"Hurt in any way?"

"No'm."

"Well, I can't guess. What became of her?"

"She growed into a cat."

### What? Another?

A little girl had been absent from school for a day, and on her return was asked the reason. The excuse, which happened to be true, was that there had been an addition to the family, and she had not been able to get ready for class. This explanation was at once accepted as a valid one, a fact which was promptly noted by the child.

Three weeks afterwards she wanted a day's holiday, and took it.

Asked next day why she had not attended, her reply was "Please, schoolmistress, mother had another baby."

They were looking up at the latest skyscraper. "But what are those things sticking out from the sides?" asked the upstate friend.

"Those? Oh, those are mile posts!" answered the New Yorker.—*Judge.*

### Do You Want to Avoid Sickness?

Then be careful in the selection of your laundry. It is almost as necessary that your clothes be as free from germs as your food. You may have safeguarded yourself and family from dangers by carefully selecting your food supply, but if you have neglected protecting them from unclean, unventilated and dirty laundries, then all your other precautions have been useless.

We contend that one of the greatest agencies in the spreading of disease is the filthy laundry, with which all great cities abound. All scientific men agree (ask your doctor) that the greatest enemies to disease spreading germs are pure water, pure air and sunlight. With this knowledge in view our great plant was constructed, and everything was done to make it clean and inviting. If you are protecting yourself in other ways, make that protection safer and ring up at once.

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### Bible Forget-Me-Nots.

God hath made man upright — ECCL. vii, 29.

Let thy garments be always white — ECCL. xx, 8.

Ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls—JER. vi, 16.

Behold, God is great, and we know Him not, neither can the number of His year be searched out — JOB. xxxvi, 26.

The silver is Mine, and the gold is Mine, saith the Lord of hosts—HAG. ii, 8.

Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep; and an idle soul shall suffer hunger.—PROV. xix, 15.

Keep thee far from a false matter; for I will not justify the wicked.—EXOD. xxiii, 7.

Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord.—DEUT. xvi, 17.

Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in Thy presence is fulness of joy.—PSA. xvi, 11.

### A Twr.

Mr. Wr. wooed Miss Phr. And he kr.

When Miss Phr. left then Wr. Kr. er.

Then Miss Phr.'s haughty sr. Slapped bold Wr.—

Mr. Wr's cheek now wears a Painful blr.—*Chicago Post.*

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### Gems of Thought

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie.—*Herbert.*  
The lie that flatters I abhor the most.—*Couper.*  
Flatterers are the worst kind of enemies.—*Tacitus.*  
Where the speech is corrupted, the mind is also.—*Seneca.*

**Of Interest to Odd Fellows.**  
WANTS ANOTHER DEGREE.

PAST Grand Sire Underwood has a lengthy article in the *Odd Fellow Review* entitled "The Christianity of Odd Fellowship as a Basis for an Advanced Degree."

It is a dissertation suitable for a church paper, but not fitting for a publication of a non-sectarian order. If it were an abstract discussion it would not be open to that stringent criticism which must be pronounced upon it because of its religious spirit and ardor, whereby the distinguished writer seeks to make converts to his faith, or forms of belief. He quotes at great length from the New Testament to prove the divinity of Christ, and whereas he says he believes in the miracles narrated in this part of the Bible he very flippantly discredits those mentioned in the Old Testament.

We shall not quarrel with him for this, because we concede to him and to every man the right to believe that two and two make five, if by so believing he injures nobody and if this belief does him good. Nor do we envy him that wonderful ability to give full credit and assent to some of the most hyperphical miracles and to deny others less difficult to swallow.

But we do object to his missionary attempt to convert us all to his way of thinking and to his advocacy of a new degree to be "based upon the advent of Jesus Christ and Knightly Crusaders embracing ancient and modern chivalry."

Have we not an elegant sufficiency already of degrees relating to ancient and modern chivalry?

The distinguished General had a large part in introducing and building up the Patriarchs Militant degree, and in disposing of countless commissions to all who were willing to buy. Is it possible that he wishes to cover this field of activity again? We regret to note that the General is, after all not a good Bible student. He refers to God's "omnipotent power as the creator of all things out of nothing."

Here he is wrong in statement. The Bible does not say God created all things out of nothing. It says in the beginning God created heaven and the earth. It does not state what they were created out of or when the beginning was.

However, we do not wish to enter upon a debate with the great General and Past Grand Sire, but we do emphatically desire to dissent from his latest brain agitation to foist upon Odd Fellowship another degree, especially such a one as suggested, which would change the character of an institution and later, the very principles which are making the order great and whose objects are to unite into a vast brotherhood people of various tongues, races and creeds.—Dr. CHARLES WEIL, (Buffalo, N. Y.) in *Lodge Record*.

**Unit of Civilization.**

THE family is the unit of civilization. The integrity of this unit depends on the value of the marriage vow. The stability of society is tied up with the stability of the family and the stability of the family with the stability of the marriage relation. Marriage is not a mere compact between two individuals. Others are interested. The family is a social institution, and there are times when the integrity and stability of the family are more than the comfort of the individual. The duties and relations of husband and wife are meant to be more permanent than any other human relation, even that of fatherhood and motherhood.—Rev. Dr. W. H. PADDEN, Presbyterian, Decret, Ala.

(For The Hebrew Standard.)

**THE ARMY OF HIS CAUSE.**

By W. LIVINGSTON LARNED.

Flashing in pure white armour, fearless and great and brave,  
Onward to heights untrammelled, spirit in form, they go;  
Far to a bloodless battle with never a need for grave,  
Souls of our deathless martyrs, forward to meet the foe.  
Sin, in its darks abiding; Crime in its blackened lair;  
Hopes for the things that were not to be  
These are the conquered—the enemy,  
These are the fallen, there.

Know you the golden banners, bared to the breast of dawn,  
Know you the marching legions, facing the stern, mad night,  
These shall have Grace and a glory mystic to gaze upon;  
These are the kindred heroes warring for God and Right.  
Never a heart's black sinning but Light shall not enter in,  
Light, in a wonderful, regal glare  
Lifting it up from the darkness there;  
Onward, they sweep to Win.

When, at the day's first breaking, streamers of gold and fire  
Garnish the deeps of the Eastern hills, and herald the drowsy sky,  
Then, may you see of their hundreds each with a great desire  
Born of the woe of a span of years and shouting a battle cry.  
His is the Heart and the Glory—His is the Law of You,  
Stand to your arms for we come at last,  
Seeking the faults of your bitter Past,  
Making your soul anew.

**Ousted Jew from Berth.**

RUSSIAN methods of persecuting Jews are of many and varied kinds, and a forcible example of them came under the observation of Dr. J. Victor Wilson, Vice-President of the Philadelphia Operatic Society, who has just returned home after a three months' tour of Europe.

"I had often read," said the doctor, while chatting about his trip to a representative of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, "of the cruel manner the Russian officials have of treating the Jews, but on this trip I had an opportunity to see it for myself."

"I was on my way to Warsaw in a sleeper, having the upper berth in the compartment. The lower was occupied by a wealthy Jew, a quiet, pleasant fellow, who minded his own business and paid his way."

"About 1 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by the guard, who entered our apartment with all the noise he could make. I asked him what he wanted."

"Not you," he replied, "stay where you are. I want this fellow," and pulling open the curtains he shook the sleeper."

"Get out of this," he said, "and be quick about it!"

"What for?" asked the Jew.

"None of your business," replied the guard. "Get up and dress at once."

"He forced the poor fellow, who protested that he had paid his fare and for his berth, to get up and dress and go into a day coach for the rest of the night."

"Why did you put the man out?" I asked the guard.

"A Russian officer got on at the last station," he replied, "and wants his berth. No Jew can sleep when an officer needs a bed."

"The officer came. He was very pleasant. We talked a bit while he undressed, and I expressed surprise that he should have ousted the other passenger."

"Why," he said, "he was only a Jew. Do you mean to say you would not have done the same in America?"

"When I told him that in America we had no such fool ideas and that a man's religion was his own private business he simply threw up his hands in horror and tumbled into his berth. Nasty, wasn't it?"

**Stories We Have Heard.**

IN the town of Jejmer a young man was discovered in a restaurant, on Tishe b'Ab, eating to the consternation of all the devout members of the Kehillah. The Rav, informed of his irreligious departure from the traditional rules of his ancestral faith, sent for him and angrily expostulating with him for this breach of a time-honored tenet of Judaism, asked him the reason for his impious act.

The young man replied: "Rabbi, I have always believed that the performance of a fervent Mitzvah (good deed) which will bring joy is better than the sad recollections of a shadowy past."

"What great joyous mitzvah have you performed?" asked the Rabbi.

הכנסת כלה (dowering a bride).

"How much did you give?" asked the Rabbi.

"Nothing," he said, "but it happened this way. I was passing through the poor part of town, and I heard a working girl say to her companion 'I only wish I had for my n'dan (dowry) a thousand roubles for every person in town who does not fast on Tishe b'Ab,' and rather than deprive a poor daughter of Israel of her dowry I ate my breakfast."

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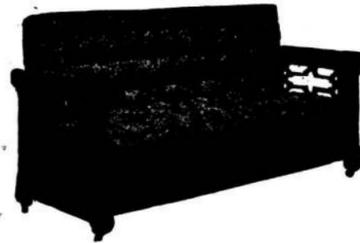
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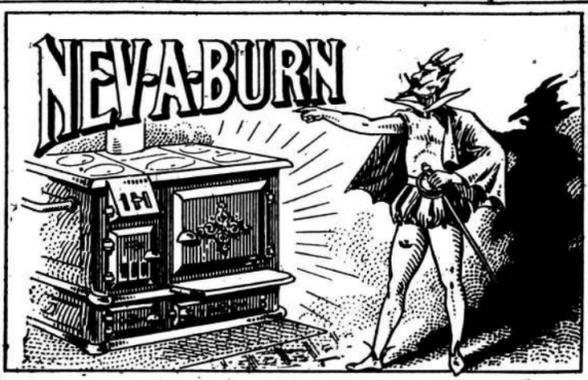
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### BROOKLYN NOTES.

#### Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary of Bath Beach, Inc.

A most sociable meeting of the executive staff of the society was held last Wednesday at the home of the president, Mrs. A. Slomka, of Bay Fifteenth street. An enjoyable repast was served by the hostess.

The meeting was devoted to planning coming affairs for the winter season, among which will be a monster whist, which will be devoted to the fund of the Jewish Convalescent Home. This whist will be given on a large scale, and will take place in New York city. A number of the leading officers of the society will manage this whist. A professional theatrical entertainment will also be given for the convalescent fund. This will be in charge of Mrs. Nathan Kohn, leader of the Relief Committee. The society will still continue to devote itself to its charity work, but a strenuous effort will be made towards building its home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kass and family have returned to their home, No. 226 South Ninth street, Brooklyn, from

Hunter, Catskill Mountains, where they spent the summer months.

#### Moses Maimonides Memorial Congregation.

Services will be held on Rosh Hashonah by the above congregation. Rev. Dr. A. Blum will act as rabbi and Rev. Mr. Singer as cantor.

What will probably be considered the most interesting dramatic event of the season is the engagement at the Montauk Theatre next week of Mr. Victor Moore, under the direction of Messrs. Cohan & Harris, in George M. Cohan's musical play, "The Talk of New York." Mr. Moore, who, of course, will be seen as Kid Burns, has undoubtedly enjoyed the irrevocable distinction of being the leading present day slang exponent. He has been playing "The Talk of New York" for the past year, and during that period it has been seen but in two places, New York and Chicago. Of interest, however, is the fact that since the first performance there has been little or no change in the cast or even the chorus; so that practically the original cast, chorus and stupendous scenic equipment is promised. Among

those supporting Mr. Moore, besides a chorus of sixty, are Stanley H. Forde, Mildred Elaine, Osborne Searle, Saidie Harris, Jo Smith, Marba Lorena Atwood, Emma Littlefield, John Conroy, Lulu Wells, Sadie Livermore, Arthur V. Gibson, F. E. Francis, Lee Myers, E. C. Donnelly, A. J. Thornton, Al McGarry and Joe Simons.

#### The Kazione Rabbis Fight for Their Existence.

The "Kazione," or official, rabbis of Russia are greatly alarmed, writes our correspondent from St. Petersburg. Meetings, conferences and conventions are being held, circulars are being circulated, and many letters are being exchanged.

What has happened? What has roused these men from their old-time stupor? What has moved them to action? There are no miracles in the world. Everything has its cause. The reasons which have roused the official rabbis to activity have a very natural cause. It is a question of life, a question of "to be, or not to be," and the official rabbis have realized that their very existence as a class is now at stake.

As our readers already know, the commission of rabbis, which the government has called together for the consideration of the question affecting Judaism, will shortly assemble, while, among other things, also take up the question of the Kazione or official rabbis. Many of the leading rabbis believe that these officials should be abolished, for they form only "a fifth wheel to the wagon of the community," are a superfluous, and without being in any way useful merely serve to increase the expenses of the different communities. It would, therefore, be a matter of great relief to throw off the burden which the government has imposed upon the Jews. The governmental rabbis are primarily appointed to keep a record of the vital statistics of the communities, and also for the purpose of facilitating intercourse between the authorities and the heads of the communities. With the growth of general education among the rabbis, many of whom are now familiar with the Russian and other languages, it becomes possible for them to take care of the vital statistics and to interpret the needs of the congregation to the government. It is possible that all the rabbis on the commission will favor the abolition of the official rabbis, and there is even a chance that the government may consent to it.

The "Kazione" rabbis suspect that there may be trouble ahead for them, and hence the feverish activity. The office of official rabbis constitutes a cynoque, and is a job very much sought after. In order to defend their existence all the official rabbis of Russia have banded themselves together in one organization.

The fight has been well planned and organized, and no effort will be spared to promote interest in the Kazione rabbis. The fight of their organization has now been greatly assisted by the act of one of their number, who is held in high esteem by the powers that be.

In return for his many services to the government, services which have involved the betrayal of his own people, Rabbi Kreps, who was formerly the official rabbi of Odessa, has been given a position in the department of four nationalities. He has been crowned with the title of the "Learned Jew" by the government, and he has much to say in regard to things affecting Judasium. It is said that he is even responsible for the calling together of the Rabbinical Commission. Whether he has been asked to do so or not is not known, but it is, at any rate, certain that Dr. Kreps has done a great favor to his colleagues, the governmental rabbis, by issuing circulars for his department, announcing that the members of the governmental rabbinate have the right to participate in the Rabbinical Commission.

That was all that they wanted. The Kazione rabbis will now be able to vote on the question of their own abolition. That they will lose no opportunity to defend their interest is without question. Meanwhile these rabbis have held a number of district conferences in various parts of the country. Within the

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Last few weeks conferences were held by the official rabbis of the governments of Kieff, Paltova, Wolin, Tsernigev, Cherson, and some of the questions discussed were as follows:

(1) Concerning the legal organization of the Jewish community, (2) concerning the co-ordination between the work of the "Rabonim" (regular rabbis) and the "Rabina" (official rabbis), (3) concerning religious ceremonies, (4) corrections in the record books, (5) religious education of the Jewish schools and teachers, concerning the abolition of the Karopke (meat tax), and the institution of other means for the collection of money for communal purposes, (6) concerning divorces among people whose marriages are not legally recorded, (7) concerning the records of young men eligible to military services in the elimination of the names of those who have emigrated from the country.

Now some of these very questions have been considered at conferences of the regular rabbis, and the programmes were bodily copied from the Rabonim by the official rabbis, who did not make any changes or suggest anything new in their discussions. The main object in imitating and duplicating the work of the regular rabbis was to show that they go hand in hand with the Rabonim and that they wish to help in bringing about such reforms as is needed. It was all a bid for favor and for recognition.

It is hard to foretell what conclusion the Rabbinical Commission will come to in this matter. For one thing, it is not known yet which of the prominent rabbis and communal leaders will be represented at the commission. The activity of Dr. Kreps makes things all the more doubtful. One thing is certain, and that is that the consensus of opinion of the majority of the Jewish people in Russia is that official rabbis ought to be abolished, and that the work will be done by the regular heads of the Jewish congregations. To further prepare the way for the time when the rabbi will

be able to be both the religious as well as the legal head of the community, Yesibath, of Odessa, and other seminaries have already instituted classes in Russia. It is for the same purpose that classes for young rabbis have been opened in St. Petersburg under the auspices of Baron Ginsburg. Among the instructors are Dr. S. Dubnow, Dr. Kaznelenson, and others.

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**Temple Anshe Chesed.**

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**Congregation Atereth Israel.**

Rabbi M. Krauskopf will preach on the first day Rosh Hashonah, on "Time and Opportunity." Second day, "The Hollowing of Common Duties."

**Congregation Shaaral Zedek of Harlem.**

This evening Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel will speak on "A New Year's Greeting." Saturday morning, "The Account of Our Days."

**Temple Ez Chaim.**

Rev. D. Loewenthal will preach the first day Rosh Hashonah on "Remembrance and Judgment." Second day Rosh Hashonah, "The Call of the Shofar." The religious school will open on Sunday, October 26.

**Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.**

Rev. Dr. B. A. Tintner will preach the first day of Rosh Hashonah on "Retrospection and Introspection—A Message of the New Year." On Sunday morning Rabbi Tintner will preach on "The Trials of Life."

**Emanu-El Brotherhood.**

Rev. A. S. Isaacs will be the speaker at the services this evening at the Hebrew Technical Institute for Girls, Fifteenth street and Second avenue, under the auspices of the Emanu-El Brotherhood.

**Congregation Anshe Emeth of West Harlem.**

Rev. Dr. L. Zinsler will lecture on the first day of Rosh Hashonah on "Our Accounts and Duties." The second day, "The Three Important Pages in the Book of Life."

**Temple Hand in Hand.**

145th street, Bronx.  
Friday evening services begin at 6 o'clock. Saturday morning service at 9 a. m. Rev. Dr. I. Reichert preaches on "Life and Its Duties." Sunday morning, "Walking Together, or the Value of Co-operation."

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**Beth Israel Bikur Cholim.**

Services for Rosh Hashonah will be read on Friday evening at 5.30 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf will hold services, and on Saturday and Sunday services will be held in the Young Men's Hebrew Association building.

Rev. Aaron Eiseman will preach on the first day of Rosh Hashonah on the topic, "Standing on the Threshold." On the second day (Sunday), he will preach a sermon in honor of his fifth anniversary as rabbi of the congregation.

**The Free Synagogue.**

New Year's services will be held in the Free Synagogue, Eighty-first street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, this evening, at 7.30. Address by Rev. Stephen S. Wise, "From the Lowlands to the Highlands." Saturday morning services will begin at 10 a. m. Address, "5668, A Year's Review."

**Congregation Beth Miriam, Long Branch, N. J.**

Rev. Dr. J. D. Spear will preach on Saturday, "Life and How to Make Worth Living." Sunday, "Retrospect."

**Holiday Services in Public Institutions.**

Services will be held at the Manhattan State Hospital on the first day of Rosh Hashonah and also in the Central Islip State Hospital. All the patients in the City Hospital, poor house, tuberculosis ward and Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island have been provided with holiday prayer books through the kindness of some of our philanthropic co-religionists.

**Young Men's Hebrew Association.**

The members' reunion which took place on Saturday evening, September 19, brought to the building nearly 500 young men who evinced great interest in the programme. Announcement was made of the proposed activities of the season and a number of speeches were delivered by the presidents of the various clubs. The musical feature of the evening was the playing by the Military Band of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. Selections were also rendered by the Young Liederkrantz Quartette and Mr. Joe Rosey. The main address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Stephen B. Rosenthal, chairman of the Committee on Social Work.

The auditorium and adjoining rooms will be converted as usual on the Holy days into a synagogue, and regular services will be held. A large section of the synagogue has been reserved for the young men of the building.

**Young Folks' League of the Uptown Talmud Torah.**

The Young Folks' League of the Uptown Talmud Torah made its initial bow before the public at Lenox Casino, on Saturday evening, September 19, 1908. The seating capacity of the hall was taxed to its utmost, many being turned away for lack of room. The President Mr. Landarski, after giving a brief outline of the work of the league, introduced Major Kaufman Mandel, who in a strong address decried the widespread ignorance of Judaism as the greatest evil in our midst, and who saw in the new Talmud Torah the means of removing that evil. The Rev. Dr. Henry S. Morais then made a stirring appeal to those present to join the ranks of the Young Folks' League and to help in the noble work which it has undertaken. Lastly the president of the Talmud Torah, Mr. David Cohen, thanked the league for the help it was rendering to the institution. A highly interesting musical programme was rendered, and, as a result of the meeting, the membership of the league has considerably increased.

**Jersey City, N. J.**

The rebuilt Temple Beth-El was appropriately dedicated on Sunday last, and the interesting services and ceremonies were witnessed by a very large gathering. Among those who participated were Dr. B. S. Polack, Rev. David

Cahn, of Temple Rodef Shalom, New York; Mr. J. C. Lowy, Mr. Edward Perlberg, Mr. Chas. Marks, Hon. Myron C. Ernst, Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, Hon. Peter H. James, Hon. Eugene T. Kinkead, Rabbi Julius Silberfeld, of Newark, N. J., and the rabbi of the congregation, Rev. Nathan Wolf.

Over \$15,000 has been expended in improving the edifice, and it is now up to date and modern in every particular.

**Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.**

The New Year spirit made itself felt at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum as early as last Sunday afternoon on the occasion of the visiting day. Although many of the parents and other relatives of the children have frequently visited the institution during the summer months it never meant quite so much to them as the regular visiting days, which are held at intervals throughout the winter.

Twelve hundred happy mothers, fathers, aunts and uncles came to see seven hundred bright boys and girls, and the yards presented a most pleasing picture of human nature at its best.

The most popular feature of the day was the boys and girls' co-operative store, which supplied fresh cakes, candy, school supplies and dainties to the children and their friends at cost. The youthful salesmen and salesladies found special delight in their task, and the goodies disappeared with startling rapidity.

**Herr Wolfsohn to the New Federation.**

The recognition of the Order Knights of Zion by the greater Actions Comite of the Zionist movement as a separate federation in this country forms one of the most important events in recent Zionist history. The order was recognized as a separate federation having the West as its sphere of activities by President Wolfsohn at the annual conference of the Actions Comite, which was held in Cologne on August 12, despite the protests which had been lodged against the order by the Federation of American Zionists. The federation has had a series of difficulties with the Western organization, and it is not at all certain that these difficulties have all ended. At any rate, the knights will now have a federation of their own, and, following the recognition of their organization at the conference of the Actions Comite, they have, several days ago, received the following letter from Herr David Wolfsohn, the president of the Zionist organization. The letter, which has been received by the grand master of the order, is as follows:

"Mr. Leon Zelotkoff, Grand Master of the Order Knights of Zion, Chicago:

"Dear Sir and Comrade—We hereby notify you that the smaller Actions Comite has recognized the Knights of Zion as a federation, and that the annual conference of the larger Actions Comite has confirmed this action. Thus all the conditions necessary for the creation of the new federation are fulfilled and you can now begin your work as an independent organization.

"While we are extending to you our heartiest congratulations on the calling into life of your federation, we also desire to express our most earnest hope that you will devote all your efforts to spread the Zionist idea in your part of the country. We expect to find in your federation a true and devoted member of the Zionist organization which will make special efforts to give its support to the leadership of the movement, and which will help in the realization of Zionism.

"We are especially interested in what you say in your letter concerning your desire to work in absolute harmony with the Federation of American Zionists. We earnestly request you to abide by this resolution. We are convinced that if both organizations will work hand in hand the work of each one will be facilitated and they will thus further the general movement in America.

"From now on we shall forward to you directly all information and communications, as we do to all other federations, and we ask you also to keep in close touch with us, in so far as your activities are concerned. We shall be thankful to you for any informa-

tion which you will forward to us, and we on our part will be glad to help you with advice as well as with deed.

"Awaiting your answer, we are, with Zion's greetings, respectfully yours,  
"THE ACTIONS COMITE,  
"D. Wolfsohn."

**GREAT FALL SALE AT HEARN'S.**

With greatly increased sales area, through the addition of new six-story buildings, James A. Hearn & Son, in Fourteenth street west of Fifth avenue, began their sixth great fall sale on Monday with larger assortments of goods than the firm has ever before been able to offer.

By increasing the size of the store, an area has been secured which, if on one level, would cover the entire block between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets and extend 200 feet beyond each way. This entire space, which is exclusive of the firm's storage buildings and power house, on the south side of Thirteenth street, is devoted entirely to dry goods and accessories. The stocks offered include absolutely everything in the dry goods line, in which the Hearn's are specialists, with eighty-one years' experience in the business.

In all the departments for which the firm is famous new goods are offered in remarkable assortments at prices low for the quality, but the prices never touch the point where they cease to represent good value. Cash buying in quantity, enables the fixing of the low prices for which the house is known.

Particularly attractive are the displays made in women's tailored suits, the new olives and browns and the chic catawbas being particularly popular.

In the enlarged silk and dress goods department stripe broadcloths are a bargain feature, along with black silk taffetas, pongee silks and chiffon sateens, the prices cut in half, and there is a fine assortment of wear-resisting poplin-cords in fancy tints.

In the enlarged upholstery and rug department the Axminster rugs in bewildering assortment are made attractive by price and perfection of design and make.

Situated in the readily accessible heart of the retail district, the Hearn store is reached by "L" lines, subway and Hudson tunnels and by surface cars from all parts of Manhattan and the Bronx and from Brooklyn via Williamsburg Bridge.

**BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.**

All preparations are now complete for the Holy days, and Temple Emanu-El will present a beautiful appearance. Every seat in the Temple has been engaged, and it is hoped that the generosity of the brethren will equal if not surpass last year's offerings. D. M. Hamburg will act as chief usher, and his aids are William Einziger, Dr. H. S. Hirschman and Isaac Haegen.

The regular monthly meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Society was held at the home of Mrs. A. Mendelson. After the meeting the charming hostess regaled the members with a bountiful repast. The next meeting will be held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sander, Stapleton.



**GOLD NUGGET AND OLYMPIA.**  
Leading Family Flour of New Jersey. Made from Choicest Wheat Grown. TRENTON FLOUR MILL CO., Trenton, N. J.

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Kindly mention the Hebrew Standard.



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If you want to buy a lot.  
If you want to buy a house.  
If you want to rent a house.  
If you want to buy a business.  
If you want to sell a business.  
If you want your rents collected.  
If you want your property cared for.  
If you want a situation.  
If you want to hire a clerk.  
If you want a cook or girl of any kind, we are head-quarters.

W. L. STEWART & CO.,  
203 and 205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J.  
Both 'phones.

H. M. FINE, Manager. Phone 241.



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TRENTON, N. J.

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All dishes in season. Quickest service. Imported Beers on Draught. Private Dining Room.



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**THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY,**  
FOUNDED 1864.  
16 SOUTH WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.  
In Business Over One Hundred Years.  
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$440,000  
5 PER CENT. Interest paid on accounts in our INACTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
1 1/2 PER CENT. Interest on active accounts.  
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, President.  
ELMER SWING GREEN, Vice-President.  
ROBERT W. HOWELL, Cashier.

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

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

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

State of New York, In Senate, Feb. 25, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER, President.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section two of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and 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.

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 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.

new in order, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief judge and associate judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the supreme court. The governor may designate justices of the supreme court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the court of appeals except while holding the office of justice of the supreme court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case. There shall be elected at the next general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter as vacancies may occur, two additional associate judges of the court of appeals, of 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 12, 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.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and 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.

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

State of New York, In Senate, May 22, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and 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.

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the Senate concur), That section twelve of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 12. No person shall hold the office of judge or justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Each justice of the supreme court shall receive from the state the sum of ten thousand dollars per year. Those assigned to the appellate divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of two thousand dollars, and the presiding justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those justices elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from their respective cities, counties or districts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second, and assigned to the appellate divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the justices of those departments. A justice elected in the third or fourth department assigned by the governor to hold a trial or special term in a judicial district other than that in which he is elected shall receive in addition ten dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the state and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and 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. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section twelve of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and 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.

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 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 judges of the court of appeals and justices of the supreme court.

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur), That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 7. The court of appeals is constituted of three judges 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. 21, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section seven of article six of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and 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.

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 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 nine of the Laws of eighteen 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 three of article two of the constitution, in relation to the qualification of certain voters.

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

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

State of New York, In Senate, June 12, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, J. RAINES, Temporary President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section three of article two of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. Given under my hand and 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.

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 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 SIX.

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

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section four of article seven 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 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.

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER SIX.

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

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

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to section four of article seven 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 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.

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 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 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. No shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization, may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall 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 one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for principal and interest of existing debt, shall be in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city; to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and in conformity with section one, article fourteen of the constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

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

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

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—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 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.

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 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.

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 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

...of, 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.

SAREL, SASSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.

FRIDMAN, ISAAC.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Friedman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of doing business, the office of Herman Herst, Jr., at St. Paul Bldg., No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 22d day of January, next.

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

EIDT, JACOB, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Eidt, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.

JOHN C. EIDT, MARGARET EIDT, JAMES A. SINSABAUGH, Executors. HIBERNIUS 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 her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Henry F. Miller, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.

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 E. Frank, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

LEO E. FRANK, Executor. WALTER F. 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 Forster, Hotelling & Klenke, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of January next.

OSCAR RECHERT, Executor. FORSTER, HOTELLING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRIEDMAN, MORRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Morris Friedman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Samuel I. Frankenstein, his attorney, at No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of January, next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1908. SAMUEL I. FRANKENSTEIN, Attorney for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ROSENTHAL, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry B. Rosenthal, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Henry V. Rothschild, No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of July, 1908. HENRY V. ROTHSCHILD, Attorney for Administrator, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KAUFMAN, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry 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, 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.

POLTMANN, RICHARD.—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 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 & Wisner, No. 248 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 & WISNER, Attorneys for Administrator, 248 Broadway, 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 Henry B. Singer, 299 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, SIMMON NEWTON LEO, SAMUEL E. A. STERN, Executors. HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Executors, 299 Broadway, New York City.

SCHIEBER.—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 Leopold Schieber, 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 Davis & Kaufmann, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April, 1908, next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1908. DAVID FRY, THERESA SCHIEBER, JACOB GOLDSCHMIDT, Executors. DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

MEITZGER, 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 Meitzger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Burton C. Meighan, No. 58 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. BURTON C. MEIGHAN, Attorney for Administrator, 58 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, bearing date May 26th, 1908, 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. 226 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of June, 1908. ADOLPH COHEN, Attorney for Executor, No. 226 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

ISAAK 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 Isaaq Moskovitz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyman I. Barnett, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.

Dated, New York, the 6th day of May, 1908. HYMAN I. BARNETT, Administrator. HYMAN MOSKOWITZ, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

STICH, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Stich, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, care Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1908. EVA STICH, Executrix. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WEDD, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills 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 number of taxpaying property, 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 the 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.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MIDDLE VILLAGE MORTGAGE COMPANY: A meeting of the stockholders of the MIDDLE VILLAGE MORTGAGE COMPANY is hereby called to be held at the principal office of the said MIDDLE VILLAGE MORTGAGE COMPANY, at No. 232 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of September, 1908, at eight o'clock in the evening of said day, the purpose of which meeting will be to vote on the proposition whether such corporation be forthwith dissolved, pursuant to and in compliance with the resolutions of the Board of Directors adopted at a meeting duly held on the 27th day of August, 1908.

MIDDLE VILLAGE MORTGAGE COMPANY, BY SAMUEL WEINSTEIN, Secretary. LEVY & ROSENBERG, Counsel to Corporation, World Building, 15-23 Park Row, 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 28th day of May, 1908. ABRAHAM FRANKENBERG, Administrator. MERVYN WOLF, 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, dated May 7, 1908, 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. LEON TINTIN, 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 business, at the office of Joseph Rosenthal, his attorneys, at No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of September, 1908.

Dated New York, the 21st day of March, 1908. JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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 Rosenthal, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1908. ISAAC J. SILBERSTEIN, ABRAHAM SILBERSTEIN, SOLOMON D. SILBERSTEIN, Executors. JOSEPH ROSENTHAL, Attorney for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SELIGMANN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maurice Seligmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Messrs. & Kurzman & Frankenhimer, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of November 1908.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1908. MATHILDE SELIGMANN, ELLIAS ABIEL, ABRAHAM SELIGMANN, Executors. KURZMAN & FRANKENHIMER, 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. PERCIVAL KUHNE, FREDERIC T. HUME, Executors. BERGEN & PRENDERGAST, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MARS, ANNIE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Annie E. Mars, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of 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 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 21 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 the place of transacting business, at the office of DAVID J. FOX, No. 46 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1908. COSMOND R. HAMMERSLOUGH, SAMUEL FLISCHMAN, Executors. DAVID J. FOX, Attorney for Executors, 46 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, of No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December 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.

FUTZEL, 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 Futzel, 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 Esay G. Paskus, Esq., No. 63 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1908. WILLIAM B. ROSE, Executor. BENJ. S. PASKUS, Attorney for Executor, 63 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

# The Boynton Furnace Co.

Sole Manufacturers of Boynton's Furnaces, Ranges, Hot Water Heaters, Steam Heaters 207 AND 209 WATER STREET, NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY RELIABLE DEALERS.

**THE PORES** are the safety valves of the body. If they be kept in perfect order by constant and intelligent bathing a very general source of danger from disease is avoided. **HAND SAPOLIO** is unequalled as a gentle, efficacious pore-opener.

**FINGERS ROUGHENED** by needlework catch every stain and look hopelessly dirty. **HAND SAPOLIO** will remove not only the dirt, but also the loosened, injured cuticle, and restore to the fingers their natural beauty.

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

## From Other Wells.

**THE FUTURE OF RELIGION.** Religion will endure if, at the same time as it contains within itself an intense faith, it remains in contact with the ideas, the feelings, the institutions and the life of human societies.

## THE SABBATH.

What is Judaism without a Sabbath? The term "Jew" implies "an observer of the Sabbath." This observance is our characteristic. The Decalogue indeed promulgates the Sabbath as the symbol of our faith in God, the Creator of the Universe, and our tradition represents it as a foretaste of the world to come.

## SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

By personal immortality is generally understood the unlimited conservation of natural individuality with all its interests and relations—a continuance of man with flesh and blood. If, on the other hand, we maintain the time-superiority of a spiritual germ in man rather than man himself is imperishable, we can fully recognize that, on our view, that imperishability is bound up in the closest way with a natural and temporal form of existence, that this form of existence dominates, indeed, our whole idea of the world. So to defend immortality, as the immortality of that human core that belongs to the spirit world, means at the same time to rule out any representation of the exact mode of continuance. In this respect we can fully accept what modern science teaches concerning the dependence of human soul-life upon bodily conditions.

## THE "SHEMA".

The *Shema* is our national treasure, our most sacred Jewish pass-word and proud to say, we have, throughout vicissitudes, kept it intact. We have guarded it and treasured it in all sorts of conditions and circumstances, at all caution and torture; nay, we have given our very lives for it, and there has not, since the time it fell from the lips of Moses, been a single day upon which the voice of Jacob has been silenced from reciting the *Shema*.—Sermon by the Rev. D. Jacobs, Plymouth.

Mrs. Eliza Goodman, daughter of Rev. Henry Goldstein, one of the founders and first Chazan of Temple Emanu-El, celebrated her seventieth birthday on Friday last.

## FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Office of the Grand Lodge of the United States and District Grand Lodge No. 1, 21 W. 124th St.

Office of the District Grand Lodge, No. 2, 108 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

M. S. STERN, Grand Master, New York. S. HOFFEIMBER, Dep. Gr. Master, New York. ADOLPH FINKENBERG, Second Dep. G. M., New York. ADOLPH PIKE, Third Dep. G. M., New York. ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Sec'y., New York. L. KRANKENTHALER, Gr. Treas., New York. HENRY LICHTIG, Ch. Endowment Com. New York.

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**DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 1.** DANIEL KRAUER, Grand Master. ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary. KARL WITZ, Treasurer.

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, viz.: 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. BETTIE ROTHFELD, HYMAN BONN, JOHN FRANKENHIMER, Executors. FERDINAND KURZMAN, Attorney for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WIESSNER, MARGARETA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Margareta Wiessner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers 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.

ROTH, MILTON S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent to Susanne Roth, Marcelle Roth, Isaac Strauss and Ferdinand S. M. Blum, and to all persons interested in the estate of Milton S. Roth, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and 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 6th day of October, 1908, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Emilie H. Roth as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited 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 preceding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Supplemental on DANIEL J. DOWNNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. S. LIVINGSTON SAMUELS, Attorney for Administrator, 299 Broadway, City.

# HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET. West of Fifth Avenue.

## Matchless Values in New Curtains and Portieres

Of which we show the greatest assortments in the country.

All fine, new stock, received since September First. Our policy of clean stocks at end of season puts us in position to purchase in quantities when others are buying sparingly or not at all, because they are carrying last year's goods....You run no risk here—we offer new goods, and new goods only....As foremost buyers we have made wonderfully good purchases, and in accordance therewith our Fall Sale Offerings

PRESENT THESE MATCHLESS VALUES:—

Reversible French Velour Portieres—finest made—elegant colors in Duplex designs—contrasting reverse—Elsewhere \$39.00.....	25.00	Oriental Tapestry Portieres—rich rug design—also solid color Damask—every tint from crimson to cream—rope edge or heavy fringe. Special.....	5.98
Heavy Brocade Plush Portieres—one side contrast in color with other—crimson and myrtle—olive and rose, Nile and rose—also solid greens and garnets—worth \$21.....	15.98	Rich bordered Portieres—Plain damask with five-inch Tapestry borders; worth \$6.98.....	4.98
Gobelin Tapestry Portieres—reproductions of a French Curtain that sells at \$35.00—ivory or cream ground with contrasting borders in colors—also rich Gobelin designs—elegant quality. Our special price.....	14.98	Rep and Figured Armure Curtains—plain or Tapestry borders—fringe or edge.....	3.98
Rich Silk and Satin Damask Portieres—solid or two-toned—gimp edge.....	11.98	Crinkle Damask Portieres—Duplex colorings in high art effects—light and dark—worth \$15.00.....	10.98
Colonial Damask Portieres—high silk lustre—lovely shades—some with flet effects.....	6.98	Elegant Frou Frou Curtains—Crinkle Silk brocades in lovely combination tints—including crimsons, olives, old rose, and a rich green and gold—look like imported novelties that sell at five times the price.....	9.69

### Unprecedented Values in Lace Curtains!

Real Renaissance Curtains—handsome inserting, edge and lace corner motifs—worth \$12.00.....	8.98	Scotch Lace Curtains, plain and combination weaver—extra strong triple twist thread—newest designs—white and two-toned—4 to 10 pairs of r. style—regularly \$2.49 to \$3.49.....	1.50
Other Renaissance, \$2.98 to \$10.98. Marie Antoinette—dainty hand-made floral designs—worth \$15.00.....	9.98	Other Scotch and Nottinghams, 69 to 59.98. Irish Point Curtains—Scroll and Novelty borders—worth \$4.50.....	2.98
Other Marie Antoinettes, \$3.98 to \$24.98. Real Brussels Curtains—Delicate effects, handwrought on fine French Bobbinet—worth \$10.98.....	7.98	Point Venise Curtains—Rich Fillet designs in combination with corded squares—very effective.....	5.98
Other Brussels Curtains, \$4.98 to \$39.98. Real Arabian Curtains—Strong Cable Net—firm edge—7-inch inserting—worth \$16.50.....	11.98	Combination Net Curtains—Louis XIV., Rococo and Empire designs—20 styles—worth \$5.98.....	3.98
Other Arabians, \$6.98 to \$45. Real Tambour Curtains—Rich handwrought effects—worth \$8.00.....	5.98	French Novelty Net Curtains—borders applique with Battenberg braid, lace or braid edge—worth \$4.50.....	2.98
Other Tambours, \$3.98 to \$14.98. Real Cluny Curtains—Net centres with wide handmade inserting and edge—worth \$6.98.....	4.98	Others, \$1.98 to \$9.98. Point Arabe Curtains—of rich corded patterns—worth \$6.98 and \$7.98.....	4.98
Other Cluny Curtains, \$2.98 to \$24.98. Irish Point Curtains—elaborate designs or novel borders—design or r/g centres—worth \$5.00.....	5.98	Others, \$1.98 to \$14.98. Bonne Femme Curtains—one to three panel motifs—all popular laces—36 to 78 inches wide—	1.40 to 11.98
Finer Irish Points to \$14.98. Dainty close finish applique effects—white and beige—	9.98	Special in 78-inch width at \$3.98; worth \$7.50.	
Instead of \$14.98.....	9.98		
Other Point de Paris, \$6.98 to \$10.98.			

Our exhibit of Upholstery has never equalled the present season's—additional room, enabling us to better display our fine stocks, now gives better idea of the wonderful assortment here!

Different sections include:—

Damasks, Tapestries and all kinds of Furniture Fabrics: Silk, Satin, Plush, Velour, Yarn, Velvet and such cotton Draperies as Cretonnes, Burlaps, Tickings, Sateens, Imported and Domestic Madras, Art Taffetas, Denims, etc., Window, Vestibule and Sash Draperies, Panels, Nets, etc., Upholstery and Curtain Fringes, Gimps, Loops, etc., Curtain Covers and Table Covers—every kind and size—in assortments matchless in full sense of the word.

No house in the country shows a quarter of the variety. In many instances a single section of our department equals space given to entire upholstery departments elsewhere.

## Fashionable Dress Goods

New Season assortments of which following lists are but a condensed guide. All the new weaves are ordered in phenomenal variety of color effects. The unobstructed daylight in this immense department makes selection easy and pleasant—and safeguards against any mistake in shade or texture:

36-inch All-Wool Tailor Suitings.....	.98	50-inch Fancy Imperial Serges.....	.98
54-inch Fancy Wool Mixtures.....	.98	45-inch Blended Stripe Serges.....	.98
38-inch English Worsteds Suitings.....	.98	46-inch All Herringbone Serges.....	.98
54-inch Melton Cloths.....	.98	Imported, Silk and Wool Plaids.....	.98
54-inch Tailor Cloths.....	.98	50-inch All-Wool Cream Satin Serge.....	.98
56-inch Fancy Wool Mixtures.....	.98	50-inch Wide Wale Cheviots.....	.98
38-inch All-Wool Serges.....	.98	50-inch All-Wool Broadcloths.....	.98
38-inch All-Wool Nun's Veilings.....	.98	54-inch All-Wool Bl'k Chiffon Panamas.....	.98
42-inch All-Wool Black Broadcloths.....	.98	54-inch All-Wool Bl'k Herringbone.....	.98
36-inch Striped Suitings.....	.98	54-inch Fancy Stripe Suitings.....	.98
36-inch All-Wool Venetians.....	.98	46-inch All-Wool Voiles.....	.98
36-inch All-Wool Fancies.....	.98	54-inch Fancy Stripe Serges.....	1.09
25-inch All-Wool Henrietas.....	.49	50-inch Wide Wale Cheviots.....	1.09
38-inch Fancy Stripes and Plaids.....	.49	50-inch All-Wool Diagonals.....	1.09
44-inch All-Wool Storm Serge.....	.49	50-inch Two-Toned Stripe Serges.....	1.09
38-inch All-Wool Battiste.....	.49	54-inch Broadcloth Mixtures.....	1.09
38-inch Cream Gifflennes.....	.49	46-inch All-Wool Satin Stripe Prunella.....	1.19
56-inch new Wool Mixtures.....	.49	52-inch All-Wool Chevron Serges.....	1.19
42-inch All-Wool Nun's Veiling.....	.49	54-inch All-Wool Herringbone Serges.....	1.19
38-inch Imported Wool Plaids.....	.49	54-inch High-Class Mannish Mixtures.....	1.19
50-inch Chiffon Panamas.....	.49	50-inch All-Wool Bl'k Chiffon Panamas.....	1.19
45-inch All-Wool Fancy Serges.....	.49	54-inch All-Wool Bl'k Prunellas.....	1.19
50-inch Herringbone Cheviots.....	.49	54-inch All-Wool Imp'd Fancy Suitings.....	1.29
50-inch Diagonals.....	.49	50-inch Two-toned Stripe Serges.....	1.29
50-inch Cheviots—all wool.....	.49	54-inch All-Wool Diagonals.....	1.29
45-inch Chiffon Panamas.....	.49	52-inch Two-toned Stripe Cheviots.....	1.29
45-inch All-Wool Taffetas.....	.49	52-inch Satin Stripe Cheviots.....	1.29
45-inch All-Wool Henrietas.....	.49	54-inch All-Wool Imported Diagonals.....	1.39
45-inch All-Wool Nun's Veiling.....	.49	54-inch Two-Tone Stripe Broadcloths.....	1.39
44-inch Herringbone Serges.....	.49	54-inch Combination Stripe Rough Cheviots.....	1.39
50-inch All-Wool Black Cheviots.....	.49	54-inch Contrast Stripe Serges.....	1.39
50-inch All-Wool Broadcloths.....	.49	54-inch Stripe Broadcloths.....	1.39
44-inch All-Wool Cream Herringbone Serge.....	.49	54-inch Black-and-white Striped Broadcloths.....	1.39
44-inch Cream Storm Serges.....	.49	54-inch All-Wool Serge Combination Shad.....	1.39
50 and 54-inch All-Wool Mixtures.....	.79	ow and Chevron Stripe.....	1.39
45-inch All-Wool Nun's Veilings.....	.79	54-inch Satin Stripe Serges.....	1.39
50 and 54-inch Manish Mixtures.....	.59	54-inch Satin Striped Prunellas.....	1.39
45-inch All-Wool Striped Serges.....	.59	54-inch Two-Tone Stripe Serges.....	1.39
50-inch All-Wool Diagonals.....	.59	54-inch Shadow Stripe Serge.....	1.49
50-inch All-Wool Cheviots.....	.59	44-inch All-Wool Black Storm Serges.....	1.49
45-inch Hairline Suitings.....	.59	44-inch All-Wool Black Prunellas.....	1.49
45-inch All-Wool Shadow Stripe Serges.....	.59	44-inch Imported Black Voiles.....	1.49
50-inch Fancy Imperial Serges.....	.98	44-inch Imported Melrose.....	1.49
		54-inch Imported Combination Stripe Broadcloths.....	1.59

Our line of Imported Broadcloths is exceptionally fine. Plain and fancy shades, also black..... 1.39 to 2.98 10 to 25 per cent. less than others ask. See also Special Fall Sale values in other columns.

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During our thirty years of straightforward business dealings we have furnished upwards of HALF A MILLION HAPPY HOMES. A SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 5 per cent. will be allowed to any purchaser presenting this Coupon during this great Sale.

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Roaches, Ants, Mice, Water Bugs, etc., permanently exterminated; folding beds, rooms, houses made vermin proof. ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE GIVEN. We take yearly contracts for the extermination of all kinds of vermin in apartment houses. Thousands of personal references. Established 1885.

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Compressed Air Good Work Guaranteed Altering and Relaying Careful attention given every detail

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We have in use every kind of machine used in shoe manufacture. Best leather, artistic work, low price, quick service.

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Herbex Hair Rejuvenator. Promptly restores natural color, lustre and vitality to Removes and prevents dandruff, stops hair falling, and is a stimulating hair tonic without grease. 50c and \$1.00 at drug and dept. stores, or direct. Booklet mailed free. Send combings for free examination. W. Frank Parker, 61 W. 8th Street, New York City. Telephone 202-524.

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Old Floors Refinished. Floor Finish Specialties. Telephone Connection. J. B. Shaw & Company CENTURY BUILDING. Opposite the Waldorf. Parquet Floors, Wood Carpet, Grills Work. 1 W. 34th St., New York City. Brooklyn Office, 204 Sterling Place.

Park & Tilford Founded 1848 New York. Park & Tilford's Coffees are finest selections from the world's Coffee Crop, and are reserved especially for Park & Tilford in the world's greatest Coffee Markets. Furthermore, Park & Tilford Coffees are always perfectly matured and perfectly roasted, bringing to you Coffee in a perfection of fragrance and delicious cup quality. Finest Genuine Java and Mocha... 21c lb. F. & T. Rich, Heavy, Popular Blend... 24c lb. Choicest Mocha... 19c lb. Deliveries made out of town.