

# THE HEBREW STANDARD

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### She Does Not Believe in Higher Education for Women.

BY CLARA R. SALEM, LL. B.

Oh, Lottie, nu, how are you? how does it go? how is your mother and your father? All well? That's good. I am glad to hear that. Sit down, Lottie. Fannie will be in in a minute. She is dressing herself. So late? Oh, she was helping me in the house before.

Is Fannie going to college next fall? College she'll go to? What else? It's good enough that I was able to send her through school. What do you think? I am a millionaire? Or Fannie is a child? Not that she is so terribly old. She'll be fifteen the third day after pass-over. Fifteen? What am I talking about? Twelve. No! that's not right either. It's ten years since my mother died, may her soul rest in peace, ten years? Is it ten or twelve? The year I was married, my mother had Todres, Teddy they call him here. Teddy is twenty years old. Well, then, I am married twenty years—is it so long as this—how time flies. A year after I had Jake, then came Benjamin and then Fannie. My mother was alive then because I named Fannie after her grandmother, a pious old woman, may Fannie be like her. My mother died soon after and I was sorry she hadn't died before so I could have named Fannie after her. You see, I didn't have any more girls after that and I had to name one of my sons after her and he died. Anyway Fannie is only thirteen, no more. She's got time enough to be married, but you can't begin thinking about it too early about a girl.

But she shan't go to college. What do you say? You're older and you are going to college? You have a father, and he can send you. Fannie has no father to send her. We'll see how you'll go to college when your father dies. Now what are you going for? You're angry? I cursed your father? You're not afraid of curses, are you? Though my father died from the evil eye and curses. He was walking around and feeling fine and every one envied him his health. He fell off the roof one night when he was sleeping there, it was a hot night, and everybody said it was the Evil Eye that caused his death. People are so envious. Your father should live till he dies. For my part he can live to be a thousand. Don't worry, child, for trouble one lives.

Now you're getting mad again. Of course I meant no harm, What have I got against your father? Only if he died you would be an orphan like Fannie and you couldn't go to college. Sit down.

Fannie will be twenty by the time she gets through college and she won't have a dress to her back nor a penny to her name and she'll never get married if she goes to college. I know a man and he sent his daughters to college and now he has them all home with him. They wouldn't get married because nobody is good enough for them and they don't help their mother in the house because they're too educated to do housework. A bargain with them. I wouldn't be such a fool and let my daughter play the piano while I was washing their clothes. Fannie shall go to work in a shop, earn money, have nice clothes and learn house work. What then? I'll make a good housekeeper out of her, so she'll know how to keep her own house.

Any one can do housework? Never mind, it isn't as easy as you think. What! You don't care if you don't get married? A Jewish daughter should get married. How else? Be an old maid? What will you have of that? If you get married, you have a husband and children and so you have nothing. Fannie shall get married.

(Continued on second page, third column.)

FANNIE, Fannie, here she comes that friend of yours, what's her name? Lottie? Funny names they have in America. In Europe, a Lottie is a patch, and here it is a name.

Your're glad she's coming, you say? Well, I'm not. I hate her. I wish she'd never come here. She spoils you.

AMONGST the various subjects that have been discussed in the columns of THE HEBREW STANDARD, little attention has been given to the origin of Jewish surnames, which appear constantly in every issue of a Jewish publication.

Why is it that Jews have exclusively monopolised certain names? And what is the origin of these names?

An attempt has been made in this article to trace the origin and history of some of these names, and the names which appeared in the columns of THE HEBREW STANDARD during the last six months have been taken as the text from which to make deductions.

All Jewish surnames may be roughly classified into names of geographical, Biblical and generic origin, names of traders and of members of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The majority are Teutonic in origin, and must be due to the early and long continued settlements of Hebrews in various parts of Germany.

It is interesting to trace the origin of Jewish surnames. Previous to 1812, very few Jews had surnames or family names. It is true we find Mendelson, Beer, (Heb. a well), Jaffe (Heb. beautiful) but they are very rare exceptions. The great majority had been satisfied with their first name only, being described as their fathers sons, in accordance with Hebrew custom, as Manasseh, the son of Israel (Menasseh ben Israel) or Moses ben Maimon (Maimonides).

At the beginning of the 19th century, however, the condition of Jews in many parts of Europe was greatly improved by the removal of irksome restrictions. In 1812, Frederick Wil-

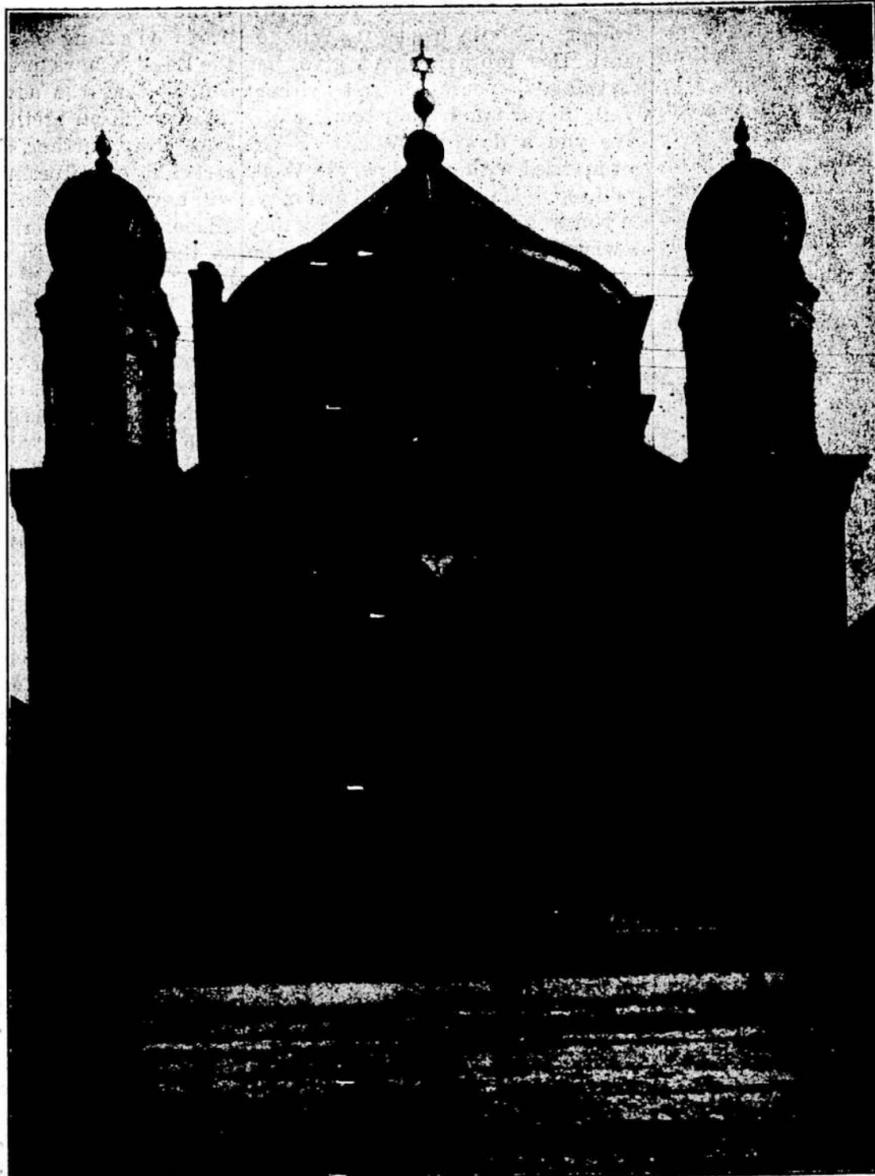
liam III, the King of Prussia, promulgated a law which provided for a census of these Jews who wished to become citizens. The entries were made at a Government office, where the head of the family had to attend and submit this names together with those of his family. This was a matter of difficulty as very few Jews had a surname, and this law made surnames compulsory. On account of this an extension of six weeks was granted to permit of every Jew obtaining a surname.

In 1809, the Grand Duchy of Baden passed a similar law compelling all Jews to have surnames. Bavaria and Denmark followed suit. All these governments reserved to themselves the right to refuse the acceptance of names submitted to it and of insisting on another choice being made.

In Holland, a law for the adoption of surnames was adopted in 1811, but the Sephardic Jews, who settled in Holland after the persecutions, already had names which they retained and thus the many Spanish and Portuguese appellations still existing in Holland.

England and America can be accounted for. The Bavarian Government would permit no Jew to retain a name which already belonged to existing Gentile families. Austria and Hungary adopted a similar law at the same time.

The Prussian census of 1812 mentioned above required information where Jews had spent the particular night of March 24, and this led many to consider place names and hence took the name of their native village or town or place of residence. Especially was this the case in Bavaria and in last years issues of THE HEBREW STANDARD we find Auerbach, Hesselberg, Siegenberg, Bamberger and Pappenheim. The suffix "er" (dweller in) which has been added to it, is found in Warshauer, a native of Warsaw, in Littau, a resident of Littau, (Moravia) Curlender a Courlander, Schlesinger, a Silesian, Baden supplies Wertheimer, Durlacher; from Württemberg come Schwab, Gutenberg and H-ilbron; from Northern Germany come Hamburg, Hildesheimer, Bremer, Arensberg and Dancyger. Bohemia is represented by Prag, Praager and Van Praag; Austria by Wiener and Hungary by Presberg and



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(See Page 4.)

Unger. The name Oppenheimer is derived from Oppenheim in the Duchy of Hesse and Wallach from Wallachia a province of Roumania.

The favorite German territorial termination is "heim" corresponding to the English word home used for small places, and "stein" meaning not only a crag but a stone castle suggesting the patronage and protection that was extended to the Jews by the nobles. Surnames derived from such sources are Tragheim, Rudelsheim, Bottenheim, Frankenstein, Haldingstein, Lichtenstein and Rubenstein. The clustering of Jews in the neighborhood of baronial fortifications which afforded them refuge in case of danger and were generally situated for greater security, on the heights, is likewise shown by the frequency with which the word berg or hill recurs in modern patronymics as in Bloomberg, Friedeberg, Henochberg, Blaiberg, Greenberg, Goldberg, &c. In Italy also the settlement of Jews in one of the hill villages called Montefiore may have been due to similar considerations of safety.

Dutch geographical names are Maas, Van Ryn, Bronkhurst, Van Noorden (in E. Friesland) Van Minden, and Holland. Piza is an Italian name town in Spanish garb. The origin of Lisbona is obvious. Warschawsky, Berlinsky, Strelitskie and Krakostski are place names with Polish endings.

Old Testament names are very numerous and are common to many families totally unconnected with each other. Solomon in its various forms is freely used, appearing last year as Solomons, Salomon, Salaman, Salom, Salmon, Sloman, and Soman. Samuel does not in the year undergo many changes occurring also as Samuels. Levi assumes numerous forms; Levay, Levene, Levy, Leverson, Levinsky, Levien, Levine, Levey, Levinson, Levitt, De Leef, Lowy, Lion, Leon, Lyons, Lewin, Lewy, Lewie, Louis, Lowenstein. Many go by the names of Abraham, Abrahams, Abrahamson, Braham, Braham, whilst Asher, Gabriel and Tobias (Tobijah of the Apochrypha) are less common. David and Isaac are widespread with the addition of "s" or its representative "son". The patriarch Jacob not only gives his name to Jacobs and Jacobson, but also to Jockelson, a Swiss name, and the memory of Aaron the High Priest is served by Aarons, Aaronson and Aron. The Biblical names of Joseph, Benjamin, Nathan and Joel are found unaltered. Moses occurs in Moseley, Mosesson, Moss; while Michael becomes Michaels, Mitchell and Michelson. The New Testament furnishes Lazar and Lazarus. Alexander is obviously Greek with its forms Zender and Sanders. Phillip is from the Greek Philippos, a lover of horses and it would appear that Leapman, Lipman, and Lipskie are of the same origin. Other Biblical names are Abel, Abelson, Israel, Israelstam, Mordecai, and Reuben.

From the Hebrew we obtain Ash (fire), Barmash & Nash (mortal from the Aramaic Bar Nash), Beer (a well), Chait (a tailor) Jaffe (beautiful), Mai-

zel (luck), Saranson (dweller in a valley), Sandler (shoemaker), and Sassoon (a lily). From Cohen a priest, we find Cohn, Cohnreich, Cowen. Kahan, Kahn, Cahen, Kohn & Kohnstamm. Mayer, Miers, Myers are from the Talmudic M-ir the illustrious. Tanchan is a corruption of Tanchum a comforter.

From the Persian we obtain Ester-son, Esther meaning a star.

The suffix man is very common, entering into Freidman, Raisman, Goodman, Treisman, Sugarman, whilst commercial pursuits give Kaufman (a merchant), Schneider (a tailor), Kramer (a grocer), Schnitzer (a carver), Weber (a weaver), Schuler (a scholar), Speculand (a speculator).

The names of animals are often adopted, these were used as signs over stores as is still the custom with saloons in England. This was especially useful when people were unable to read. Among birds we find Adler an eagle, Strauss an ostrich, Sperling a sparrow, Jay, Falk, connected with falconry, and Pinto a chicken. One fishname Pyke or Pike is mentioned and one reptile Lezar. Mammals are represented by Hirsch, a deer, Katz a cat, Beer perhaps a bear, in conjunction with Barnett and Barnard, Fuchs a fox (sheep), Wolf, Woolf, Woolfe, Wolff, De Woolf, also Heisman Fischer and Fishman.

The vegetable kingdom has been laid under requisition especially the rose thus:—Rosenbaum, Rosenbloom, Rosenthal, Rosenberg, Rosenfeld, Rosenheim, Roos (rose in Dutch), Roselaar, Rosecranz. From Baum or Baum a tree, we obtain Appleboam, Blumenthal, Bloomberg, Blumberg, Lindenbaum, Citroen, Weinbaum, Weinberg, Tannenbaum a fir-tree.

The mineral kingdom supplies combinations of gold and silver which seemed to have exercised great fascination. From these we find Goldman, Goldberg, Goldreich, Goldsmid, Goldschmidt, Goldsmith, Goldstein, Goldston, Goldstone, Goldseller, Goldwasser, Goldenberg, Silver, Silverman, Silverstone, Eisen (Iron), Zinn (Zinc), Kupperman, Diamond, Diamant, Sapir, (Sapphire), Saperstein, Glass, Glaserman, Salzman, Bernstein and Beirnstien, meaning amber, Brill, meaning glittering, and many others.

Names difficult to classify include Milch, Zucker, Schiff, Spiegel, Teller, Hertz. Abstract substantives are Loeb (praise), and Hoffnung (hope).

Physical characteristics are found in the names Lang, Langerman, Kurz, Hoch, Hochman, Weiss, Scharff, Rauh (rough), Spitz (pointed), and Krauss (curly).

Colors are used in great variety, Brown, Broun, Blau, Blaustein, Gelb, Green with its numerous variations, Roth, Rothman, Rothstein, Rothband, Scharlach (scarlet), Schwartz, Schwartzschild.

Dreifuss may mean a tripod or one who sits on a three-legged stool, or a peddler supporting his load with a stick. It has been claimed that it is a corruption of Andrew, which is the origin of Dreelfs and Dreifs. Having in view the fact that the words Beyfus and Nierfuss are in existence, Dreyfuss may be considered as equivalent to three-legged.

Many persons have assumed thoroughly American names, and as such are indistinguishable, such as Stewart, Morton, Moore (perhaps a corruption of Moirillustrious), Campbell. The origin of these need not bedwell upon, since they are not Jewish names.

There are very few characteristic foreign names; of these Cahen is the Gallicised form of Cohen, Leevy for Levy. Russian names have gener-

ally the ending witz, wich or witch, such as Hurwitz, Rabinowitz, Kantorowitz, meaning the Cantor's son, whilst Polish cognomina end in sky or ski, as Kosky, Barczysky, Rosalsky, also meaning son of.

The Netherlands were attractive to the Jews, and when in 1811 surnames were made compulsory, they were formed on the general lines adopted by the Jews of other countries. Thus as place names we obtain Vandersluis, of the sluice, Vanderminden, Vandergelder, Vandervliet, from the brook. Other names mentioned include Rodriguez, meaning son of Roderick, Ricardo, meaning Richard, De Mosquita, one who lives near a mosque, Da Costa, "from the coast," Castello, a fortress, and De Pinna, a pine tree.

The list is necessarily incomplete, and owing to the exigencies of space only a brief survey has been attempted. I cannot conclude, however, without mentioning the following, which came under my personal notice.

In the early part of the year, circumstances brought me in contact with a young man living in the lower east side of Manhattan. He possessed typical Jewish features, dark complexion, prominent nose, and spoke Yiddish like one to the manner born. Judge of my surprise when he presented me with his card, which bore the name of "John Kelly." On my questioning him whence he derived this strange name, he informed me that having always been known by the appellation of "Yankele," he transformed Yan-kele into its nearest representative, John Kelly.

### She Does Not Believe in Higher Education for Women.

(Continued from 1st page.)

You think you'll get married even if you go to college? Maybe you will. You have a father and you have a brother. Fannie has two? What of that? Her brothers don't give her anything. Yours doesn't either? Well, never mind, your brother will give you a dowry. What? You'll get married without a dowry? Well, we'll see. Maybe you will and maybe you won't. Fannie will get a nice dowry. My husband is dead but he left a thousand dollars insurance. A thousand dollars, do you hear, Lottie? I haven't touched a cent of it. It's all for Fannie. Boys don't need a dowry, they get dowries. My son Jake can get a girl with five thousand dollars any day.

Here comes Fannie. You're not going to college, do you hear? Knock that idea out of your head, Fannie. Lottie can go. She has a father. Your father is dead. Her father earns very little. Well, your father makes still less. The insurance? I'd like to see myself spend that for a college education. If you were a boy I'd see some sense in that. With an education you can make an easier living, but you'll get married so you won't have to work for a living. What do you need an education for? You can wash the clothes and floors without an education.

Oh, here comes Jake. Jake, what do you think? Lottie is going to college. Do you think we could afford to send Fannie? We might spend some of that insurance money. I don't want my child to be behind others.

The prayer that begins with trustfulness, and passes on into waiting, will always end in thankfulness, triumph and praise.—A. Maclaren.

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## JEWS AND SCIENCE.

BY B. HOROWITZ,

No. IV.

"The laws of nature are the thoughts of God.—OERSTED.

ALBERT MICHELSON.

SO far I have recorded the lives of men who are no longer with us. With these a just appreciation of their work becomes possible. But this becomes more difficult when we have to treat of men whom we are so fortunate as to still have in our midst. Though they may have gained great fame, it is possible, nay probable, that they should yet produce something which will considerably enhance their reputation.

We have seen how the Jews of Germany, Russia and France each gave a scientist of the very first rank. The Jews of this country have not been behindhand. In Albert Michelson we see the first of American physicists; and, with the possible exception of Lord Raleigh, the foremost living physicist of the day. This, indeed, is something of which American Jewry has reason to be proud. If the Jews of this country have not produced a Zangwill, yet neither have the English Jews produced a Michelson; so that the advantage is by no means with our brethren on the other side. Nay, further, I venture to assert that our Territorialist's novels will have long been forgotten when Michelson's discoveries will still serve as the basis of further investigations.

Michelson is by birth a German, having been born in Strelno in 1852. When but a youth, he, together with his father Samuel, emigrated to this country, and settled in San Francisco. Here the boy received the first rudiments of education at a public school; from thence he proceeded to the High School. After having satisfactorily passed his examinations, he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he graduated in 1873. The promise shown by him led to his appointment as instructor in chemistry and physics at the same institution. When but 23 he began those classical investigations into the velocity of light which were to make his name famous throughout the world! Five years of diligent labor were required before satisfactory results were obtained.

"Nothing can be more puerile than the complaints sometimes made by certain cultivators of a science, that it is very difficult to make discoveries now that the soil has been exhausted, whereas they were so easily made when the ground was first broken. It is an error begotten by ignorance out of intolerance." [2] Michelson's work is a proof of its fallacy.

From the time of Galileo the subject of velocity of light has been of

the greatest interest to physicists. The Italian attempted to measure it by placing two observers at a considerable distance apart, with lamps that could be covered up. The first man uncovered his lamp, noting the time; the second instantly repeated the same observation upon seeing the light of the other observer. The interval of time between the uncovering of the first lamp, and that of the second, would afford a means of determining the velocity, the distance of course, being known.

Light, however, travels so fast, that any definite results could not be obtained by this means. Römer, by the help of astronomical observations on Jupiter's satellites, obtained the first trustworthy value. [3] From observations of the apparent positions of a star at different times of the year, Bradley determined it in terms of the known orbital velocity of the earth. [4]

The first determination in terms of measurements confined to the surface of the earth, was effected by Fizeau in 1849. The general principle of his method was to allow light to pass through a small aperture which was alternately opened and closed many times a second, and to reflect this light back, after it had travelled a considerable distance, to the point from which it started. [5] In 1874 Cornu repeated Fizeau's experiment with greatly improved apparatus. [6] Foucault, by introducing certain modifications, made the method still more exact. [7]

Michelson, the most recent investigator in the field, has also proved the most successful. By an ingenious modification of the Fizeau-Foucault system (introducing a rotating mirror), he effected a redetermination and came to the conclusion that the velocity of light lies between 299,830,000 metres pr. sec., and 299,890,000 metres pr. sec. "The delicacy and accuracy of his apparatus won the admiration of physicists and astronomers, and results were obtained which represented greater accuracy and precision in the measurement of light velocity than had hitherto been obtained." [8]

By means of his apparatus, Michelson disproved Newton's theory that light consists of extremely small particles of matter projected from shining bodies with enormous velocities. If that were so, light should move with a greater velocity in an optically dense medium, such as water, than a rare one, such as air. But the reverse was found to be true. In consequence, Huyghen's wave theory, which is in accordance with Michelson's results, has entirely super-

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seded Newton's so-called "corpuscular" theory.

As a result of this work, Michelson was appointed a member of the Natural Academy of Sciences (1879). The following year he proceeded to Europe, with the intention of taking up further research work under one of the German masters. Berlin first attracted his attention, and here he stayed for a year; from thence he proceeded to Heidelberg. Scientific research becoming more and more attractive to him, he now resigned his appointment from the Naval Academy.

It was whilst in Heidelberg that he brought out his first important paper, entitled, "The Relative Motion of the Earth and the Luminiferous Ether." Wishing to gain further experience, he proceeded in 1882 to Paris and there entered the College de France. In this same year he published two very important essays: "A new Sensitive Thermometer" and "Interference Phenomena in a New Form of Refractometer." In the latter work he described a very ingenious piece of apparatus which he had invented for the study of interference. [9] By its means he was enabled to resolve several spectral lines [10] that were previously thought to be homogeneous, such as the D line, the red hydrogen C line, and the green mercury line. Thus, two years' work in Europe resulted in the publication of three important essays, enumerating his researches, that were in themselves sufficient to bring him to the notice of the scientific world.

In 1883 he accepted a call from the Case Scientific School, to occupy the chair of physics there, and the same year saw the publication of another work, "A Method of Determining the Rate of Tuning Forks." This was followed in 1885 by an investigation into "The Velocity of Light in Carbon Disulphide, and of Red and Blue Light in the same."

Even so early he was already a recognized authority, and about this time the Western Reserve conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (hon.) upon him. By leave of the Council, Michelson spent the following year in Europe, and there published, "The Influence of Motion on the Medium of Velocity of Light," for which he received a doctorate from Stevens' Institute.

As vice-president of the Astronomical Society, he read a very suggestive paper on "A Method of Making the Wave-length of Sodium Light the Absolute and Practical Standard of Length." This subsequently appeared in book form.

In 1889 Michelson was appointed professor of physics at Clark University, and in the same year he received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society of England. It is interesting to note that in that year Mendeleeff received the Faraday medal of the

British Chemical Society, and Victor Meyer succeeded Bunsen as professor at Heidelberg.

In 1892 he assumed the position which he still occupies, that of professor and head of the department of physics of Chicago University. By the invitation of the International Committee of Weights and Measures, Michelson began experiments at the "Bureau Internationale des Poids et Mesures" at Sevres, near Paris, to fix the length of the international prototype meter in terms of wave-length of light.

"Modern scientific measurements are all based on the meter as a standard of length. It is important that we should have some means of accurately reproducing the standard, meter preserved at Sevres, in case some accident should happen to it. Maxwell suggested that the wave-length of light, emitted by a suitable chemical element under prescribed conditions, would form the best standard of length. To carry out this idea, Michelson determined how many wave lengths corresponding to the red cadmium line are equivalent to the standard metre; . . . this he found to be 1,553,163.5. According to this measurement, which is one of the most accurate ever performed, the wave-length of the red cadmium line is equal to 6438.5722 tenth metres. The error in this result probably does not exceed one in a million." [11]

In 1899 Michelson was appointed Lowell lecturer, and received the degree of Doctor of Science from Cambridge University. The following year he was elected president of the Physical Society, and at the Paris Exposition was awarded Grand Prize by the International Jury of Scientists.

In studying the conditions for producing spectra of different kinds, Michelson proved that when hydrogen is raised to a temperature of 300 degrees centergrade, the lines of the spectrum are considerably broadened. This showed that under ordinary circumstances the gas emitting radiations in a vacuum tube is not at a high temperature. Mention must also be made of his Echelon [12] grating, [13] with which spectra of very high orders might be observed.

It is almost needless to add that Michelson's great services to physics have been recognized wherever science flourishes. Besides the honors already enumerated, mention may be made of the degree of Doctor of Laws, which was conferred upon him by Yale in 1901. He has been president of the Astronomical and of the Astrophysical Societies; at present he is Associate Member of the American Academy. Neither has England been behindhand. As a foreign member of the Royal Society, he is one of the limited number of such members whom the society recognize as standing in the very front rank of their respective professions.

Michelson is also a corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, and an honorary member of the Royal Institution. France has made him a corresponding member of the Academy des Sciences—a distinction conferred on eight of the most eminent foreign scientists—and a member of the Society of Physique. He is also a member of the Academies of Berlin, Heidelberg and Brussels.

Last year Michelson was the recipient of the Nobel prize for physics—the first American and the second Jew [14] to receive that honor. On his way home the Royal Society presented him with the Copley medal, the highest distinction in the power of that body. [15]

APPENDIX.

The following list gives the names of some of the most prominent scientists of Jewish extraction, and in the case of those who held professorships, the names of the universities at which they occupied chairs. The letter "c" after the name indicates a convert to Christianity. The list includes all those whose work is based upon science, in consequence, mathematicians and physicians are included. Of those no longer living, the date of their demise is given.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

Askar Bie, Technisch Hochschule, Charlottenburg.

ASTRONOMY.

Sir William Herschell [c—1822]  
Sir John Herschell [c—1871].  
Maurice Loewy [1907].

BOTANY.

Ferdinand Julius Cohn, Breslau [1898].

CHEMISTRY (further additions).

—Brühl, Heidelberg.  
Albert Ladenburg, Breslau [c].  
Lassar—Cohn, Königsberg.  
Morris Loeb, New York, [retired].  
Raphael Meldola, Finsbury Technical College, London.

DENTISTRY.

Joseph Arkovy, Budapest [c].

EGYPTOLOGY.

George Steindorff, Leipsig [c].

GEOLOGY.

Gottlieb Michael Berendt, Berlin.

MATHEMATICS.

George Cantor, Halle.  
Karl Jacobi, Berlin [c—1851].  
Felix Klein, Göttingen.  
Julius König, Budapest [c]  
Leo Königsberger, Heidelberg,  
Leopold Kronecker, Berlin [c—'91]  
Joseph Sylvester, Oxford [1897].  
Jacob Rosanes, Breslau.

MEDICINE.

Elias Cohn, Constantinople.  
Julius Cohnheim, Leipsig [1884].  
Wilhelm Ebstein, Göttingen.  
Wilhelm Alexander Frenno, Strasburg.

Waldemar, Mordecai Haffkine.  
Simon Flexner.  
Friederich Gustav Jacob Henle, Göttingen [c—1885].

Adolph Baginski, Berlin.  
Adolph Beck, Lemberg.  
Moritz Benedikt, Vienna.  
Julius Bernstein, Halle.  
Gustav Jacob Born, Breslau.  
Ludwig Brieger, Berlin.  
Ludwig Meyer, Göttingen [1900].  
Hugo Münsterburg, Harvard.  
Moritz Heinrich Romberg, Berlin [1873].

Leopold Schenk, Vienna [1902].  
Moritz Schiff, Geneva [1896].  
Gustav Schwalbe, Strasburg.  
Solomon Stricker, Vienna.  
Ludwig Traube, Berlin [1876].  
Wilhelm Winternitz, Vienna.  
Max Nordau.

Elexander Marmorek.  
August Hirsch, Berlin [1894].  
Abraham Jacobi, Columbia [Emeritus].  
Ludwig Lewin Jacobson [1843].  
Herman Lebert, Breslau [c—1878].  
Oskar Lubreich, Berlin.  
Max Mandelstamm.

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GEO. B. CONNLEY, Asst. Cashier.

MINERALOGY.  
Emil Wilhelm Cohn, Griefswald.

PHYSICS (further additions).  
Gabriel Lippmann, Sorbonne, Paris.  
Arthur Schuster, Victoria, Manchester [c].  
Franz Willman, Politechnik, Budapest.

Footnotes.  
1) In the following sketch I have purposely avoided entering into the details of his work. Advanced physics makes use of the Higher Mathematics, and no explanation of Michelson's work could be here given without them.  
2) "Psychological Inquiries," Journal of Mental Science.  
3) 301,000,000 metres per sec: 1 metre—39.37 inches, or 10,000 metres—6.21 miles.  
4) 308,300,000 metres per sec.  
5) The velocity of light, as determined by this experimenter, was 315,000,000 metres per sec.  
6) According to him, it lay between 300,100,000 and 300,700,000 metres per sec.  
7) He found light to travel at the rate of 298,000,000 metres per sec.  
8) International Year Book, 1907.  
9) A principle of great importance in wave motion, affording explanations of curious phenomena in sound, light, etc.  
10) Salts when introduced into a flame to be examined by the spectroscope (for def. of spectroscope see previous article), give certain characteristic lines—the spectrum.  
11) Edser, "Light for Advanced Students."  
12) Means "in steps."  
13) By means of a diamond point fine equidistant lines are drawn on a sheet of glass. The rulings act as narrow opaque obstacles. There may be as many as 20,000 or even 40,000 lines to the inch. Such an arrangement is known as a "grating."  
14) Moissan received it the year previously.  
15) In 1905 Mendeluff received the same.

BOER STATE IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

and agricultural specialists who went with this expedition reported against the land, and the Government offer lapsed." "It is this land now," he continues, "that the Boer settlers are seeking to acquire. As to the Jewish Committee which declined the Was'engishu Plateau—I can only say they must be expecting the re-discovery of Eden, for a more splendid piece of virgin land exists nowhere in the world." Sir H. H. Johnston quotes a correspondent as saying of the Was'engishu Plateau that "they (the Boers) have earmarked it for themselves, and they have formed the intention of creating here a continuous solid Boer settlement—a Boer state, in short."

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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# Happenings in the Jewish World.

The Congregation Emanu-El has been formed in Alameda, Cal.

Thirty-three Jews have been exiled from Lodz for belonging to the Bund.

Thirty pupils of the Minsk Agricultural School have left for the Argentine Republic.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society of Albany reports a balance on hand of \$7,718.74.

Forty-two students are now enrolled at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.

Sol. M. Goldsmith, publisher of Young Israel, passed away on the 4th inst. at Detroit, Mich.

The Detroit United Jewish charities last year assisted 5,748 individuals and expended \$15,382.97.

Services were held for the Jewish prisoners in San Quentin, Cal., during the recent holy days.

Captain Brunswig, of the First French Regiment of Dragons, has been promoted Chief of Squadron.

Mrs. Rebecca Niner has been re-elected Grand Secretary of the order Eastern Star for New York State.

Malden, Mass., Hebrews are about to establish a religious school large enough to accommodate 1,000 pupils.

The Norristown, Pa. Hebrew Association is flourishing and enrolled ten new members at its last meeting.

The United Hebrew Charities, of Baltimore, is making an appeal for funds. The membership is now 3,386.

The first anniversary of the New Brunswick, N. J., Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society was celebrated last week.

The Hebrew Ladies Maternity Aid Society, of Brownsville, has filed a certificate of incorporation at Albany.

The cornerstone for the Home for Destitute Jewish Children, Dorchester, Mass., will be laid on Sunday, October 25.

The members of the Degel Zion Society of Portland, Me., were addressed by Mayor Leighton on the 11th inst.

There are fourteen Jewish members of the class of '12 at Yale University, a falling off of three from the class of '11.

Imperial Councillor Leopold Bondy, of Prague, has been elected member of the Bohemian Diet in place of his late father.

At their last meeting the Denver Section Council Jewish Women discussed plans for raising funds for a settlement house.

Visiting B'nai Berith Grand Lodge officials were banqueted by members of the local lodges at St. Louis, Mo., last Sunday evening.

Senator Penrose has promised his aid to secure a State appropriation this year for the Jewish National Farm School of Doylestown, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch addressed the local Section Council Jewish Women last week on "European and American Judaism Compared."

At the Succoth celebration exercises at the Chicago Hebrew Institute, a feature was that of 500 children representing a large American flag.

A new commercial school has been opened at Wilna, where instruction will be given to the Jewish children in Hebrew and Jewish history.

Miss Henrietta Szold addressed the local section C. J. W., on Tuesday afternoon at the Shearith Israel Synagogue on "Constructive Judaism."

The Beth Israel Congregation of Niagara Falls, N. Y., at its meeting last week decided to erect a new synagogue this fall at a cost of \$10,000.

A cable despatch states that Nicholas Tshalkowsky, who was arrested by the Russian government last spring, is about to be liberated on \$25,000 bail.

The children of the late Mrs. Esther Hellman, of San Francisco, have endowed the Emanu-El kindergarten with \$10,000 in memory of their mother.

There is a movement on foot among Kankakee (Ill.) Israelites to organize a permanent congregation and erect a synagogue in the very near future.

A movement is on foot in Brooklyn to have an annual Jewish Anniversary Day. Among other features will be a parade of the Sabbath school pupils.

Having completed and dedicated their synagogue, Jewish residents of Derby, Conn., are now organizing the Derby Hebrew Educational and Aid Society.

In honor of his seventieth birthday, a reception was tendered last Friday evening by the Rodeph Shalom Congregation Pittsburg, Pa., to its president Mr. Abram Lippman.

A course of lectures to be given during October and November on "Tragic Figures in Jewish History," has been inaugurated by the Y. M. H. A. of St. Louis, Mo.

Factional differences have been patched up and the members of the Elgin, Ill., community are working in harmony, and now are about to erect a synagogue.

Nearly all the Jewish candidates who submitted themselves for examination at the Ekaterinoslav gymnasium failed in their test owing to the prejudice of the examiners.

A preparatory performance in Yiddish was given last Sunday in Minneapolis, Minn., and if enough encouragement is given to the project a permanent theatre will be instituted.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Cong. Sons of Israel, Allentown, Pa., are collecting for the benefit of the building fund of the new synagogue now in course of erection.

The Governor-General of Poland has ordered the authorities to collect the sum of 500,000 rubles from Jewish families whose sons failed to present themselves for military service.

As a nucleus for a fund to erect a synagogue in Phoenix, Arizona, five local Jewish merchants have subscribed \$2,500. A ladies society to further the project, has been formed.

The directors of the dances given at the Jewish Educational Alliance, of St. Louis, Mo., have issued an edict forbidding the chewing of gum at the dances held in the institution.

A Reuter cablegram announces that the Jews of Belgrade have informed the government that, in the event of war, they will subscribe the sum of 1,000,000 francs (\$200,000) to the war fund.

The National Council of Jewish Women will hold its next triennial in December in Cincinnati. The New York delegates are Miss Sadie American, Mrs. S. Dollenheim and Mrs. L. A. P. Weil.

The Mayor of Hull, England, Alderman H. Feldman, J. P., has consented to accept the Mayoralty of the city for the third year in succession, at the unanimous invitation of the City Council.

"The Artist, His Work, and How to Appreciate It?" was the subject of Alfred Henry Jacob's lecture last week at this season's first reunion of the San Francisco, Cal., Section Council Jewish Women.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, has been compelled to cancel his engagement to address the Mobile, Ala., United Hebrew Charities on the 21st inst., but has promised to address the association some time during the winter.

The Governor of Poltava has refused to sanction the opening of a Hebrew speaking society, on the ground that the national tendencies of the latter may provoke anti-Jewish feelings among the native Russian population.

In honor of one who had devoted her life largely to aiding the sightless, memorial services were held last week by the inmates of the local blind asylums in Washington, D. C., in memory of the late Hattie Rosenthal Auerbach.

A meeting of the B'nai Zion Society, of Jersey City, held at West Hoboken, N. J., last Sunday evening, was addressed by Dr. S. Burg, of San Antonio, Tex., who has been visiting the East, and by Mr. A. H. Fromenson.

Among the participants in the dedication exercises at the People's Institution, Boston, Mass., last week were Samuel Straus, editor of the New York Globe, Dr. David Blaustein, and David A. Ellis, of the Boston School Board.

Mayor McClellan has appointed Charles Straus to be trustee of the City College. Mr. Straus is secretary of the New York County Lawyer's Association and was a member of the Board of Education under Mayors Grant and Strong.

The Austrian Emperor has conferred the patent of nobility on Dr. Hermann Fischer, a landowner at Czernowitz, in recognition of his large-hearted philanthropy. Dr. Fischer is the founder of the Jubilee Hospital for Children at Czernowitz.

The London Daily Graphic lately contained an article by Mr. Israel Cohen entitled "Religious Leaders of English Jewry." The article was accompanied by excellent photographs of the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Morris Joseph and Mr. Claude G. Montefiore.

Mr. Fromenson has started on his new tour in behalf of the Zionist movement during the past week, making his first stop at Rochester, N. Y. He is to tour the Middle West and will visit and address meetings in the leading Jewish communities.

Jewish merchants, of Bangor, Me., have formed an association the object of which is to prosecute Fire Chief Mason for his recent alleged utterances to the effect that all the fires recently found burning on the premises of Jews were of incendiary origin.

Rev. Samuel I. Katzman, Rabbi of the Brothers of Israel Congregation, Norwich, Conn., was presented with a handsome gold watch chain and locket on Sunday last as a token of esteem from the members of his congregation.

Municipal Judge Foster, in Chicago, adjourned a case until Monday on Friday last because a Jewish juror refused to sit on Saturday, despite objections on the part of the defendant's attorney, who demanded that the judge issue an attachment to bring the juror into court.

Mischa Elman is announced to give a violin recital on Saturday, October 31, at the Queen's Hall, London. This will be Mr. Elman's only recital this season previous to his departure for this country, which he will tour under the direction of Henry Wolfshon.

It is reported that the Ministry of Commerce is preparing a scheme by which the restrictions of the right of residence of Jewish traders outside the Pale of Settlement would be relaxed. It is believed that the government has received a number of petitions from Chambers of Commerce on behalf of the Jews.

It is proposed to organize east side boys into a police auxiliary for the suppression of crime, and a letter has been forwarded to Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey, of Denver, who has had much success in forming organizations along such lines, asking for his advice and suggestions.

A meeting was called at the United Charities Building last week to urge the city to be liberal in making appropriations in view of the expected demands upon charitable organizations during the coming winter. Among the speakers were Mrs. Simkowitz, Dr. Moskowitz and Miss Josephine Goldmark.

The Odessa Town Council have resolved to permit the Jewish Orphan Asylum to retain the land presented to the institution several years ago, on condition that the authorities of the latter pay the Council annually a sum which is equal to twice the amount the Russian peasants pay for their land.

Justice B. J. Shove, of the Children's Court, of Syracuse, N. Y., declares that the next boy brought before him for persecuting Jewish peddlers will receive a jail sentence. The outrages have grown so of late that in several cases the justice has inflicted fines, ranging up to \$50, but without any salutary effect.

Dr. Adolf Brill, for many years teacher of religion at the Philanthropin, the well-known Jewish educational institution at Frankfurt, has died in that city at the age of sixty-two. He was one of the foremost workers for reform in Judaism, and was the author of several works on various branches of Hebrew science.

M. Dubrovin has recently received several donations from highly-placed personages at St. Petersburg, from Moscow merchants and from Kieff land proprietors. The Russkoe Znamya, which has been struggling for its existence for a long time, will now be enlarged considerably, owing to these Real Russian benefactions.

Mr. Jacob Sassoon has given the Governor of Bombay ten lakhs of rupees (\$330,000) for the purpose of founding a school of science. Mr. Sassoon is the head of the famous family in India. He has been equally munificent to the Jewish community, having built a synagogue and a school and established an asylum for the poor.

On Monday, October 12, 1908, the Independent Order Brith Abraham, the largest Jewish fraternal organization in the country, with a membership of over 117,000 members, celebrated the installation of the lodge number five hundred with a banquet which was held at Beethoven Hall, No. 212-214 East Fifth street, this city.

On the recommendation of the Grand Vizier, the Sultan has conferred the Imperial Order of the Medjidieh on the Acting Chief Rabbi Haim Nahoum. This is the second decoration which has been bestowed since the restoration of the constitution, the other having fallen to M. Camille Pelletan, ex-Minister of Marine in France.

At the Birkenhead lairages, Liverpool, England, recently, in the presence of the Mayor (Councillor Arnold Bloom, J. P.) and several members of the Town Council, interesting experiments in the casting and slaughtering of cattle took place which proved the superiority of the Jewish method over the general practice of poll-axing the animals.

The death occurred a fortnight ago of Sanitary Councillor Dr. Abraham Lissauer, chief of the Berlin Anthropological Society. The deceased was born at Berent, West Prussia, in 1832, and was educated at the Universities of Berlin and Vienna. He was the author of a number of important works on anthropological and hygienic subjects.

The new wing for out-patients of the Manchester, England, Jewish Hospital was opened on Tuesday last. The ceremony was performed by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M. P. Mr. Osmond E. d'Avigdor-Goldsmit, M. A., J. P., presided, supported by the Mayor and Mayor-elect of Salford. The Rev. Dr. Gaster officiated at the religious service.

The well known German dialect comedian, Gus Rogers (Solomon), died on the 19th of appendicitis. The deceased, who was in his fortieth year, was a member of the far-famed team of Rogers Brothers, and besides being a successful comedian was an enterprising business man and is reputed to have left an estate valued at nearly half a million.

Harry Sokolsky, known in Pittsburg as "The Bootblack Tenor," and who last year attracted the attention of Caruso, while the Italian was there, is now in New York city about to begin the fulfillment of a five year contract with the Metropolitan Opera House. Young Sokolsky first attracted notice while singing in a synagogue choir.

At the recent meeting of the Council of the Union of the Real Russians, which was attended by notorious Russian officials, it was decided to establish a new daily organ for the peasants and to lodge a protest against the hindrances placed in their way by the authorities in several provincial centres, and against the confiscation of the Russkoe Znamya on a few occasions.

An important event for Brooklyn Jewry was the purchase last week of a house by the Home for the Aged. This society, of which Mrs. Groden is the president, has, within two years, worked so diligently that it has accumulated enough money with which to purchase Dr. Cook's mansion on Bushwick and Willoughby avenues. The home will be opened within a short time.

The public press has mentioned the fact that certain heads of tribes in Yemen have revolted, as they refused to recognize the new constitutional regime. The Jews in Sanaa, who form

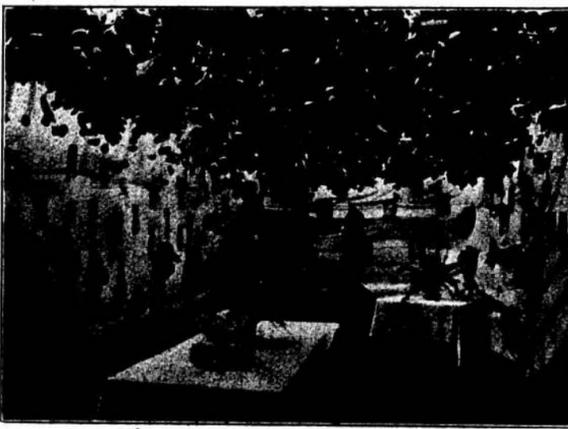
an important community, decline to join in this revolt, and they sent a long telegram to Rabbi Nahoum begging him to present to the Sultan the expression of their gratitude for the re-establishment of the constitution, and requesting that the Sublime Porte should enable them immediately to benefit by the change. Rabbi Nahoum presented the telegram to the Grand Vizier, who promised that he would at once telegraph to the authorities at Sanaa directing them to accord the privileges demanded by the Jews.

The death occurred at Tunis, on September 24, at the age of sixty, of M. Joseph Valensi, Austro-Hungarian consul and brother of General Gabriel Valensi, Chancellor of the Bey. The funeral was very imposing, as M. Joseph Valensi was held in the highest esteem by all sections of the population. All the Jewish inhabitants of Tunis, most of the notables, all the consuls, the representatives of the Bey and the Resident-General attended the remains to the cemetery.

The Jewish charitable societies at Wilna have adopted measures against the cholera epidemic. So far Krementchug, Elizabetchpol, Berditcheff, Ekaterinoslav and Kieff are the only Jewish centres effected by the cholera. It is interesting to note that the Russkoe Znamya continues to accuse the Jews of the introductions of the epidemic, and throws all the blame on the Jewish doctors. The mob is only too ready to believe these statements.

M. Nislovitch was one of the signatories of the resolution, moved by the Austrian Zionist deputies and adopted at the Berlin Inter-Parliamentary Congress, authorizing all nationalities to complain to The Hague Tribunal in cases where the governing nations fail to fulfill their legal obligations towards them. The initiators of the movement had in view the Jews in the East of Europe, and those of Roumania in particular. It is noteworthy that the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, M. Millukoff, refused to sign the resolution.

A great conflict took place three weeks ago in Lisbon, Portugal, during a Jewish funeral. While the corpse of a rich Lisbon Jewish merchant named Saul Cagy was being carried by numerous relatives and friends from the synagogue to the Jewish cemetery the whole procession was suddenly attacked by roughs, who hurled stones. Then, amidst cries, "Down with the Jews!" they closed, using sticks and clubs. The Jews surrounding the corpse defended themselves with bare fists. In the conflict the hearse was overturned, the coffin falling out. Happily, the municipal guard was called out, the mob taking to flight. Over twenty Jews were wounded, and nine were taken to hospital. The whole press is indignant at this outrage, wires the London (England) Leader's Lisbon correspondent.



Sukkan at the Y. W. H. A.

This Sukkan was erected by the Associate Members of the Young Women's Hebrew association at the building 1578-1582 Lexington Ave. It proved a boon to the neighborhood as most of the residents of this section find it impossible to enjoy a Sukkan in their own homes. There were several thousand visitors to the Sukkan during the week all of whom received an hospitable welcome. Evenings the crowd was so great that the guests had to be divided into several sections and as one section departed the next was admitted. The children filled the Sukkan every afternoon and all guests were regaled with refreshments. The Sukkan is only one of the many features which helps to accentuate the religious work done by this Association.

## Temple B'nai Jeshurun of Newark, N. J. Sixtieth Anniversary Celebration.

The celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Temple B'nai Jeshurun of its existence will take place Friday evening 8 p. m. October 22. The following rabbis will take part in the celebration: Rev. Drs. E. G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Joseph Krauskoff and Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Dr. Schulman, of New York, and the local rabbis, Drs. Solomon Foster, Silberfeld, Hoffman and Rev. Joseph Leucht. The Temple B'nai Jeshurun is the pioneer synagogue of the city of Newark. It is the first organization of the Jews in this city. It was organized El-lul 27, 1848. The first meeting was held in a private house in Washington street, and subsequently occupied a building on the corner of Academy and Washington street, where they continued to worship for one year. In 1858 they built a temple at the corner of Washington and William street, which they sold, and it is built in the Moorish style, beautiful in its simplicity and is on the plan of the temple at Berlin. The first rabbis were Mouse, Emeritus, and Dr. Joseph Leucht, and the present rabbi is Dr. S. Foster, a young man of great oratorical powers, of firm convictions, possessing the courage to maintain them and at the same time adhering to the principles of modern Hebrew reform. He is a true Jewish patriot and a zealous defender of the Jewish community of New Jersey State. He is the founder of many institutions of the city of Newark. Dr. Solomon Foster is one of the most gifted young men among the reform rabbis. It is not surprising, therefore, to see him being beloved by every one. He is a man of much energy and executive ability, and possesses in a marked degree eminent powers of organization, for which he has gained a reputation. All we can add to Dr. Foster's character, "A man with a big heart."

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**SOCIAL.**

The B'nai David Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth street, last Sunday evening with a banquet and ball. Addresses were delivered by Ely Rosenberg, on the "History of the Lodge," Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, on the "Jews' Mission in America," Abraham Levy, on the "Bar of New York," Marcus M. Marks, on the "Relation of Capital and Labor," and the Rev. Dr. Aaron Elseman on "Good Citizenship of Jews."

The friends of Miss Rebecca Dintz, in honor of her birthday, tendered her a surprise on Saturday, the 19th, at her home, 839 Kelly street, Bronx. The affair was under the direction of Misses Beatrice Katz, Celia Brunstein and Rose Lyons.

The East Side Pinocle Club will hold the first annual reception and ball at the Plaza Assembly Rooms, 110 and 112 East 59th street, on Sunday evening, November 1. The officers are: D. Hecht, president; I. Theiss, vice-president; Sig. Hauser, treasurer; S. Leichtentrott, secretary; J. Hauser, corresponding secretary; A. Kaufman, financial secretary; S. Mich, sergeant-at-arms; I. Isselbacher, chairman Arrangement Committee; D. Theiss, chairman Floor Committee.

**Brith Milah.**

**GINSBURG.**—Master Bernard M. Ginsburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon B. Ginsburg, was initiated into the Abrahamic Covenant on Saturday, October 17, at 3 p. m., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ginsburg, 21 Mt. Hope place, Bronx. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Ginsburg, of San Juan Porto Rico, officiated as godfather and godmother.

**BAR MITZVAH.**

**BLOW.**—Mr. and Mrs. David W. Blow announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Seymour L., Saturday, October 24, at Temple Israel, of Harlem. At home Sunday, October 25, after 7, 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-first street.

**SHAPIRO.**—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Shapiro announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Elliott, on Saturday, October 24, 1908, at the Temple Shearith Israel, corner Seventh street, and Central Park West.

**MARRIAGES**

**SCHLOSS—FEIS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Feis, of 146 East 81st street, announce the betrothal of their daughter Beatrice to Mr. Norman F. Schloss. Reception at Hotel Savoy Sunday, October 25, from 3 to 6 o'clock. No cards.

**ETTINGER—SCHULMAN.**—The marriage of Meyer Etinger, son of the rabbi at Lemberg, Galicia, was solemnized on October 18. Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel officiated.

**MAGNES—LOWENSTEIN.**—On Monday, October 19, 1908, at the home of the bride, 41 West Sixty-eighth street, by Dr. Solomon Schechter and Dr. Joseph Silverman, Beatrice Lowenstein and Judah Leon Magnes, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York.

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**ENGAGEMENTS.**

**BERG—BOGATZKY.**—Mrs. C. Bogatzky announces the betrothal of her daughter Annie E. to Mr. Abraham Berg. At home Sunday, October 25, from 7 to 10 o'clock, 266 West 139th street.

**COHEN—MENDELSON.**—Mr. and Mrs. M. Cohen, of 38 West 116th street, wish to announce the engagement of their son David, to Miss Celia Mendelson, on Sunday, October 25, 1908.

**COHEN—BEMAK.**—Mr. William Bemak begs to announce the engagement of his daughter Hattie to Mr. Gresham Cohen, of Paterson, N. J. Reception at her aunt's, Mrs. M. Schneider, 210 East Fifty-third street, on Sunday, October 25, from 7 to 10 p. m.

**GREENEBAUM—BENDHEIM.**—Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Bendheim have announced the engagement of their daughter, Irma, to Mr. Michael H. Greenebaum, of New York. At home Sunday, October 25, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at 414 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth street.

**GREENEBAUM—WEINBERG.**—Mrs. A. Weinberg announces the betrothal of her daughter, Tessie, to Mr. Nathan Greenebaum. At home on Sunday evening, November 1, at 349 East Seventy-second street.

**GUMPORT—REISENBURGER.**—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reisenburger, of 310 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Doris B., to Mr. Leonard Arnold Gumport. Reception on Sunday, October 25, at Willoughby Mansion, 667 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, after 8.30 o'clock. No cards.

**GURIAN—BOEHM.**—Mr. William Boehm announces the engagement of his daughter, Johanna, to Mr. Phil. Gurian. At home Sunday, October 25, after 6 p. m., at 1819 Madison avenue.

**HAMBURGER—ROSENBLUM.**—Miss Sara C. Rosenblum, of Paterson, N. J., to Mr. Henry Hamburger, of New York.

**HART—MICHEL.**—Mr. and Mrs. I. Michael, of 327 East Fifty-second street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam, to Mr. Morris Hart. At home Sunday, October 25. No cards.

**JACOBY—KORNFELD.**—Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Kornfeld announce the engagement of their daughter, Viola, to J. Jack Jacoby. At home Sunday, October 25, 1908, 3 to 6, the Huntington, 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth street. No cards.

**KIRSCHBROWN—FEISER.**—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Feiser, of 63 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie, to Mr. Henry Kirschbrown, of New York. At home Sunday, November 1, after 7.30 p. m. No cards.

**LEVY—LOWENBERG.**—Mr. Abraham Levy and Miss Dora Lowenberg, betrothed. At home, 70 West One Hundred and Second street, on October 25, 1908.

**LEVY—TURNER.**—Mr. Leopold Turner, of 22 East One Hundred and Eighth street, announces the engagement of his daughter, Jennie, to Mr. Saul C. Levy, of New Haven, Conn. At home Sunday, October 25, after 8 p. m.

**MARCUS—LEWIT.**—Mrs. V. Lewit, of 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Tillye, to Mr. Alexander Marcus. At home October 25, after 4 p. m.

**MORRISON—KASSEL.**—Mr. Samuel A. Kassel announces the engagement of his sister Jennie to Mr. Harry Morrison. At home on Sunday, November 1, 3 to 6 p. m., 525 West 138th street. No cards.

**NEWMAN—BERKOWITZ.**—Mr. and Mrs. E. Neuman announce the betrothal of their daughter Caroline to Joseph J. Berkowitz, of this city. Reception Sunday, October 25, from 3 to 6, at their residence, 64 East 122d street.

**ROSENBAUM—AHRWEILER.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ahrweiler, of 404 East 141st street, announce the engagement of their daughter Julie H. to Mr. David Rosenbaum. Reception at League Hall Sunday, October 25, 1908, from 3 to 6 p. m.

**RUDERFER—JOSEPHSON.**—Mrs. Jennie Josephson announces the engagement of her daughter Lillian to Mr. Max Ruderfer. At home October 25, after 7.30 p. m., 205 West 142d street.

**SELLINGER—LEAVY.**—Mr. and Mrs. S. Sellinger, of 636 East Ninth street, announce the engagement of their daughter Rose to Martin M. Leavy, October 18, 1908.

**SILVERSTONE—SOBEL.**—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Silverstone announce the engagement of their daughter Janet Estelle to Mr. Abe Sobel. Reception Sunday, November 1, after 7, 188 Park Row. No cards.

**Congregation Shari Zedek, of Harlem.**

Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel's topic this Sabbath is on "Light and Darkness."

**Temple Hand in Hand.**

(Bronx.)  
Rabbi I. Reichert's sermon Sabbath morning is announced as "Light be Our Aim and Practice."

**Educational Alliance.**

Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will preach and Rev. N. Abramson officiate as cantor at the children's services, Saturday afternoon, October 24.

**Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.**

Rev. B. A. Tintner preaches Sabbath morning on "Man—A Power in the Universe." The religious school begins its sessions Sunday at 9.30 a. m.

**Lebanon Hospital Synagogue.**

In addition to the usual services Dr. I. Mordant Sigismund delivered addresses on Shemini Atzereth and Simchath Torah.

**Free Synagogue.**

The subject of the address of Dr. Stephen S. Wise at the Free Synagogue, Eighty-first street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, Sunday morning, October 25, at 11.15 will be "Shall the Jewish Community Organize?" The address will deal with the problem arising out of the recent conference looking to the organization of the Jewish community of New York.

**Beth Israel Bikur Cholim.**

Rev. Aaron Elseman will preach the sermon this Sabbath morning on the topic, "The Important Elements in Human Life." The Hebrew and religious schools of the congregation will open on Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock.

The Hebrew Congregation of the deaf will hold services on Friday evening at 8.15. Mr. Samuel Cohen will lead the services and preach the sermon. The choir has been enlarged, and now numbers five of the ladies who volunteer their services. Hymns are sung in the sign language.

**Montefiore Congregation.**

The annual meeting of the Montefiore Congregation took place on Thursday evening, October 15, in the vestry rooms of the temple, Hewitt and Macy places. Mr. Joseph Horowitz was elected president, Mr. Morris Amdur vice-president, Mr. Julius Lewin treasurer and Mr. Marcus Stern secretary. Mr. Jacob Leitner, who financed the congregation during the erection of the temple, was elected trustee for a term of three years, as was Mr. Henry Goldwater.

**The Uptown Talmud Torah.**

Some of the boys of grade seven of the Uptown Talmud Torah distinguished themselves during the recent festivals. In all houses of worship connected with the institution the portions of the Law and Haftorah were read each day by various pupils. Those deserving mention are Louis Dolgenas, Moses Goldstein, Benjamin Jaffe, Hyman Ellembogen and Samson Gottlieb. The latter beautifully intoned the whole of the book of "Kohleth" before the congregation at the large auditorium of the Talmud Torah.

**Temple Anshe Chesed of Harlem.**

A noteworthy adjunct to this new temple is the "Succah" on the roof of the edifice which during the holidays was attended by about one thousand worshippers. A very imposing scene on the first day was the visit of over four hundred children, who came in three groups conducted by the trustees of the temple. They were addressed by the Rabbi Dr. G. N. Hausmann, and then served with refreshments.

Next Sunday afternoon, October 25, at 3 o'clock, a new Sefar Torah presented by Mr. Max Reutlinger will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

**Congregation Orach Chaim.**

Rev. Prof. Joseph M. Asher until further notice will deliver a sermon every Saturday morning, will give an exposition of the weekly portion of the Bible every Saturday afternoon, and will conduct Talmud classes every Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 9 o'clock. All are welcome.

On Simchas Torah, the Choson Torah and Choson Bereshith, Messrs. David Berg and Isadore Hyman, respectively, entertained about one hundred guests with a collation which was served in the vestry rooms of the synagogue. Rev. Drs. Asher and Pelkes delivered stirring and eloquent addresses.

**Hungarian Cooking in Beaver Street.**

The financial district can now boast of a first class Hungarian restaurant and we refer to the restaurant recently opened by M. Weisshaus, at 21 Beaver street, one flight up. Here, cooking in its perfection—Hungarian perfection—is attained, and the a-la-carte service and regular dinners are high class at popular prices, for the exceptionally good food prepared under the direction of Mrs. Weisshaus, who was formerly Mrs. Goodman, for five years proprietress of the Show cottages at Long Branch, N. J., who is recognized as a cook par excellence, by all who have ever been her guests and by many of the best Jewish families of New York who have had her services in the past. The restaurant is tastefully furnished and is inviting to all who enter, while commodious chairs give comfort to diners.

On Monday, Herr Angelo Neumann, director of the German Theatre in Prague, celebrated his seventieth birthday. In honor of the event, a festival was held in the theatre, which was crowded by friends and admirers of Herr Neumann. Deputations attended from all the principal theatres of Germany and Austria.

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(To be continued.)

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**Editor HEBREW STANDARD:**

IN this week's issue of your paper (Tishre 14) a picture is given of a synagogue from an old Dutch print. At the bottom is the subscription, "Succoth." I think it would be well to alter the subscription somewhat.

A close observer or critic might think the picture was drawn from imagination, and not representing a real occurrence. For, he will reason, on "Succoth," during the reading of the *Sefer Torah*, only two Sifre-Torath are taken out of the Ark, and during the *Hosha-anath*, (as the picture seems to indicate) only one *Sefer Torah* is placed on the *Tebah* (*Bemah*) and not several placed around the *Tebah*. The picture, however, is a true representation of "a Portuguese synagogue on the 7th day of Succoth, called *Hoshaanah Rabbah*."

For the benefit of those not acquainted with the Port. ritus, I add the following explanation: According to the Port. ritus, the day of *Hoshaanah Rabbah* is considered a kind of winding up of the services of Yom Kippur. As on the evening of *Kol Nidre*, seven (sometimes more) Sifre-Torath are taken out (of which two to be used by the *Haton Torah* and *Haton Bereshit*, have each a crown, to be seen in the picture) and placed on the *Tebah* (*Bemah*). Parts of the *Selichoth* for Yom Kippur are recited, even the *Schofar* sounded, after each of the circuits (*Hosha-anath*), seven in number. The origin or authority of this custom seems to be unknown. It is not mentioned in the *Talmud*, neither is it found in the German *Minhag*; hence unknown to a great many Orthodox and learned Jews.

The altered subscription, as given above, is thus appropriate and shows the picture to be a true representation. I don't know when that picture was originally taken. It might have been 150 years ago, when the three-cornered hats and knee-breeches were generally worn. At the present time this costume is confined to the clergy, Hazan, Rabbi, etc., to be worn in the synagogue or elsewhere on the occasion of religious ceremonies.

But I do recognize in the picture the "Talmud Torah Synagogue of the Portuguese Israel, Congregation of Amsterdam, Netherland." This synagogue was erected about 230 years ago, and is still the house of worship of that congregation.

Yours respectfully,  
JACOB LOPES CARDOZO, M.D.  
Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1909:

**The Bialystok Congregation.**

**Editor HEBREW STANDARD:**

HAVING experienced some difficulties in the observance of the dwelling in booths, due to the scarcity of the latter in the benighted town of Harrisburg, your humble servant took a flying trip to the metropolis. Instead of a tabernacle for dietary purposes and provisional reasons, the writer, however, was invited to the Tabernacle of the Congregation Anshei-Bialystok, located at Grand and Willet streets, to deliver an appropriate address.

There are connective tissues and combinative forces making the Bialystoker cause more or less common for your correspondent's interesting concern. Former reminiscences and past events recall the good old days when the writer was an integral part of the Bialystok intellectuals.

Again the Pogroms and their aftermath, taking issue with unfortunate Bialystok, lent particular tint to the latter city, regarding which one be-

comes elastac and his impulses flexible in expressions of sympathy and renditions of compassion.

The Synagogue Anshei-Bialystok was purchased some three years ago. It is growing continually and goes from strength to strength.

NACHMAN HELLER.

**A Park Wanted.**

**Editor HEBREW STANDARD:**

IN the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, the nearest approach in its tenements to the East Side of New York, while having the most congested population of the Borough, and of the poorest kind, has not a park within three miles of any point therefrom.

Even the politicians began to realize the pitiful state of affairs, and several years ago the Park Department placed several signs on vacant property in Siegel Street, near White Street, designating the land as property belonging to the Park Department—but, alas, that is as far as it went.

Now on the 6th day of November there will be assignments made of the different sites where the construction should immediately begin, and it is reported that the Brooklyn Borough authorities have neglected the Jewish neighborhood, and as a humble inhabitant of the section, without favor or influence, whose heart bleeds to see the poor babes, without any relief or of fresh air in the summer time, whose parents often cannot afford the outlay of carefare to take them to a resort or even a park, appeal to you as an influential factor in matters of charity, to give to this wide publication and call the attention of the authorities to the matter, and receive the thanks of the unfortunates of the section.

Respectfully yours,  
MOSER MARCUS.  
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**An Oral Test.**

How many of the following questions can you answer correctly:

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Is Hongkong a city?  
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What is a Swiss Canton?  
What are Consols?  
How is Chauffeur pronounced?  
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What is a Statute of Limitations?

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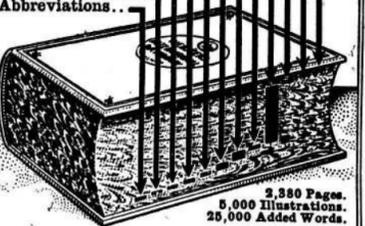
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**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC COMMENT.**

WHEN some time ago I ascertained that Georges Bizet was a Jew—my authority being the unique and universal Mr. James Huneker—I found it very difficult to obtain a portrait of the composer of "Carmen." The one herewith reproduced was furnished by a Paris correspondent of the HEBREW STANDARD.

Poor Bizet's life was quite uneventful. Born in 1838, he won, when a mere youth, the *Prix de Rome*. He wrote eight operas, not one of which impressed the public or critics. Even "Carmen," when first produced, failed to please the musical journalists of Paris, and Bizet took this result so to heart that shortly afterwards—on June 3, 1875, to be precise—he



GEORGES BIZET.

died. Among his instrumental compositions the "L'Arlesienne" interludes, and the overture "Patrie" are still heard in the concert room.

Bizet's real name was Loewenstein. He was married to a daughter of Halevy, the composer of "La Juive."

"Carmen" has not been very well given at the Metropolitan for some years, but the new directors promise an elaborate production, with Maria Gay, Caruso and Geraldine Farrar in the cast. With either Toscanini or Mahler at the conductor's desk, the fascinating score is sure to be finely interpreted.

Quite recently the Vienna papers gave considerable space to Saphir, who died just fifty years ago. One anecdote appears new to me. One night the famous wit was introduced to some theatrical folk, including the prompter, to whom he said, "I have never heard of you, but I often hear you."

Leopold Godowsky has just been appointed head of the piano department of the Vienna Conservatory. How high an honor this is may be inferred from the fact that Godowsky's predecessors were Emil Sauer and Busoni.

At the new Deutsches Theater there are three busy B's—Baumfeld, Burg and Blitz. As the last named is the "angel in the household," I hope for his sake particularly, that the lightning of success will soon strike the most artistic playhouse in the country. Perhaps that essential service has already been rendered by the piece now on view—"Die We

ohne Maenner." On the first night the performance was, to use a most expressive bit of slang, decidedly "rough-house," though I am bound to add that the audience enjoyed it hugely. Frl Bianca Froehlich, formerly of the ballet at the Metropolitan, is now a full fledged soubrette. She acts vivaciously and dances charmingly, but her singing makes me think that she could never have listened very often to Sembrich or Bonci.

Esman's comedy, "Vater und Sohn," is in rehearsal at the Irving Place, and will be produced when the successful run of "Husarenfieber" is ended.

A trio in D minor, by Rubin Goldmark, was recently played in Frankfurt, Germany, where it was warmly applauded and praised by the critics for its "charm" and its "personal note."

JACQUES MAYER.

The authorities at the British War Office have issued instructions to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern, Southern and Aldershot Commands, and also the General Officer Commanding London District, that the usual facilities shall be afforded to all Jewish soldiers who desire to attend the Sixteenth Chanukah Military Service, which is to be held on Sunday, December 20, at the New Synagogue, Great St. Helens. Colonel D. de Lara Cohen, V. D., will again be in command of the parade which will assemble, by permission of the City Police, in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate.

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**A Word About Sabbath Lights**

THE lighting of the special candles on the Sabbath, regarded as a religious duty, is of very early origin.

The early Tannaim (10-200 C. E.) speak of it as a well known institution (*Shab. 11*) and their discussions turn mainly on the minor details connected with it, as the kind of wick or oil to be employed, doubtless with a view of preserving the sacred character of the observance by excluding all ingredients of an impure nature.

The later Rabbis differed in their opinion as to whether the lighting of the Sabbath lights was an obligation (*chobah*) or a meritorious act (*Mitzvah*) *Shab. 25 b.*, "*Hadlakah*" comp. *Shab. 23 b.*

Considered as an obligation, it is especially incumbent upon the housewife, and the neglect of it entails heavenly punishment. *Shab. 11, 6.*

If there is no woman in the house the obligation rests upon the man (*Shulchan Aruch Orach Chaim, 263, 6.*

The blessing pronounced at the lighting of the Sabbath candles is as follows: "Blessed art thou Adona our God, King of the Universe, who has sanctified us with thy commandments and enjoined us to light the Sabbath lamp" (*Shab. 25, b; Orach Chaim 263, 5.*

Pious women recite a prayer "*techinah*" for the health and prosperity of their families before and after the blessing.

It must be obvious to all reasonable persons, that to pronounce a prayer over candles used for Sabbath and holiday purposes, whose ingredients are impure—some being made of hog products—borders to say the least on the sacrilegious, and becomes doubly so, when the offense is committed knowingly, under the pretense of false economy.

Pure olive oil can be used for Sabbath lamps, but from a religious, as well as from an economical standpoint, the consensus of Rabbinical opinion is, that for Sabbath festival candles the best are those made from paraffine, which is purely a mineral product.

Prof. A. S. Isaacs will deliver his lecture "The Story of the Synagogue," before the Rochester Y. M. H. A. on the 27th inst.

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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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SUNDAY, Oct. 25th, is the first, and Monday Oct. 26th, the second day of Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan.

"In the beginning God saw that Israel would receive the Law."

A JEWISH CLERGYMAN taking part as such at a political rally is in his element as much as oysters at a Kosher meal.

THE EDITOR of The Jewish Tribune is greatly exercised by the fact, that one of the Jewish department stores in Portland, was open on Rosh Hoshonah and Yom Kippur.

JUDGE SULZBERGER asks a very fair question of Simon Wolf; doubtless the latter will have much difficulty in answering it.

A VISITOR to an American summer hotel was about to sign the register when he noticed the legend at the top of its pages: "Positively no Hebrews accommodated."

SZENTES IS A TOWN which is to have a new slaughterhouse. The burgomaster has been requested to see to it that the proper arrangements are installed for killing pigs according to the Jewish methods of slaughtering.

WE CONGRATULATE the Rev. Judah L. Magnes, of Temple Emanu-El, upon his entry into the State of Matrimony.

WE SAY TO THE COMMUNITY: support liberally the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, in West 105th street.

EVIDENTLY CESARE LOMBROSO, the great Jewish criminologist, has not such a high opinion of the Jewish criminal.

"Criminality is only a form of mental degradation, and there are others. In Jews there is a disposition to crime, not so much of the violent order as of what I may term the 'get rich quick' order."

The Only Representative Jew.

JEWISH Orders, Hospitals, Homes, Orphan Asylums, Sick and Benevolent Societies etc. are excellent manifestations of the spirit of Judaism, but they are not representative of the Jewish religion.

The National Jew, the racial Jew, the Jew in his heart, even the Yom Kippur Jew, are very good in their respective places, but the only Jew to whom the world can look up to as a fitting type of his people...

The Roll of Dishonor.

The great contest has nearly spent its force. In a very few days we shall know who is to be our next president, etc.

The Hebrew United Democratic Association of the third ward of Baltimore recently held an "enthusiastic" meeting in aid of the re-election of Congressman Harry B. Wolf.

We are "pleased" to announce that the Independent Hebrew Citizens' club of New Brighton, S. I., has received its charter.

At Newark, N. J., the Republican candidate for the shrievalty, who was indorsed by the prohibitionists as a total abstainer, showed the members of the local Hebrew Republican Club that he knew how to drink a 'stiff schooner of beer.'

Toronto has its Hebrew Independent Political Club, and it asks the 4,000 Jewish voters of the city not to pledge themselves for "it can deliver the goods."

Zionists Become Politicians.

of Daniel De Leon, named for Congress in the Ninth District of this city by the Socialist Labor Party.

Why has the "Poalei Zionists" taken this stand? Because the Socialist candidate has, it is alleged, declared himself in favor of further restricting immigration.

So the "Poalei Zionists", who are supposed to be looking out only for what concerns and is to happen in Eretz Yisroel take a part, an active part it would appear, in New York city district politics.

The Federation has properly frowned upon this political activity of Zionist bodies. It ought to read a lecture, and a sharp one is mightily needed, to the "Poalei Zionists."

The Socialist in politics is a menace to orderly government. He is but one degree removed from the Anarchist who is opposed to all authority.

Modern Boston Journalism.

SEVERAL weeks ago with a great blare of trumpets the Boston Advocate announced that Mr. Jacob de Haas had assumed the editorship of that journal.

In order to convince ourselves that Mr. de Haas' trenchant pen was really a long pair of scissors, his ink a paste pot, and his fountain-well of news, THE HEBREW STANDARD, we coined the following mythical item.

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

This item duly appeared in our issue of September 25th and as we anticipated also duly appeared in the Advocate of Oct. 2nd.

WHEN THE GERMAN Emperor rode out with the King of Hungary in Buda-Pesth recently, he was mightily pleased with the Andrassy-Ut, the Broadway of the city.

The Image of God.

"And God hath created the man in His image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them.—Genesis i 27.

WITHOUT thought and without consideration some obscurantist would think that God is shaped and formed as man, only in gigantic dimensions, in stupenous size, for the very words of Scripture bring this idea home to them: God has created man in his image.

This is the foundation stone of the Jewish religion, the message of salvation and redemption which Israel was destined to bear to the families of the earth.

God is a creator, in that image is man created—he is a creator also, a feeble prototype of the divine Master, a reflex of infinite magnitude and possibility.

When we see trainloads of humanity and freight speeding as fast as if born on eagle's wings; when we listen to inert and lifeless material as it sends forth human sounds of music and speech, must we not discover a human soul, a divine image in it?

God created the world in six days—days of unknown length; so did man take ages and centuries to develop his creative faculties, until day by day they become more and more creative, giving the world marvels and wonders that in a primitive state would have been regarded as miracles.

For thousands of years the world had no conception of the minute life that moves, lives and dies in the drop of water, until man's ingenuity perfected instruments affording him an inspection most wonderful.

The creative spirit, tselem elohim, has pressed matter into the crucible, into the retort that forms, moulds and shapes inanimate nature into apparent animation.

"God hath created the man in His image, in the image of God created He him, male and female created He them."

The Tug of War.

Trust, mainly controlled by certain Jews, and so it has the tomahawk out against the entire race.

We do not know why the Journal is continually praising the Jews, and for that reason we Jews ought to fear the paper. Happy are the people whose annals are brief.

The whole subject to us is—ein polnisches Dorf as the German Jew says. "We want neither their honey nor their sting"

THERE are two newspapers in this town of whom we Jews ought to be afraid. Life fights the Jews: the New York Journal praises them.

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**World Alliance of Jewish Charities.**

THE plan to amalgamate all the great philanthropic organizations of the world into one federation has our hearty support and approbation. Its idea includes the formation of a permanent international executive committee to direct Jewish philanthropy. This is proper and will obviate to a great extent the great philanthropic enterprises operating at cross purposes as they now do.

In such a calamity as the Kishineff massacres this proposed body would be very effective; more than this, it might prevent such crimes. And its activities would include not only the amelioration of the moral and economic status of the Jews of Eastern Europe, but also the control of emigration and settlement abroad.

**Fateful Thirteen, Etc.**

THERE is probably no greater master in this world, in some ways—and who is both, invisible and intangible, having neither body nor form—than superstition. No decree of any court will be obeyed with such alacrity and with such readiness as the one which is neither issued nor uttered by superstition; but though the decree is neither issued nor uttered, it has more real power than that which is sent forth by the constituted authorities of the land, because it requires neither persuasion nor force to have it obeyed—it is respected most voluntarily.

Superstition plays no unimportant part in the lives of many people, and many great movements possibly owe their success or failure to it, because if people had undertaken some proposed enterprise on the 13th of the month it might have been a failure where it has been attended by success, or it might have been attended with success where it has failed. A minute, an hour, a day, sometimes makes quite a change in the calculations of men.

The refusal of the members of the Manhattan Opera House Company to leave the incoming ship last week because it was the thirteenth of October—even at the most strenuous request of Mr. Hammerstein—gives ample emphasis to the above statement.

The number "13" will make many people shudder by merely looking at it. It is told of one of the most able and eloquent members of the New

York bar—who worships at no religious shrine—that after entering a horsecar, and glancing at the number painted over the front door, which was "13" he hastily left the car. Take a dinner party, consisting of thirteen persons; ask any one of them to leave the party, and he will struggle to remain, or let a sheriff come for one and the other twelve will fight for him; or let a gentle or most urgent request from the better half of one of diners come asking him to come home, and it will be quietly laid in the inside coat pocket; but let some one just casually remark, "We are thirteen at table," and how quickly will a number of the diners jump up, and one will depart, unless they can impress a "fourteenth" into their service.

Some people, women particularly, when leaving their homes, having forgotten to take something along with them, will, under no circumstances return for it.

Take a girl, when she gets a small lace-edged box containing a piece of wedding-cake (which is in reality not a piece of the wedding-cake at all, because the wedding-cake is either cut up at table or kept intact for months, and the little boxes with cake are prepared by the confectioner)—she will take this little box with alleged wedding-cake, and place it tenderly beneath her downy pillow, and then, as she rests her head for a peaceful slumber thereon, try to conjure herself into some dream as to who her "he" will be, and perchance some masculine face, with the wished-for black moustache, does appear, now and then in apparition in what we call dreams.

I have known a young lady who lost a night's sleep because, while walking along the street with another lady friend, some third person broke through between her and her friend. Who hasn't seen girls make a serpentine dash to right such an infringement and run all around the person as if to unwind the imaginary evil, and which would bind them up in some disappointment?

The strange and oft unaccountable hallucinations which have afflicted people who have stepped out of bed with their left foot first, would fill volumes.

I know of a young lady who was engaged on a Thursday night; the company stayed quite late. When it

had departed her gentleman offered the first real kiss and embrace. "No, George," she said, "look at the time." It was one o'clock. "What of it," said he. "But its Friday; it would be unlucky." Who would have thought that superstition would have such great power?

There are thousands of people who wouldn't accept a knife for a present, and thousands more who, if they did, would insist on making a nominal payment for it to the donor.

I am told of one man who is continually looking for a lucky "trey" in one of the German lotteries, and who, when he receives the letter from the agent always notes whether it is the 13th or Friday, or any other unlucky day or date, a record of which he keeps, and if it happens to be either of them he will not open it until the next auspicious day.

So it is with some people who run up large bills at their dry goods stores or milliners, or bills with a string of items of any amount, who hesitate, when receiving their bills, to open them, but often leave them lie around for days unsealed, in the hope that by some invisible process or inexplicable jugglery the amount of the bill will be metaphorsed into the sum which they would wish to have it, thinking that the figures will really get smaller the longer it is kept sealed.

I might go on with examples *ad infinitum*. Suffice it to say, however, that superstition abounds in the palace as well as in the hovel. It is compatible with the highest attainment of man, and it permeates the being of the most learned and respectable as well as the ignorant and ignoble of the human kind. It is one of those indefinable and inexplicable things which no reasoning nor argument nor a thousand sermons will banish. Neither the theist nor the atheist is free from its influence, both are largely afflicted with it and slaves to its invisible power. L'AIGLON.

**B'reshith.**

A SERMON.

Translated for the "Hebrew Standard" from the Yiddish of Rev. H. Masliansky.

EVERYTHING has been taken away from us, our land destroyed, our temple burnt, our ancestors exiled, and our national pride crushed into submission and resignation.

One thing, however, has been miraculously preserved, in spite of ruinous ages and demolishing stages. The Holy Writ, the sacred law, the sanctified Torah, is our constant guide, continual guardian, everlasting watch and perpetual embodiment, so as to demonstrate the Rabbinic dictum that "Israel and the Law are incorporated within each other."

About two thousand years ago there arose in benighted Nazareth a mysterious and mystic youth, who proclaimed an erratic doctrine of a somewhat dubious nature, purporting to emanate from a theoretic hypothesis of a "celestial empire," reigned by the sceptre of the bombastic and sonorous firm of God, Son and Company.

In the name of the complicated intricacy of an implicated combination of human and divine, thousands and millions of Jews and Gentiles have been burnt at the stake ever since the advent of the farcical Nazarene.

Cursed be the memory of Pontius Pilate and his accomplices for having crucified the fantastic fanfare! Had

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they left Jesus, the young fanatic, alone, without meting out any punishment, either severe or mild, the historical records would have missed many a bloody page.

And because of this ancient misdemeanor, ministers of a fallacious gospel, with an impudent nerve and brazen forehead, preach idolatry and Pagan worship as inferential derivations from our Bible, the latter's emphatic injunction of "Thou shalt have no other gods," notwithstanding.

They, the followers of a falsified principle, render tributary homage to Israel, his patriarchs, prophets, kings, sages and heroes, deviating, however, from the proper course with the birth of the carpenter's step-son. Failing to subscribe to a vicious issue and refusing to accept a trinitarian deity, Israel has been tortured and tormented, slain and slaughtered, outraged and massacred by governments and individuals all the while, in the name of the avenging concern of God, Son and Company.

Israel, nevertheless, is not swerving, neither hesitating nor altering. He is inflexible, obstinate and a stiff-necked one. Through the long stretch of rapacious centuries, Israel became elastic, rebounding and incarnate; a living protest, a vital objection and an enduring resentment to his wardens and executioners.

The Torah is the source of his inspiration and the Books of Moses the elixir of his veracity.

He divided and arranged the Pentateuch appropriately, providing the 52 Saturdays of the year respective selections. Beginning with the Sabbath of B'reshith and ending with Simchath Torah, Israel imbibes vigor from its songs, strength from its poetry, and life from its sublime prophecies.

As a finishing touch he appeals to the Maker for renewed power at the "Commencement Exercises" on Simchath-Torah—so as to refute the scoffer and challenge the adversaries.

Without delay or hindrance he starts right then and there the "B'reshith," which spells "beginning," after the termination of "Israel" in the previous recital, thusly accentuating Israel's immortality, since the end and beginning are simultaneously interwoven and the two extremes are fittingly connected.

Israel, in addition, is generous and benevolent. He holds no mortgage on his sacred inheritance, neither does he claim to possess a monopoly, nor is he indulging in greedy selfishness.

As a matter of interest, the fifth

chapter of Genesis begins with "This is the man's historical book," commenting upon which Ben-Asai says: "This rule sways the whole Scriptures" (Midrash Rabba, Genesis xxiv. 8); and one, apparently, may infuse his own ideas, theories and notions, the Israelitish contradictory definitions notwithstanding.

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# CHILDREN'S PAGE.

## The Vision of Solomon.

A LEGEND BY DAVID I. GALTER.

AFTER Solomon had finished building that great magnificent Temple to the Lord, which was one of the finest ever erected at that time, he became vain. "Who can liken himself to me?" he boastfully remarked. "I have built a temple to the true God, one that will vie with any other building ever put up by man, I shall offer sacrifices there whenever I choose and shall have things my own way. What care I about other people? Why should I worry about them? I have worked hard and accomplished what I wanted and now I care very little how others fare."

As a result Solomon took no interest in his people—you know Solomon was king of the Jewish nation after David his father had died and he also had the reputation of being the wisest man that ever lived. When the idlers would approach him on some question of government he would ridicule them and when a poor man would come to see him and ask him for advice, he would drive him away without paying the least attention to him.

These actions brought upon Solomon the anger of the Lord. One day while Solomon was sitting on his throne with many of the elders and his counsellors about him, he suddenly fell into a trance and beheld a most remarkable vision.

A voice called out to him, "What do you see Solomon?" And he answered, "I see the Temple which I have built for the Lord and one of the young priests offering a sacrifice to Him." The voice then again called out, "What do you see near the Temple?" "I see a young girl, apparently one of the farmer girls, sitting and sewing a cloak," he answered. "And who of the two is the greater, the priest or the girl?" the voice continued.

Solomon was bewildered and stood silent for a moment; then replied, "The priest who is serving the Lord is the greater."

"You have not judged aright, friend Solomon," the voice replied, "This girl, whom you called a farmer girl is the greater for she is sewing a cloak for the poor. She has spent her savings of the whole week to buy the cloth and now she is serving a garment for the poor man who lives near her home. She has also given the poor man something to eat every day, and I can see by her actions that she is in earnest and this my friend is worth a great deal more than many sacrifices."

Solomon soon saw into the meaning of this vision and realized that it was he who was meant. He took this gentle hint and never after did anyone complain of Solomon's indifference to him. He took the interest of his people to heart and became one of the greatest, gentlest, and most powerful kings that ever ruled on earth.

## A Reason for Everything.

A TALMUD STORY.

DAVID, King of Israel, was once lying on his couch, and many thoughts were passing through his mind.

"Of what use in this world is the spider?" thought he; "it but increases the dust and dirt of the world, making places unsightly and causing great annoyance."

Then he thought of an insane man:

How unfortunate is such a being! I know that all things are ordained by God with reason and purpose, yet this is beyond my comprehension, why should men be born idiots, or grow insane?

Then the mosquitoes annoyed him, and the King thought.

"What can the mosquito be good for? Why was it created in the world? It but disturbs our comfort, and the world profits not by its existence."

Yet King David lived to discover that these very insects, and the very condition of life the being of which he deplored, were ordained even to his own benefit.

When he fled from before Saul, David was captured in the land of the Philistines by the brothers of Goliath, who carried him before the King of Gath, and it was only by pretending idiocy that he escaped death, the King deeming it impossible that such a man could be the kingly David.

Upon another occasion David himself in the cave of Abdullam, and after he had entered the cave it chanced that a spider spun a web over the opening thereof.

His pursuers passed that way, but thinking that no one could have entered the cave protected by the spider's web without destroying it, they continued on their way.

The mosquito also was of service to David when he entered the camp of Saul to secure the latter's weapon.

While he stopped near Abner, the sleeping man moved and placed his leg upon David's body. If he moved he would awake Abner and meet death; if he remained in that position, morning would dawn and bring him to death; he knew not what to do, when a mosquito alighted on Abner's leg; he moved it quickly, and David escaped.

Therefore sang David:

"All my bones shall say, O Lord who is like unto Thee."

A little girl of three years was saying her prayers, not long since, when her little brother, about four years old, came slyly behind and pulled her hair. Without moving her head, she paused and said: "Please, God, excuse me a minute while I kick Herby."

## Varied Occupations.

One day last Fall, on the loneliest coast on Cape Cod Bay, the writer ran across an old man living all by himself in a little shack hardly large enough for a chicken coop. He was carefully sewing on a net and smoking a corn-cob pipe. One would think, to look at the situation, that a month of such solitude would land a man in a mad-house.

"Don't you get awfully lonesome here, Uncle Ned?" I asked.

"Who, me?" he replied, cheerfully, "Well, I should say not. No, sir-ree."

"Why, Uncle Ned, what on earth do you do to keep you busy?"

"Who, me? Why, let me see"—musingly—"sometimes I sets and thinks, and sometimes I jes' sets!"—*Success.*

A boy does not always get much comfort out of his first cigar, but he gets a heap of experience.

Teacher. "Give me Washington's farewell address."

Boy. "Heaven."

## Laughing.

"It iz the language ov infancy, the eloquence ov childhood, and the power tew laff iz the power to be happy."

"It is becoming tew awl ages and conditions: and (with the very few exceptions, sakred tew sorrow) an honest, hearty laff iz always agreeable and in order."

"It iz an index ov karakter, and betrays sooner than words.—Laffing keeps oph sickness, and haz conquered az menny diseases az ever pills have, and at mutch less expense.—It makes flesh, and keeps it its place. It drives away weariness and brings a dream ov sweetness tew the sleeper.—It never iz covetous,—It akkomp-anys charity, and iz the handmaid ov honesty.—It disarms revenge, humbles pride, and iz the talisman ov kontentment.—Sum have kalled it a weakness—a substitute for thought, but really it strengthens wit, and adorns wisdom, invigorates the mind, gives language ease, and expreshun elegance.—It holds the mirror up tew beauty; it strengthens modesty, and makes wirtew heavenly."

"It is the light ov life; without it we should be but animated ghosts."

"It challenges fear, sorrow, weakens despair, and carries haff ov poverty's bundles.—It costs nothing, comes at the call, and leaves a brite spot behind.—It is the only index ov gladness, and the only buty that time cannot efface.—It never grows old; it reaches from the cradle clear tew the grave."

"Without it, love would be no pashun, and fruition would show no joy.—It iz the fust and the last sunshine that visits the heart."—JOSH BILLINGS.

"I lent him a book several weeks ago, I wonder why he doesn't send it back?"

"You mustn't expect him to return it, he's a bookkeeper."

"Was it a case of love at first sight?" asked the sentimental girl.

"It couldn't have been," answered Miss Cayenne. "When they first met he was wearing football clothes and she had on her motor car costume."

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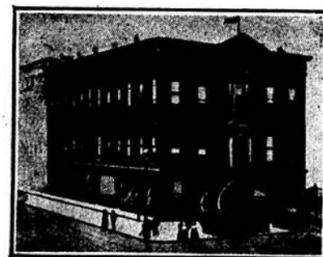
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## Conundrums.

What is always behind time? The back of the clock.

What melancholy fact is there about a calendar? There is no time when its days are not numbered.

On what day of the year do women talk the least? The shortest day.

What is that which occurs twice in a moment, and not once in a thousand years? The letter "m".

Born presumably before the world, destined to live about as long as the world, and yet never five weeks old. The moon.

Sister Ann "Did you get any marks at school ter-day, Bill."

Bill "Yus; but they're where they don't show."—*Sketch.*

Father. "What is your favorite hymn, Clara, my darling?"

Clara: "The one you chased away over the fence last night, dear pa."

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## Gems of Thought

Mercy turns her back to the unmerciful.—*Quarles.*

A God all mercy, were a God unjust.—*Young.*

Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.—*Shakespeare.*

The sentinel stars set their watch in the sky.—*Campbell.*

**The Deputation to Commissioner Bingham.**

AN IMPRESSION.  
BY HALITVACK.

I WAS privileged to be present at Commissioner Bingham's office when he received the delegation from the Federation of Jewish Organizations, during the afternoon of Oct. 8. I can say I was struck with the earnest attitude on both sides. Notwithstanding his figures elsewhere, Commissioner Bingham, in person, certainly cuts a pleasing and not unimpressive figure. He makes a commanding presence, which is, as it should be, for the head of so mighty a force. His manner of listening and speaking leaves no doubt of his good faith, though as regards the latter, his energetic delivery, the vehemence of his gesticulation, would seem to stamp him as somewhat impulsive. But you cannot help feeling all the time that the man is sincere, and that is everything. In fact, what is impulse if it is not sincerity? A man acts as he feels, and then you call him impulsive.

It has been said that Commissioner Bingham is personally unfriendly towards the Jews. I do not know whether that is so, if it is, I am sorry; but it can take absolutely nothing away from the fact that Commissioner Bingham is earnest in his striving to make his Jews better than he sees them.

I am not here to echo anybody's voice; I have never been for that anywhere; as even my enemies will admit, and that, by the way, is how I made them. I speak for myself, as I am forced to come to the conclusion of things by simple logical process. It is open of course for all the rest of the world to see things in the same light, and happily in the present instance, the Federation of Jewish Organizations did it. They saw in Commissioner Bingham, in spite of all his inaccuracies, in spite of his alleged anti-Jewish feeling, a worthy and helpful ally in the work of the hour—the work of purging the East Side from crime and vice—and so the Federation, in the person of some eight or ten delegates, came to him, offering to pin hands in the cause which both he and they have made common.

The meeting had been arranged beforehand. Commissioner Bingham knew, in a general sense, what the deputation expected of him, and he proved ready to yield to their expectation. The deputation was headed by Mr. Nissim Behar, who acted as spokesman, and briefly explained what it was all about. Commissioner Bingham was all profound attention while he listened, without for a moment removing his penetrative eyes off the speaker.

Commissioner Bingham produced a fine effect when, in the course of his reply, he remarked that it was unique for Jews, with so stainless and noble a history, to have any criminals at all; no matter how small the number. It was an enigma to him, he acknowledged it, with singular warmth. He then went on trying to solve it. One of his ideas was that the sudden transition from insupportable oppression to perfect liberty took the Jews of the East Side away from themselves, and caused them to run amuck, as it were. This is a fallacy, as will be seen presently; but it would be a pernicious and most damaging theory to entertain even for a moment. It would mean simply that the Jews of the East Side were unfit to enjoy their liberty. But Mr. Behar, very effectively, disabused

the Commissioner's mind on that score, by putting to him the simple question, why, if that were so, were the same type of Jews as the East Siders, hailing from the same benighted European countries, still continuing to maintain the reputation of the race for crimelessness in other cities? Clearly than the condition of things among the East Siders was due to local causes, whatever these might be. Commissioner Bingham had no answer to that; and he could not have had any.

Another proposition made by the Commissioner, by way of solving the enigma, was the laxity of discipline in the Jewish home, quoting the words of Solomon, "spare the rod and spoil the child." Altogether he seemed to think that the home influences on the East Side were not what they should be. This, I fear much, must be what we all think that is to say, we cannot think otherwise; only the difference is, we know that things cannot be better, and Commissioner Bingham did not know until enlightened by Mr. Behar. The state of congestion on the East Side reduced the good influence of the Jewish home to nil. They had no home on the East Side in that sense; they had only sleeping dens at most; and the children's home was the street. Mr. Behar's answer was, more or less, to that effect.

An ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure. And very wisely the delegates from the Federation, in their conference with Commissioner Bingham, rather than seek to reclaim the hardened evildoer, and make a *Baal T'subah* of him, confined themselves to the problem of how to stem the spread of vice amongst the youth on the East Side. To that end it was proposed to the Commissioner that he lend his hand in the forming of a boy police brigade. This idea is a fine one, it seems to me, but it is not new. It has already been carried into execution, and with rich success, in communities elsewhere, and other than Jewish.

Those who understand a little the psychology of the small boy will not be too slow to see the value of such an idea. It is by all means calculated to make the good boy better, and through him, the bad boy good. The consciousness of being vested with certain honorary powers will make the lad so chosen feel a rare pride in himself, and it will develop in him a keen discernment between right and wrong. His own conduct alone, if he never did any active policing, will infect many other boys, as boys are easily infected, with good as soon as with bad.

But I have been digressing. It is not my programme to praise the aims and objects of the delegation to Commissioner Bingham. I only meant to give a short account of it, as it had impressed itself upon me, as an eye witness.

**Davison's Human Body and Health.**

By Alvin Davison, American Book Company.

The sub-title of this new work calls it "an elementary text book of essential anatomy, applied physiology, and practical hygiene for schools." Intended for grammar grades it aims to teach boys and girls that health is desirable and attainable, and further that health concerns not only the individual, but also the community. Thus, it deals largely with the topic of public health, which is now so popular. There is a sufficient amount of anatomy to enable the pupil to understand the physiology upon which hygiene is based. A chapter is devoted to each of the following topics: Food and Its Uses; Microbes and Molds; Milk; Air and Health; The Cause of Disease; The Prevention of Disease, and Accidents and Emergencies. The subject of Narcotics and Stimulants is treated sanely, and with sufficient fullness to cover the requirements of the State laws. There is a full Glossary and Index.

**Memorable Dates in October.**

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

**OCTOBER 24.**

- 1492 Jews in Sternberg, Mecklenburg, burned for the supposed desecration of the host.
- 1763 Dorothea Schlegel, Moses Mendelssohn's daughter, Berlin, born.
- 1784 Moses Montefiore, the great philanthropist, Leghorn, born.
- 1811 Ferdinand von Hiller, musician, convert, Frankfurt-on-Main, born.
- 1819 Meyer Aaron Goldschmidt, Danish ghetto novelist, born.
- 1826 Jacob Herzfeld, actor, Hamburg, died.
- 1846 Emanuel Osmund, Jean Paul's friend, Bayreuth, died.
- 1870 Naturalization of the Jews in Algeria.
- 1884 David Ephrussi, rabbinical writer, died.
- 1896 Sir Albert Sassoon, East Indian nabob, London, died.
- 1898 David Levi, Italian poet, Turin, died.

**OCTOBER 25.**

- 1327 Asher b. Yechiel "Rosch", Toledo, died.
- 1742 John Baptist de Rossi, famous bibliographer, born.
- 1800 Thomas Macaulay, English historian, champion of the emancipation of the Jews, born.
- 1848 Karl Emil Franzos, ghetto poet, Czortkov, born.
- 1871 Alex. Mendelssohn, the last Jew of Moses Mendelssohn's family, died.
- 1896 David Rachamin Aghion, philanthropist, Alexandria, died.

**OCTOBER 26.**

- 1407 Massacre of the Jews in Cracow.
- 1631 Leopold Kollonitsch, cardinal, Jew-hater, Komorn, born.
- 1864 M. L. Schlesinger, juvenile writer, Breslau, died.
- 1881 Aaron Korufeld, great Talmudist, Jenikau, died.
- 1892 Bernhard Deutsch de Hatvan, manufacturer, Buda-Pest, died.
- 1896 Isaac Hamburger, rabbi, Königsberg, died.

**OCTOBER 27.**

- 1774 Abraham Broda, author of *Memoirs*, Aussee, died.
- 1786 Frederick Cerfberr, French Consul, born.

**OCTOBER 28.**

- 1672 Isaac Deckingen, rabbi, Amsterdam, died.
- 1752 Jacob Simon, engraver and brave soldier, Brussels, born.
- 1825 Jacob Herz Beer, Meyerbeer's father, Berlin, died.
- 1834 Hirsch Heller "Charif", rabbi and Talmudic author, Altofen, died.
- 1840 Montefiore's audience with the Sultan regarding the affair of Damascus.
- 1670 Gottlieb Schmelkes, physician and poet, Interlaken, died.
- 1884 Abraham Brodsky, philanthropist, Odessa, died.
- 1895 Ferdinand Ludwig Neuburger, dramatic writer, Frankfurt-on-Main, died.

**OCTOBER 29.**

- 1831 Leopold Sonnemann, journalist and parliamentarian, Hochberg, died.
- 1833 Emancipation of the Jews in Kurhessen.
- 1860 David Aaron de Sola, chacham and writer, London, died.
- 1864 Simcha Pinsker, investigator of Jewish history, Odessa, died.

**OCTOBER 30.**

- 1724 Israel von Hönigsberg, Austrian financier, Kuttendorf, born.

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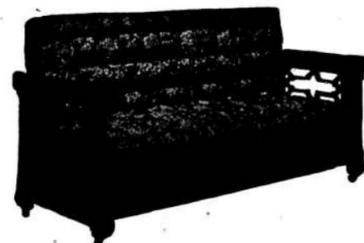
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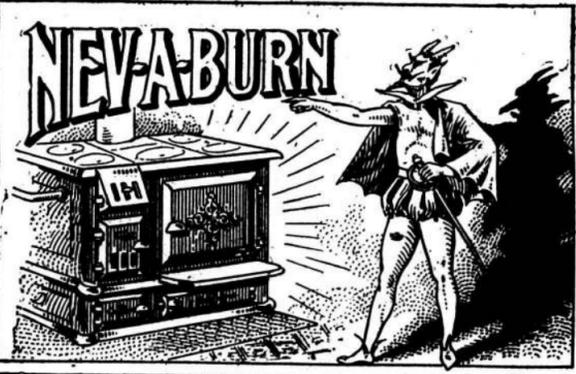
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- 1836 David Castelli, learned Orientalist, Leghorn, born.
- 1887 Jacob Auerbach, pedagogical writer, Frankfurt-on-Main, died.
- 1892 Gerson Wolf, writer of Jewish history, Vienna, died.
- 1903 Hillel Noah Maggid Steinschneider, Jewish historian, Wilna, died.

**OCTOBER 31.**

- 1711 Moses Chenez, philosophical author, Venice, died.
- 1820 Joseph Hazan, chief rabbi, Jerusalem, died.

- 1824 Fabius Miseses, Brody, born. (See October 13.)
- 1834 Samuel Landau, chief rabbi, Prague, died.

**Bingham in Russia.**

A cable from St. Petersburg which was received in this city yesterday states that the *Novo Vremia*, the notorious anti-Semitic Russian newspaper of that city, has just taken up the charges which Commissioner Bingham has recently made against the Jews and publishes them with a great deal of editorial satisfaction. The *Novo Vremia* publishes Commissioner Bingham's statement most prominently and with a great deal of gladness draws the conclusion from his figures to the effect that even in America the Jews are disliked. That Commissioner Bingham has since retracted his statement does not disturb the editor of this paper.

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Clergymen representing five denominations spoke at the continuation of the dedication exercises of Temple Israel, St. Louis, Mo., last Friday night.

**Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.**  
 The plans for a new playground at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, which were proposed at the end of the summer, are now taking very definite shape and it is hoped that in another week the new playground will have been realized. During the week an outdoor gymnasium will be installed, with all apparatus usually found in the modern playground.

On May 13, 1908, there died in Bremen, Germany, Frau Helene Neuberger, nee Rosenwald, at the age of 65 years. The sons of this lady reside in New York, and are prominent in the tobacco trade, their office and warehouse being located at 145 Water street. One of them, Benno Neuberger, is especially prominent as presi-



dent of one of our large communal institutions. The Neuberger family is very charitable. The mother bequeathed 5,000 marks to the Jewish community of Bremen, and each of her children added the sum of 5,000 marks to this gift. Thus 25,000 marks are in the hands of the Jewish authorities of Bremen, and will be used to erect and equip an orphanage for Jewish children.

**D. Hirschfeld.**  
 American women have been censured for their extravagances and nowhere is it practiced with such recklessness as in the discarding of worn fur garments and fur pieces of every description. Once the fur looks a little worn or is not of the prevailing color of fashion, it is often thrown away or sold to a second-hand dealer for a cooking utensil or a price that is ridiculous.



Realizing the possibilities of correcting the extravagant habits of many women, and perceiving a business future in redying and remodeling old furs into new, stylish garments, Mr. D. Hirschfeld established the business and is manager of the Hirschfeld Fur Company, No. 58 West Twenty-first street, near Sixth Avenue, and has for the last seven years made a specialty of renovating old furs, redying them and remodeling them, so that the most surprising results were obtained, both as to the appearance of the rejuvenated garments and the astonishingly low prices at which customers virtually obtained a new fur outfit. In many instances Mr. Hirschfeld's customers were agreeably astonished; their savings enabled them to have besides a new fur garment from their old material, plenty funds for their costumes and millinery. Mr. Hirschfeld is a practical furrier and a skillful designer and his reputation grew apace; one customer recommended another until now it can be fairly said he business of the Hirschfeld Fur Company is the largest in this city, of any house making a specialty of remodeling furs and fur garments.

Mr. Hirschfeld is prepared to demonstrate to any persons wishing to discard their old furs the advantages and economy of having them redyed and remodeled.

**Jewish Emigration to Palestine.**  
 According to a report just received, there have emigrated from Russia to Palestine from January 1 to July 1 this year 924 Jews. The majority of these emigrants were merchants and laborers. Seventy per cent. of the emigrants came to Palestine to stay. A large number

of these went to the colonies, while others remained in the large cities. The possessions of the average emigrant were from 600 to 700 roubles.

**Hebrew Sisters of Charity.**  
 The Hebrew Sisters of Charity meet the second and fourth Wednesday of each month in the Twelfth Ward Bank Building, 125th street and Lexington Avenue. The first of their series of whists will be held in the meeting room on Wednesday, November 4, 1908. The officers are: President, Mrs. E. A. Fainberg; vice-president, Mrs. Ph. Sobel; treasurer, Miss M. Simm, and secretary, Mrs. Tillie Huber.

**Young Men's Hebrew Association.**  
 The association has decided to give a series of "Health Talks for Young Men" by prominent physicians. The first of these talks will be given on Sunday evening, October 25, by Dr. Louis Fischer.

One of the senior clubs of the building has arranged in co-operation with the association, a series of addresses by public men on topics of interest to young men. The first of these talks will be given by Mr. Ferdinand I. Haber on "Grover Cleveland" on Saturday evening, October 31, in the auditorium.

At the Friday evening services Rev. Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee, of Pittsburg, will deliver the address. He will also speak at the children's Sabbath services on Saturday afternoon.

**The Albert Lucas Religious Classes.**  
 The tenth season of these classes will commence on Sunday next, October 25. Pike Street Synagogue classes (Miss Jeanette Merblum, principal), will assemble at 10 o'clock. Kivington Street Synagogue classes (Miss Beatrice R. Lipsky, principal), at 2 o'clock.

The children who have attended the classes in the Chrystie Street Synagogue (Miss Augusta Wolf, principal), will in future meet in the synagogue at Forsyth street, corner Delancey street, at 1.30 p. m.

**Federation of Polish Hebrews of America.**  
 A meeting of the Polish Federation was held October 15 at Florence Building. Among other business transacted was the selection of a Committee of Arrangements for a ball to be held on Furm Eve, March 6, 1909, at Grand Central Palace.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Federation held its third meeting on the 14th inst. It has now reached a membership of 150.

A Young Folks' Auxiliary of the Federation will be organized at an open meeting at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's place, on Sunday, October 25, at 2 p. m.

**The Jews a Nation.**  
 A report was also received from St. Petersburg yesterday stating that the Russian Senate had issued a decision that establishes the position of the Jews in that country as a separate nationality and contradicts the theory advanced by some assimilationists who regard themselves as Russians of the Mosaic faith.

This decision was handed down in the course of a lawsuit, in which the question came up as to whether the Jews are a separate nationality. The highest tribunal of the land has now established the fact that the Jews constitute a nation of their own. This decision is regarded as a blow to the theory of the Jewish advocates of assimilation, who had been speaking of themselves as Russians of the Jewish faith.

**Jewish Suffering in Odessa.**  
 A report has been received from St. Petersburg lately stating that the munity. It is stated that nearly 50,000 persons, or one-third of the Jewish population, are in distress. Owing to the uncertain industrial conditions, the majority of these people have only two days' work in the week and barely earn \$2 a week. Congestion in the districts where the poor reside is very great and in some instances two and three families live in one room.

**Son of Jewish Millionaire in Prison.**  
 Gregori Brodsky, son of the well-known millionaire of Kieff, is still in prison, and as a result of the ill treatment which he received at the hands of the prison officials is now severely ill.

Young Brodsky has been arrested on a charge that he killed one of the instigators of the pogrom which took place in Kieff. The police have refused to release him on bail and so far every effort to remove him from his cell to a hospital has failed. His trial will begin shortly.

A Jewish captain of police, in Browns ville, is interpreting the Sunday laws liberally in his precinct, while a Lutheran captain in another portion insists on a strict enforcement. This naturally causes jealousy and complaint by merchants who on one side of the street keep their stores open and who on the other side are compelled to keep closed. A number of charges arising out of the matter have been brought before Deputy Commissioner Baker.

On Sunday, October 18, the Young Folks' League of the Rumanian Aid Society, held their annual dance at the Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth street. This was the opening dance of the season and a very large assemblage participated in the event. The members of the society have already made arrangements for a still greater event to be held in the same hall on December 6, 1908. This will be "A Night in the Orient," and a surprise will be on hand to all who attend.

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**THE BLYTHEWOOD**  
 LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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

Accommodates 100.

**Dr. Isaac's Lectures.**  
 Dr. Abram L. Isaacs left this week for a two months' lecture trip in the West and South, touching at the chief points. He takes with him two of his illustrated lectures, "The Story of the Synagogue" and "Holland and the Art of Josef Israels."

**Hebrew Tabernacle Sisterhood.**  
 On the eve of election day, Monday, November 2, the Sisterhood of the Hebrew Tabernacle will tender an entertainment and ball at the Harlem Casino, 124th street and Seventh Avenue, in aid of the building fund. The affair will be in charge of Mrs. R. Hurwitz, who has arranged a high class programme.

**In Aid of Beth Israel Hospital.**  
 The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Beth Israel Hospital are making elaborate preparations for a reception and ball on Sunday evening, October 25, 1908, at Palm Garden, 58th street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. The committee extends a cordial invitation to the readers of the Hebrew Standard and their friends to attend the affair and thus help along the cause of the hospital.

**Few Jewish Immigrants Debarred.**  
 Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Jeremiah J. Hurley spoke at the Jewish People's Institute, Boston, Mass., on October 17. He said that from June 30, 1907, to June 30, 1908, among the Jewish immigrants that came to this port only four were returned, owing to the possibilities of their becoming public charges, three were not admitted, owing to tracmona, and a few were refused landing for other reasons. During that time nearly 3,500 Jewish immigrants came to this port.

**Young Women's Hebrew Association.**  
 October 13 was Children's Day in the Succah. Several hundred children from the neighborhood came in and were addressed by Miss Stone. October 15 marked the opening of classes. After the formation of each class the girls visited the Succah.

On Friday, October 16, the first service of the season was held. There were not enough seats to accommodate the guests and an overflow service was necessary. Mr. Max D. Klein, the leader, conducted the services and acted as speaker. The Rev. E. A. Tintner will be the speaker on Friday, October 23.

American Plan. European Plan.

**Benedict House**  
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 BROAD AND MAIN STREETS,  
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**For the Poor.**  
 The People's Kitchen maintains an establishment at 382 Grand street, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Lifter, where, at any time a regular dinner is served for the small sum of five cents. Tea and bread (as much as one desires), for one cent, and a night's lodging for five cents. To those unable to pay this paltry sum, credit is extended.

**Reception to New Secretary.**  
 To inaugurate his activity in the new office, a reception and banquet in honor of Rev. Joseph Jasin, secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, was tendered by the Zionist Council of Greater New York, on Thursday evening, October 15. The reception was given at Clinton Hall, and in the audience of several hundred persons were some of the most active Zionists of Greater New York. Dr. H. J. Epstein acted as toastmaster and a number of addresses were delivered, in which the various phases of Zionist work were discussed and congratulations were extended to the new secretary who was pledged the active support of New York Zionists. Among those who spoke were Mr. David Magnes, of Oakland, Cal.; the father of Dr. Magnes, Dr. J. L. Magnes; Mr. D. H. Lieberman, Mr. S. Abel, Mr. Jacob Masel, Mr. Z. Cutler, Mr. B. G. Richards, Mr. I. Maltin, Mr. Samuel Joseph, Mr. Mark Block, Mr. Tohalem, Mr. Brodsky, Mr. Norwalk, and others.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan will arrive in New York next week to all speaking engagements. While in this city, he will be the guest of Mr. Nathan Straus.



A wise man may sometimes be foolish with his money, but he is always careful of his health. In no way can this care be better bestowed than by the adoption of Jaeger underwear. This famous brand is an un-falling promoter of health, without which the richest is poor indeed.

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### BROOKLYN NOTES.

Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary of Bath Beach.

The society will give the first of its series of charity whists, Tuesday evening, October 27, at 8.30 p. m., at Grandview Hall, Bay Twenty-third street and Bath avenue. The whist will be followed by a dance. A large attendance is expected, and a pleasant time assured.

The financial secretary of the society Mr. D. Weigel, of 133 Bay Sixteenth street, has been distributing the tickets for the large whist to be given at Terrace Garden on November 24 in aid of the Jewish Convalescent Home. The other ladies of the committee are very busily engaged in securing prizes, and obtaining chances on the diamond bracelet to be chanced off. This whist, being the first affair given in aid of the home, no effort will be left undone to make it a great success.

### Congregation Ahavas Chesed.

The series of holidays was concluded by an appropriate Simchas Torah festival at the Ahavas Chesed Synagogue last Sunday afternoon. Brief addresses were made by Mr. S. Rottenberg, president of the congregation; Rabbi Joseph Hevesh and M. J. Wein. Cantor Schroeder and his trained choir of twelve, entertained the audience with selections of Hebrew melodies, admirably performed.

The Hebrew School, both for daily instructions and for Sunday mornings will commence October 25.

Free Synagogue Prospectus for 1908-1909.

(Communicated.)

The work of the Free Synagogue, 81st street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, has been resumed with the special Holy Day services of the New Year and the Day of Atonement. The regular Sunday service of the Synagogue has been begun and will continue throughout the year. From time to time, the pulpit will be occupied by distinguished educators and lecturers, including Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago; President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Rabbi T. Leonard Levy, of Pittsburg; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn; Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell, and Rabbi Charles Fleischer, of Boston. A special course of addresses on "Some Phases of Modern Unrest," including Social Unrest, Religious Unrest, Economic Unrest, Intellectual Unrest, Political Unrest, will be given on the third Sunday morning of the month—among the speakers in this course will be John Mitchell, Dr. Algeron S. Crapney, of Rochester, the Rev. Alexander Irvine, Professor Charles Zueblin, of Boston, President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University, and Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Sunday morning, October 4, the work of the Religious School was resumed under the leadership of Eugene H. Lehman, principal. It has been found necessary to provide additional seating room for the large number of children who are being enrolled in the Religious School. A course of addresses will be given for the benefit of religious school teacher and also for parents and others interested in religious pedagogics on the general theme, "Principles of Religious Education," on third Sunday evenings, November-April. Among the speakers who have promised to participate in the course are Professor Charles Foster Kent, Yale University, "The Bible and the Teacher"; Professor A. A. Madsen, "Geography and the Bible"; Professor Richard Morse Hodge, Teachers' College, "Hand Work in the Religious School"; Dr. Louis Grossman, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, "History of Jewish Religious Education"; Dr. John L. Elliott, head worker Hudson Guild, and Professor John Dewey, Columbia University, "Ethical Training and the Child."

The Social Service Department continues its activity under the direction of Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, formerly assistant superintendent of Mt. Sinai Hospital. One of the chief phases of the Social Service work is in connection with the convalescent relief work at Bellevue Hospital. A special course of addresses on week-day evenings will be given through the winter on "Problems in Social Service," among the speakers to be the Hon. Charles S. Whitman, judge of General Sessions; Dr. William H. Allen; Wallace Gillpatrick, of Chrystie Street House; Professor Morris Loeb, and M. D. Waldman, of the United Hebrew Charities, which addresses will be supplemented by round-table conferences to be led by Rabbi Goldstein.

The work at Clinton Hall will begin on the first Friday evening in November. These meetings are very largely attended and out of them has grown a very active group of social workers known as Branch B, Free Synagogue Social Service. A special course will be given on the fourth Friday evening, November to April, on "Prophets of Freedom in Our Age," including addresses on Emerson, Morris, Ruskin, Mazzini, Carlyle, Ibsen, Tolstol. Among the speakers will be Professor Schmidt, Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, Dr. L. K. Anspacher, Professor

Charles Zueblin and Leslie Willis Sprague.

Plans are being made with a view to extending the work into other sections of the city, including the Broknox and Brownsville.

### 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, 106 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 1  
DANIEL KRAUSE, Grand Master.  
ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary.  
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### Growing all the Time.

The Public Bank, corner Delancey and Orchard streets, of which Joseph S. Marcus is president, continues its era of prosperity by attracting many new depositors in both the commercial and saving departments. In fact, it is a matter of public comment that since the opening of this banking institution founded by Mr. Joseph S. Marcus, thousands of East Side residents who never before thought of doing so, are now depositing in the Public Bank, and have thereby become thrifty and ambitious and the facilities and large dividends (4½ per cent.) offered by this bank have been an incentive to people to save their hard earned wages or profits, as the case may be. It is gratifying to the officials of the bank that they have inspired such noble thoughts and aspirations among the people in the East Side who previously were indifferent about such matters. Every Wednesday and Saturday evening may be seen at the Public Bank such a line of depositors as would surprise even those accustomed to such sights.

The Public Bank has a cash reserve of 50 per cent., the largest cash reserve of any bank in New York. Mr. Jos. J. Bach is the popular cashier of the Public Bank, and ably discharges his duties.

### A Genuine Reduction Sale of Brass Beds.

Freedberger & Kosch, the great furniture house of Nos. 6 and 8 Avenue A, invite the public to their special sale of brass beds that is now in progress consisting of an unusual variety of the best makes at prices that assure a saving of 25 to 33-1-3 per cent. to all purchasers. This is a characteristic bonafide reduction sale, a sale that should not be missed by any person in need of brass bedsteads, if economy in the purchase price is a consideration, and, who in these days, does not think seriously of saving on all their purchases? The place to do it is in the furniture building of Freedberger & Kosch, Avenue A, corner First and Houston streets.

### Embroidered Shirtwaist Patterns.

Joseph Gluck, 631 Broadway, importer and manufacturer of embroidered shirtwaist patterns and shirtwaist suit patterns, is the only exclusive house engaged in this business and carries in stock for the jobbing and retail dry goods trade an exceptionally large stock of these goods, which consist of every popular color of embroidered material cut in lengths to be made up in either waists or suits and packed neatly in cartons, these are ready sellers to ladies who want a good looking garment without all the trouble of selecting materials, trimmings, findings, etc.

### Look Over Your Furs Now.

The Lenox Fur Shop, 277 Lenox avenue, near 124th street, through its proprietor, Mr. A. Beaber, announces that now is the time to have all furs remodeled, repaired or redyed at the lowest prices just before the opening of the busy season, when furriers cannot give old garments the attention they can give at this season of the year.

Mr. Beaber is a practical furrier, who knows his business, and his advice is worth its weight in furs, often more valuable than gold. Mr. Beaber will gladly furnish estimates for repair work of every description and such as he undertakes to remodel can be depended upon to meet the fondest expectations of the owner and the price therefore will be moderate indeed. In everything pertaining to the fur business the Lenox Fur Shop will be found prompt, reliable and satisfying in quality, fit and price.

### A Good Place for Monuments.

The Greater New York Stone Works Stapleton, New York city, of which Mr. A. R. Gold is the proprietor, are prepared to furnish monuments, mausoleums, markers, and anything pertaining to cemetery ornamentation, at prices that defy competition for as good workmanship or skill as is shown in the products of the Greater New York Stone Works. There are many reasons for this assertion, among them being the fact that Mr. Gold has exceptional facilities and connections with the best stone quarries for obtaining "rock bottom prices" and the all important fact that Mr. Gold has been in the business all his life and his father, who was the late Mayer Gold, of Bayside, was in the same business before him as was his grandfather who, after completing his

life's work, went to Jerusalem to pass his last days. So with such advantages as are offered by a combination of heredity with three generations of business connections and employing only the best sculptors and stone cutters, it is easily understood why Mr. Gold is able to meet all competition and is placing monuments, mausoleums, etc., in cemeteries throughout every section of Greater New York. A specialty of the Greater New York Stone Works is the making of busts in stone from photographs, technically known as portrait sculpture, for home ornamentation and the preservation in stone of the living images of departed relatives.

### WANTED

WANTED—Board by a couple and young daughter in a strictly Kosher household. Address S. L., care Hebrew Standard.

A YOUNG MAN, having a thorough knowledge in Hebrew, desires to give lessons in Hebrew; also in Talmud. Best of references. B. Huber, 4 E. 110th st.

A YOUNG MINISTER, having served as Cantor and Teacher (also ש"ס) in Germany and in this country, with A 1 references, is looking for a position. Apply to Dr. Louis A. Alexander, Superintendent Hebrew High School, 662 Massachusetts ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—Lot 20x100 with two stores thereon; rents for \$900 per annum; will sell cheap. Address M. ASSARIAN, 327 East Twenty-third street.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—Sabbath and holidays can be observed; state age, salary expected, experience, and references. M., care Hebrew Standard.

TO LET—Large front rooms, connecting, furnished; hot or cold water each room; bath, including high class Kosher cuisine. MRS. HARRIS (caterer), 176 East 95th street, city.

A FURNISHED ROOM to let to Jewish gentleman. References exchanged. Address Reis, 1471 Washington avenue.

WANTED, in a plain Jewish family, a permanent home for an old lady; Brooklyn preferred. Address M. D., Hebrew Standard.

A small family, occupying a modern apartment on Lenox Ave., near Park & Subway, would rent room to lady or gentleman, breakfast optional; references required. J. M. Goldberg, B'way & 10th St. N. Y.

WANTED—Schadchen, well connected with best Jewish families by relatives of New York physician. Address, B. L., Hebrew Standard.

WANTED—A middle-aged man, good pedagogue, able to translate Hebrew into English, desires a position with conservative congregation as teacher, chazan and collector. For references, apply to Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel, 166 W. 120th street, or H. K., 51 W. 117th street, New York.

TEACHERS WANTED—A few more volunteers wanted. No compensation of any kind. Young men and women imbued with the spirit of the work please address Mr. Albert Lucas, No. 56 West One Hundred and Fifth street, city.

A YOUNG MAN, having a thorough knowledge in Hebrew, desires to give lessons in Hebrew; also in Talmud. Best of references. B. Huber, care of Hebrew Standard.

FAMILY would lodge and board refined Jewish gentleman who desires to observe the dietary laws. Splendid accommodation; moderate charge. References required. Address WEST SIDE, care of Hebrew Standard.

YOUNG MARRIED woman, with one child, desires position as governess with private family or institution. Address "H." Hebrew Standard.

WISE, NATHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan Wise, 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 Samuel W. Weiss, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.

Dated, New York, the 16th day of October, 1908.

BETTIE WISE, GEORGE WISE, ARTHUR WISE, Executors.  
Samuel W. Weiss, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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 THREE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution in relation to the powers of the boards of supervisors, and county auditors, or other fiscal officers.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur). That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief justice and associate justices now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief justice and associate justices shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes 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 23, 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, In Senate, May 23, 1907.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NUMBER FIVE. Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly, proposing an amendment to section 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. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Mar. 31, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

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

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

Section 1. Resolved (if the senate concur). That section seven of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VI. § 7. The court of appeals is continued. It shall consist of the chief justice and associate justices now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state. The official terms of the chief justice and associate justices shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the judges of the court of appeals shall certify to the governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the governor shall designate not more than four justices of the supreme court to serve as associate judges of the court of appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the supreme court and shall serve as associate judges of the court of appeals until the causes 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 Senate, Apr. 14, 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, Mar. 31, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Assembly, J. W. WADSWORTH, JR., Speaker.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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. 30, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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 SEVEN. 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. 30, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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 EIGHT. 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. 30, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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 NINE. 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. 30, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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 TEN. 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. 30, 1908.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, July 25, 1908.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section seven of chapter nine hundred and ninety-six, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section 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 ELEVEN. 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.

thereof, three-fifths being present. By order of the Senate, L. S. CHANLER, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, Apr. 29, 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. WADS WORTH, JR., Speaker.

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

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

Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1908. THEODORE SAREL, Administrator. L. S. LAMBERT, Attorney for Administrator, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

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

Dated New York, the 14th day of July, 1908. ABRAHAM SCHNITZLER, Executor. HERMAN HERST, JR., Attorney for Executor, St. Paul Bld., 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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

Dated New York, the 6th day of July, 1908. JOHN C. EIDT, MARGARET EIDT, JAMES A. SINSBAUGH, Executors. HIERONYMUS BREUNICH, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ABRAMS, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Michael Abrams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Walter P. Frank, No. 4 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1908. BETSY ABRAMS, Executrix. Henry F. Miller, Attorney for Executrix, 4 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRANK, ADOLPH R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph R. Frank, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Walter P. Frank, No. 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 24 day of June, 1908. LEO R. FRANK, Executor. WALTER P. FRANK, Attorney for Executor, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINKENSTEIN, FLORA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Flora Finkenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, No. 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1908. OSCAR RECHERT, Executor. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executor, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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

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

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

Dated New York, the 15th day of July, 1908. HENRY V. ROTHSCHILD, Administrator. HENRY V. ROTHSCHILD, Attorney for Administrator, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KAUFMAN, HENRY W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry W. Kaufman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry Levy, No. 147 East 191st Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November, 1908.

Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1908. HENRY LEVY, Attorney for Administrator. HENRY LEVY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 147 East 191st Street, New York, N. Y.

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. 3 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 11th day of May, 1908. LEON LASKI, Attorney for Executor. LEON LASKI, Attorney for Executor, No. 3 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

METZGER, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank Metzger, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Burton C. Meighan, No. 38 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1908. IDA MAY METZGER, Administratrix with the will annexed. BURTON C. MEIGHAN, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EISENSTEIN, TOBY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date May 26th, 1908, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Toby Eisenstein, otherwise known as Toby Eisenstein, deceased, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Adolph Cohen, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of June, 1908. BENEDICT JARMULOWSKI, Executor. ADOLPH COHEN, Attorney for Executor, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan.

ISAAC MOSKOVITZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Moskovitz, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyman I. Barnett, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the 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 I. BARNETT, 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.

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.

WIESSNER, MARGARETA.—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 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 Mrs. Baker, No. 24 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.

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, 1909, next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of September, 1908. DAVID FRY, THERESA SCHIEBER, JACOB GOLDSCHMIDT, Executors. DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, 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.

LAWALL, EDMUND D.—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 Edmund D. Lawall, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of doing business at the office of her attorney, Samuel J. Cohen, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1908. ELIZABETH K. GUTH, Executrix. SAMUEL J. COHEN, Attorney for Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.

FRANK, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Clarence H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph 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 Jacob Levy, Esq., Nos. 302-304 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1908. CHARLES FRANK, Executor. JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 302-304 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

HAMMERSLOUGH, JULIUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julius Hammerslough, late of North Long Branch, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of DAVID J. FOX, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1908. COSMOND R. HAMMERSLOUGH, SAMUEL FLEISCHMAN, Executors. DAVID J. FOX, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

Summary of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society for September.

The Bureau of Distribution delivered to their destination 702 immigrants, men, women and children, who were not met by relatives at Ellis Island. Two hundred and twenty-four of them were delivered free of charge and 240 for a small fee. One hundred and two were taken to several addresses before their relatives were located. Fifty-four addresses were located by means of advertising in newspapers. Seventy-six telegrams and letters were sent to relatives of immigrants in distant cities. Three hundred and seventy-nine immigrants were discharged and 24 were paroled to the Hebrew Society. The destinations of the 702 immigrants were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Count. South of Fourteenth street... 347, Harlem, Bronx and Mt. Vernon... 96, Borough Park, Flushing and East New York... 131, Jersey City, Hoboken and Newark... 18, Long Island City... 1, 593

To 33 other cities of the United States and Canada... 109, 702

The Bureau of Information attended to 334 cases affecting recently arrived immigrants, relatives of prospective immigrants and immigration committees abroad. Through the efforts of the bureau the lost baggage of 18 families was recovered. Sixty-nine articles of clothing were distributed to needy persons. Three persons were assisted with transportation to Europe to prevent their becoming public charges. One was assisted with transportation to the interior.

The Ellis Island Bureau was in touch with the Jewish Immigration committees abroad in reference to 31 cases affecting admitted and deported immigrants. The representative of the society at Ellis Island is working in co-operation with the representative of the United Hebrew Charities to facilitate the landing of Jewish immigrants. The results of their efforts for September are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Count. Admitted on rehearing... 176, Admitted on bonds... 137, Admitted on appeal... 10, Admitted on appeal for subst... 6, Admitted to cure... 2, Deported... 14

A novel experiment is the information for unemployed, opened at the office of the society, No. 234 East Broadway. The information is given out between the hours of 2 and 6 a. m. and consists of typewritten lists in Yiddish of all "help wanted advertisements," classified by trades, as they appear in the morning newspapers in different languages. The experiment was started on September 1 and continued every night except Friday and Saturday nights until the beginning of the holidays, with the following results: Five hundred and seven persons availed themselves of the information. Forty-eight reported that they succeeded in getting employment. Altogether 54 people found employment with the aid of the society during the month of September. Total expenses for the month of September, \$796.70.

The London Daily Telegraph, describing the working of the first day of the new Pensions Act, states: In the East End sub-postmasters found their ordinary business completely at a standstill, while scores upon scores of aged Jews and Jewesses waited their turn for the pension-forms. Only in very rare instances did they ask the assistance of the postal officer in filling in the particulars. "That is just where the English claimants and the Jewish differ," said a Whitechapel postmaster. "Three old men, who were unquestionably English, gave me a great deal of trouble immediately the doors were opened. They didn't know their ages, they had forgotten where they were born, and all they were sure about was that they had no money. Could I give them a bit to go on with until the 5s. started? On the other hand, I could not help being struck by two Jewish patriarchs, who filed up their forms at the counter from particulars they had previously lotted down for themselves. They posted the claims there and then."

At the last meeting of the Council of the Hilfsverein it was resolved to participate in the proposed general Jewish organization, such co-operation having always been favored by the Verein. A number of grants were made to educational establishments in the East and to institutions in Germany and Austria having for their object the assistance of foreign Jews. Note was taken of the improved conditions in the Turkish empire, which will greatly facilitate educational work there. Grants were voted for the sending of Jewish teachers to schools in Constantinople, the reorganization and development of which have been undertaken by the Verein. Teachers have already been appointed, and will enter on their duties during the course of the present month. Two additional teachers were also relegated to schools in Bulgaria. The Verein resolved to assist in the establishment of a Jewish kindergarten at Salonica and a circulating library in Palestine, by which a number of small localities will be benefited. Herr James Simon made a special gift of 3,000 marks for the issue and circulation of instructive literature for Jewish children in the East.

On the 10th inst. Cardinal Gibbons was presented with a handsome silver loving cup by a number of his non-Catholic admirers, at Baltimore, Md. Among the contributors, and one of those assisting in the presentation, was Rabbi William E. Rosenau, of the Eutaw Place Synagogue.

Meeting of Actions Committee.

A meeting of the Small Actions Committee took place last week in Cologne. Mr. Joseph Cowen was invited to take part in the deliberations, in view of the steps necessitated by the changed situation in Turkey.

The attitude to be adopted by the Zionist Organization in regard to the present political conditions in the Ottoman Empire was thoroughly gone into, and the various possibilities considered. A number of projects which had been submitted were also taken into consideration. The proposal made at the recent annual conference for the formation of a Jewish insurance company in Palestine was ultimately referred to the Zionist bureau in Berlin.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, director of the Jewish Colonial Trust, limited, and Mr. F. Hirsch, manager, have gone to Constantinople in order to attend the opening of the Anglo-Levantine Banking Company, the branch of the Jewish Colonial Trust in the Turkish capital. Mr. Hirsch will then proceed to Palestine in order to inspect the workings of the Anglo-Palestine Company.

The Palestine Land Development Company, which has been formed with the object of buying and cultivating land in Palestine for intending settlers, announces that so far \$18,065 has been subscribed by 1,352 shareholders.

Miss Dora Lurie has been elected president of the Jewish Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Boston, Mass.

STERN, LOUISE.—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 Louise Stern, 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 Frank M. Franklin, Esq., No. 235 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1908. PAULINE AUGENSTEIN, JOSEPH GERHARDT, Executors. FRANK M. FRANKLIN, Attorney for Executors, 235 Broadway, 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 Rosenzweig, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1th day of January next.

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

SELIGMANN, MAURICE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maurice Seligmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kuzman & Frankenhimer, No. 23 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, ELIAS ASIEL ALBERT BLUM, Executors. KUZMAN & FRANKENHIMER, Attorneys for Executors, 23 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 & Prundergast, 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. HUMMEL, Executors. BERGEN & PRUNDERGAST, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OCHS, MARTIN 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 Martin B. Ochs, 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 Kohler, No. 198 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, on or before the 1st day of April, 1909.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1908. BENJAMIN F. OCHS, BARBARA OCHS, Executors. JOSEPH KOHLER, attorney for executors, 198 Broadway, New York City, Manhattan Borough.

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. 123 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 24 day of July, 1908. LOUIS GOLDBERG, Executor. JACOB M. GUEDALIA, Attorney for Executor, 123 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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 his place of transacting business at the office of Morris Cukor, No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1908. ROSIE AUSPITZ, Administratrix. MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 63 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

WOLF, LOUIS.—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 Louis Wolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of doing business at the office of Herman Herst, Jr., No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1908. MAX EISENBERG, Executor. HERMAN HERST, JR., Attorney for Executor, No. 220 Broadway, New York City.

BAUER, MARGARETHA.—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 Margaretha Bauer, 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 25th day of April, 1909, next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1908. BENJAMIN BAUER, ADOLPH BOSKOWITZ, Executors. LEVY & ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WHITE, SELDA.—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 Selda White, 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. 87 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of October, 1908. SAMUEL WHITE, Administrator. MOSES COWEN, Attorney for Administrator, No. 87 Nassau Street, New York City.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Leo Loeb, Edwin Kaufman, Helen Rosenberg, Moses R. Rosenberg, Hannah Wilhelm, Marlan Kaufman, Merle Schwarzschild, Rosalie Gans, Simon Wilhelm, Selig Schwarzschild, Mary Newberger, Selma Goldstein, Regine Wilhelm, Jara Kaufman, Libanon Hospital, Montefiore Home, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent & Orphan Society, Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Hebrew Technical Institute, United Hebrew Charities, Congregation Orach Chaim, Hebrew Shelter & Guardian Society, Machzike Talmud Torah, The Kaufman Hebrew Orphan Asylum, The Hospital Misgab Lachod, Moshave Skenem, Central Committee of the United Hebrew Congregation in the Holy Land, and to all persons interested in the estate of Joseph Rosenberg, late of the county of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 27th day of November, 1908, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leo Loeb and Edwin Kaufman, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and to attend an intermingled settlement of their accounts as trustees of Joseph Rosenberg, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Beckett, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, on the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eight. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ROSENKRANTZ, BARNEY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Philip Rosenkrantz, Daniel Rosenkrantz, Abraham Rosenkrantz, Harry Rosenkrantz, Herman Glasgow, Eva Rosenkrantz, Annie Littlestone, and Peter Rosenkrantz, who claims to be the widow and Chebra Chesed Shel Emeth, the heirs and next of kin of Barney Rosenkrantz, of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Daniel Levinsky, of the City of New York, has lately applied to our Surrogate's court of our County of New York, for a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Barney Rosenkrantz, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the said Surrogate's Court of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

If such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. (Seal) Witness: Hon. Charles H. Beckett, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. JOSEPH H. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, New York City.

LESSER, SIMON.—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 Simon Lesser, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of their attorney, Samuel J. Cohen, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1908. THOMAS LESSER, EDWARD JAIS, Executors. SAMUEL J. COHEN, Attorney for Executors, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.

PITZEL, 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 Pitzel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benj. G. Paskus, Esq., No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1908. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Executor. BENJ. G. PASKUS, Attorney for Executor, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LASKI, KAROLINA.—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 Karolina Laski, otherwise known as Caroline Laski, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Nos. 13-21 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.

Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1908. LEON LASKI, Administrator. 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. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 5th day of May, 1908. ABRAHAM FRANKENBERG, Administrator. MERVYN WOLFF, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New York City.

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