

THE HEBREW STANDARD

America's Leading Jewish Family Paper

ELLUL 17TH, 5669.

VOL. LV. No. 7.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1909.

10 CENTS PER COPY.

Fromenthal Halevy.

By B. Horowitz.

TWO OF the greatest musicians the Jews have given the world thought necessary to change their names before attempting to conquer the musical atmosphere. And perhaps, when we consider it, they were justified in doing so; for such names as Meyer and Levi sound too Jewish to please a Catholic audience. The public, without considering the music, would condemn the composer, and the critics would do their best to condemn both. Our two composers were well aware of this; hence one appeared as Meyerbeer, and the other as Halevy.

Halevy was born in Paris, on May 27, 1799, the year which witnessed the attempted conquest of Egypt by Napoleon. What has been said of Meyerbeer applies equally well to Halevy: He was a born genius.

At the age of ten the subject of this sketch was admitted to the Conservatoire, probably the most famous school of music in the world, and the next year obtained a prize for general excellence. In 1811 he all but headed the class in harmony, receiving the second prize. Finally, he was placed under the celebrated Cherubini, who was destined to become the Director of the Conservatoire. Under him Halevy obtained a consummate knowledge of counterpoint, fugue, and the principles of composition.

Having received the necessary musical education, the next important step was to test his abilities by competing for the Grand Prix de Rome, the highest award offered by the School to young aspirants. The nature of the test was a composition in the form of a cantata, which, if declared by the competent judges to be not only the best offered, but also one showing great promise, would entitle its composer to further pursue his studies in Rome, free of all expense.

Furthermore, the cantata would be presented at the Opera as a one-act opera. On these occasions the greatest artists were found willing to assume the roles, for all were eager to stimulate interest in their profession.

Halevy diligently set to work, and as a mark of encouragement from the professor, was set in charge of a class in solfeggio at the Conservatoire. Here, with the assistance of his friend, Adolphe Adam, he proved so successful that it subsequently led to further and more important appointments.

His first cantata, "Les derniers moments

du Tasse," carried off the second prize in the Grand Prix competition. "La mort d'Adonis," his next effort, received a similar honor. But in 1819, he, together with Massin Turina (no award had been made in the previous year), carried off the Grand Prix itself. The piece thus honored was "Herm-

The Dibbik.

By Nachman Heller.

Translated from the Yiddish of DAVID APOTHECKER in the "Jewish Daily News"

TCHORTKOFF, a Galician town on the Russian frontier, is prominent for having given birth to Karl Emil Franzos, the noted German novelist; harboring the Galician Chief Rabbi, Joshua Schapira; and being the seat of honor of the eminent Wonder-Rabbi, the "Gute Yid."

prise of Tchortkoff and the chagrin of Galicia.

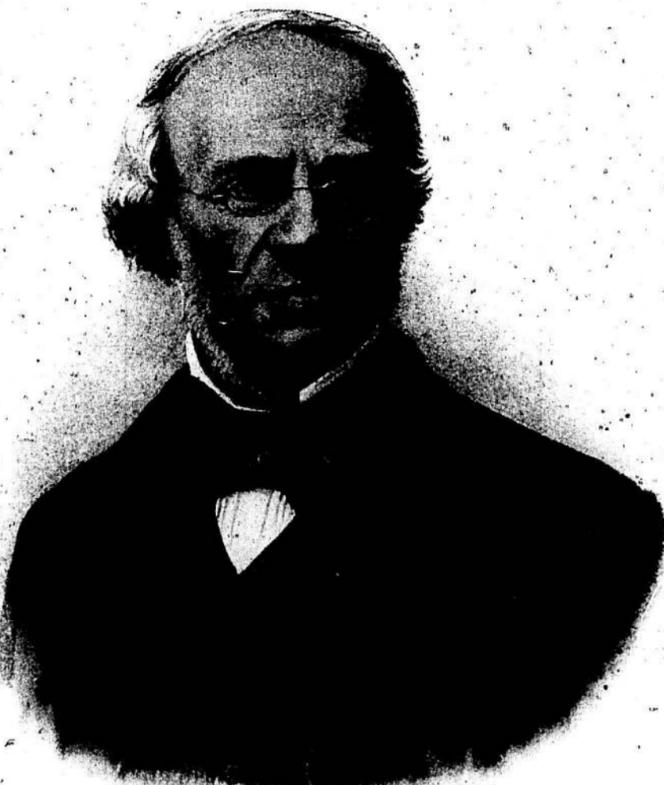
Malkah Deborah; it must be borne in mind, was noted in the city and its surrounding villages for her charms, beauty, intellect and good character. Since the unfortunate appearance of the dibbik, however, the girl became actually transformed. She is not doing a thing all day but reading books, and at night there are horrible sounds issuing from her room, soul-breaking and awe-inspiring.

Heavy footsteps, moaning, groaning, sighing, and weeping, intermingled with laughing, singing and shouting and speaking, are continually filling the room and the adjacent apartments, all the time from midnight until the later hours of the morning, emanating; as they purport to do, from hundreds of people, men, women and children, of all descriptions.

Had this misfortune befallen some other citizen of the benighted town of Tchortkoff, a ride to the Wonder-Rabbi of the neighboring Lasquewitz would have worked almost a sure cure within the twinkling of an eye. But this calamity, unfortunately, settled upon the homestead of Hayim Baruch, who is a relative to both the Husiatin and the Tchortkoff Wonder-Rabbis. It would be an insult to the memory of the great Wonder-Rabbi of Ruszin, the progenitor of the contemporaneous rabbis, to have disregarded his authority for the sake of acknowledging the therapeutical efficiency of an inferior rabbi.

The reason is obvious. Wonder-rabbis assume particular missions, each yielding to the master and submitting to his absolute control. It so happened that the two superior rabbis have been charged with the diffusion of rain and distribution of children, respectively. In other words, one rabbi may, at the request of the faithful, beckon to the clouds to come and water the earth and its fulness; while the other can bless the barren wife to become the mother of seven sons.

Unhindered and unthwarted, the dibbik increased his influence over poor Malkah Deborah assiduously. The girl lost her appetite, wandered to the outskirts of the town for many a day, never returning home before the early morning hours, with the dibbik in its entire blast. The neighbors intervened, suggesting the Tartar, the wizard,



HALEVY

inie." Some months before he left for Italy, the Duc de Berri, younger son of Charles X. was assassinated, and at the request of the directors of the Synagog in the Rue St. Aroye, Halevy composed a funeral march and "De Profundis" in Hebrew for three voices and orchestra, which was publicly performed at the temple. The work was subsequently published and dedicated to Cherubini.

(Continued on page 10.)

Hayim Baruch, one of its esteemed citizens, resides in the best section of the town. His sons and daughters have all married and settled in divers places, with the exception of Malkah Deborah, who stays with her father, keeping house, after the untimely demise of Mrs. Hayim Baruch.

All of a sudden, without any warning, a dibbik, some kind of an evil spirit, made his permanent abode within the brains and the soul of Malkah Deborah, to the sur-

the Gipsy and the old mother witch, who have been noted as specialists for checking the dibbik's grip or dislocating him entirely. Hayim Baruch, however, is a pious man, believing in God and the "Gute Yid," without looking for any subterfuge.

Living in that section of the country, I received one day a letter from Chief-Rabbi Schapira, urging me to come at once on a matter of importance. Coming as requested, I was surprised to have the chief-rabbi appealing to me to assist him in finding a remedy for the dibbik-stricken girl. And to manifest his sincerity he took me into his garden; introduced me to a young pair, who apparently had awaited my arrival; and left me in their company for details and explanations.

The male member of the couple thereupon introduced himself to me as a student of medicine in Vienna, who by fortune's ups and downs came to Tehortkoff, engaged in teaching, became the friend of Franzos and Rabbi Schapira, fell in love with Miss Malkah Deborah and married her, secretly, without the slightest knowledge of her father, Hayim Baruch.

"Hayim Baruch!" I interrupted the narrator, "why, his daughter is overtaken by a dibbik!"

"Yes," intervened the female member of the pair, "I am the daughter and this is my husband, the supposed dibbik. You see," she continued, "my father, we knew, would never have given his consent to our marriage, so we employed the dibbik to cover the same. But we are getting tired of continuing these comical scenes, and, therefore, implore you to aid us in disclosing our relationship to each other, without alienating the parental affection."

Meditating for some time, I contrived something tangible, in view of the fact, that all three—the rabbi, groom and bride—considered me their Messiah. In less time than one can tell I went to Hayim Baruch, introduced myself as the great-grandson of Israel the Besht, and told him that I had been purposely selected to remove the dibbik from his daughter.

He gladly consented, and asked me impatiently for the time when I was to begin my operations.

"As soon as I get three old Jews," I told him, "to serve in the capacity of witnesses, a "Maabaar Yaabok (a prayerbook of mystic tendencies), a block of chalk, and a coil of "kosher" thread. And, if you are wealthy enough to provide your daughter with any dowry, you better have that amount of money in your pocket, ready for an emergency, which is likely to come to pass."

As further revelations showed midnight as the time for the dibbik's nocturnal intrusions, my decision fell upon that hour for the blow to be inflicted on the dibbik.

The cock's crow announcing midnight, which is more reliable in affairs of such a peculiar nature than the ordinary timepiece, found me, three Jews, a coil of thread, some chalk, and Hayim Baruch (clutching one thousand crowns), all properly installed in the chamber next to the fatal one that contained the unfortunate girl.

The trio began the recital of psalms from the "Maabar Yaabok" with devotion. Presently a shrill cry ran through the premises, informing us of the dibbik's appearance. Silencing the petitioners, I cautioned them, as well as the unlucky father, to keep their courage, listen attentively, and be solemn witnesses to all that would come to pass.

"Malkah Deborah," my voice rang out somewhat pensive, "Malkah Deborah, daughter of Hayim Baruch, is the dibbik still within thee?"

"Yes," came a feeble feminine answer.

"Shut your eyes, Malkah Deborah, and repeat three times: 'Get out, thou dibbik!'"

Spasmodic convulsions came from my accomplice. Continuing, I addressed the dibbik: "What is thy name, dibbik?"

"Leibush, the son of Yachne," came the latter's demoniac reply.

"What sin hast thou committed that drove thee into the daughter of Hayim Baruch?"

"I have neglected to procure husbands for my three marriageable daughters; but if Hayim Baruch will have his daughter married and send dowry to my widow for getting husbands for my orphaned girls, my soul will thus become purged and return to its everlasting repose."

"Knowest thou the future husband of Malkah Deborah, Leibush, son of Yachne? If so, name him and bring him here at this very minute!"

"His name is Solomon, the son of Sarah, who resides in Vienna. I shall order his immediate arrival on the spot, if you bless my undertaking."

"My friends," I turned to my neighbors, "Shout your loudest 'And will, make the way by its steps (Psalms lxxxv, 14)!' Shaking like aspen leaves, my companions, Hayim Baruch included, chanted the appropriate psalm, which worked miracles. And the Viennese had been coming swiftly to meet his bride, Malkah Deborah.

"When wilt thou, Leibush, son of Yachne, go to thy rest?"

"After Hayim Baruch takes an oath before the witnesses to make Solomon, the son of Sarah, his son-in-law; give his daughter, Malkah Deborah, her dowry; and send three hundred crowns to my orphans—then will I quit my present abode."

Hayim Baruch took the oath immediately, the dibbik vanished. Malkah Deborah, fully recovered, came in to embrace her father, who, in turn, paid her in full her promised dowry; gave the other

(For The Hebrew Standard.)
SHLOIMEH KONINSKI.

BY RABBI L. WEISS.

(CONCLUSION.)

How long the courtship would have lasted none can tell, but Herr Kalischer, in his matter-of-fact way, brought things to a climax. As he and Kohner were enjoying a Havana one day, he entered into a little philosophy concerning the two lovers.

"See here, *doctorche*," he began, "do you know that I feel that Bertha belongs somewhat to me? Have I a right to feel so?"

"By all means, Herr Kalischer," acquiesced the doctor, "and I am happy to acknowledge it."

"Very well, then," said the host, "why should I not have something to say, then, in the matter that concerns you and Bertha?"

"Oh, well, we will not quarrel about that," put in the doctor with a little laugh; "but let us hear, mein Herr, what that something is, perhaps the matter is debatable."

Doctorche, I am no debater, but I will tell you," said the host good-humoredly, tapping the doctor on the shoulder. "I am an old man, but bless me if I don't know when a girl is sweet, and your girl is just the sweetest—ha! ha! ha!—and I know that you love her—now, don't you?"

The doctor did not reply, but his hearty laugh proved him guilty.

"And I know, too, that she loves you," the host went on, "I vouch for that. So what's the use of fooling around as you do? Make the matter short, and—*fertig!* Not that I want to get rid of the girl, for—I'll whisper it to you—I love that charming child, too; but I would love to have that *knassmohl* in my house, and I promise you that I shall pay for the wedding also in such style as Kalischer can afford."

"So it was decided then and there that the following *Rosh Chodesh* (new moon) the engagement of Dr. Kohner and Bertha Lubin be celebrated at the residence of Kalischer.

The news was carried to Bertha, and, to get out of it nicely, she blushingly said, "What papa Kalischer does I am guided by."

"That's right, my charming Bertha," muttered the host quite pleased, "I am your father and I shall guide you right. Now, my dear girl, I shall at once send for your mother. She must be here with you. I have room enough, room enough, to be sure, and she will help to prepare the festival. You are mine, sweet Bertha; so must your mother be, so must your mother be, to be sure."

"A good joke, a good joke!" cried the doctor, and all broke out in a peal of laughter. "Bertha is

Jews the 300 crowns; and was soon delighted to behold Solomon, his son-in-law, who, right there and then, won the blessing of Hayim Baruch and his fatherly affection.

NACHMANN HELLER.

Harrisburg, Pa., Ab 8th, 5669.

yours, Herr Kalischer, and her mother too. Very good!"

"Never mind, *doctorche*," replied the host, "that does not make her the less yours."

It is meet to say that Kalischer was as good as his word, for a few days later the happy foster-mother came to the residence of Michael Kalischer, who gave her his old style hearty greeting, "*shalom alechem!*" (peace be unto you!) Chayah, too, felt at home.

The day was *erev shabbos*, which in those days was really the day of preparation for the coming Sabbath, and Herr Kalischer left her to oversee the house with the words:

"Frau Lubin, if there is anything you like, the servants will be at your service. Just tell them what you want, and how you want it, that's all!"

The day passed without noteworthy occurrence, mother and daughter had it to themselves. The following evening, as the Sabbath bride would take her departure from the Jewish houses, for another week to abide in heaven, the *knassmohl* of Dr. Kohner and Bertha Lubin would be solemnized, because formerly this ceremony was next in importance to the wedding. Those concerned were anxious to form the acquaintance of the bride-to-be, and the most suitable time to visit her was the Sabbath afternoon.

Reb Yoineh Koninski was a warm friend of Kalischer, and spent a great deal of his time with him in their favorite game of chess. He also learned to love Bertha with paternal affection and was delighted that his son had good sense in choosing such a lovely girl for his bride; he was particularly interested in the affair, of course, and in company of his son he made ready to go to Kalischer's residence.

"Let us go there, Solomon," he said, "and get acquainted with Bertha's mother. I hope she is worthy of her daughter."



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"Oh, I am not uneasy about that, father," philosophized the doctor. "The old saying is, 'Der Apfel faellt nicht weit von Baum,' (The apple falls not far from the tree). An ordinary woman could hardly raise such a daughter as Bertha."

They were leaving their apartment, when Dr. Zunz, a great friend of all, made his appearance, also on his way to Kalischer's. So the three gentlemen came together to greet the bride-to-be and her mother. They were ushered into a magnificent parlor, where Herr Kalischer, as happy as if his own daughter were engaged, with Rosalia and Bertha received them most cordially.

Bertha's mother was still inclined to be religious and sat in her room, as she was wont to do all her lifetime on Sabbaths, reading the *Teitsch Chumesh* (the Bible in German). Bertha excused herself and went to call her mother, with whom she reappeared in a few moments.

She was a woman of matronly appearance, about forty years of age, comely, and neat in her attire. With a stately bearing and brilliant black eyes, she was almost the picture of Bertha, except so much older.

Out of deference to the minister, Bertha very properly introduced her first to Rabbi Dr. Zunz, then to her future father-in-law, Herr Koninski. And as the name was uttered Chayeh looked him in the face. For a moment she stood still, then she cried ecstatically: "Ach, mein Gott, that is Reb Yoineh!"

Koninski, too, recognized her at once and sprang to his feet with no less ecstasy, almost shouting: "Chayeh, for Heaven's sake, is that you?"

"Yes, yes, Reb Yoineh, I am Chayeh. Thank God that we are once more together!"

"Oh, yee!" solemnly moaned Koninski. "Thanks be to God Almighty that we are together at last. But where is Breindl, my dear child—my daughter, where is she?"

Kohner, too, rose to his feet, recognizing Chayeh's name, excited by calling, "where is Breindl, my sister?"

But Chayeh, not at all excited, with evident delight on her face, pointed to Bertha.

"Here is Breindl."
And before she could say another word, Koninski clasped her in his embrace, showering kisses upon her lovely forehead and weeping for joy. Then Kohner pressed her affectionately to his breast and covered her with kisses, reverently muttering:

"God be praised that I have found my sister! And God be praised that this has been made known in time! You, dearest Bertha, shall be my sister, not my wife, just as dear and precious to me!"

Bertha, like the other spectators, was dumbfounded, unable to comprehend what it all meant, but as the confusion subsided Chayeh stepped to the doctor, saying to him:

"Dr. Kohner, Bertha is my daughter and not your sister; she can become your bride and, God willing, your wife."

"What! What do you say?" exclaimed Koninski in astonishment. "Bertha, you say, is Breindl, and yet not my daughter!"

"That is what I have said," replied Chayeh, "Bertha is my child, my flesh and my blood. Look at me and look at her and decide. The resemblance was evident. All were listening intently as she continued:

"Let me explain the situation. You remember, Reb Yoineh, when my first husband died, you were so good as to take me to your home. A few weeks thereafter I gave birth to a child, a girl, simultaneously with your wife, *aleha shalom* (peace be to her).

Her little girl was so puny that it could not live, and it really died that night. I saw it breathe its last. In that moment I was thinking of two things—how the poor mother would grieve, anxious as she was to have a girl to whom she could give her mother's name, as she had often said. What, if I should be deprived of your kindness and be without a home and shelter, what could I do? How could I rear my child? So I decided to remove my child and placed my living one in the arms of your dear wife, conscious that she would be brought up in your care. At the same time I would be near to see and love her. When circumstances separated us—when you were so troubled—I thought again why should I burden you with the support of myself and child? I may have pursued the wrong course, but I won't speak of that. I shall simply relate that I then went to Breslau, thinking there to find an uncle, my mother's brother, whose name I didn't even know. I knew that he was a soldier in the German army in 1813, when the German people rose against France. When Napoleon became the conqueror, this uncle of mine was too patriotic and loyal to Germany to serve the French victor and deserted. He changed his name, of course, but to what I do not know. I only know that his former name was Michael Kaliski."

Here the host rose to his feet and began to trip the floor restlessly, but nobody paid attention to that now. They all listened to Chayeh. She went on:

"I was so simple that I did not comprehend that Breslau the city was not the little town of Konin, where a nameless person by mere description would be easily found. There I was, searching, inquiring, asking, till some one informed me that he thought that just such a man was living in Frankfort-on-the-Oder and even helped me reach that city, where again I was disappointed. I didn't find my uncle, and was too tired to further travel on a wild-goose chase. I settled down and worked hard, to support myself and my child. I wrote several letters to Reb Yoineh to Konin and to Posen, but received no reply."

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[Of course, mail was not forwarded in those days, nor were letters returned if the person was not found at the first address.]

And so she went on to relate the story of her life, of which the reader already knows.

All this time Herr Kalischer was restless, tripping the floor and rubbing his hands, and as she ceased speaking he stopped in front of her and asked her:

"What name—what name did you say your uncle had? Did you say 'Michael Kaliski?'"

"Yes, sir," she replied, "Michael Kaliski was his name before he assumed another."

"Strange, strange," he muttered. "Tell me, tell me, was your first husband's name Yitschok Bernstein?"

At the mention of this name Chayeh looked quizzical and answered in wonderment, "Yes, sir; that was my husband's name."

"Grosser Gott!" exclaimed Kalischer, shaking his head as if some miracle happened, how things will come about!"

"Chayeh! *Chuyehleben!* I am the man you have been searching for! I am your uncle. My name was once Michael Kaliski. Yes, yes, yes. And if I am sixty years old blame me if I am not going to smack your lips, dear child—yes, yes, yes, I am your uncle!" and he pressed Chayeh into his arms, kissing her affectionately.

The joy spread over the group as by an electric current. Everybody was happy and joyful, and why not? A poor widow finding her rich uncle, who was happy to find his relative. A beautiful Bertha, and a talented Dr. Kohner, that were on the eye of their betrothal. A happy father that found his daughter; he considered her so nevertheless. And what more? Among the guests present there was a young man, handsome and of good standing, who came to pay his respects to Rosalia Kalischer more than to any others, so those two young people were happy also.

The *knassmohl* that Kalischer had in his house that night need not be described, as another one followed in a short time. But it is not amiss to mention that before long Dr. Zunz had the pleasant function of officiating at a double wedding that took place at the palatial residence of Michael Kalischer.

Chayeh did not become the mother of Dr. Kohner's home, as her uncle desired her to superintend his household affairs and be the matron of his home. Rosalia was away and the old man needed a companion.

Reb Yoineh, however, clung to the home of his children, Dr. Kohner and Bertha, who among themselves often spoke of former days, when Bertha was Breindl and Dr. Kohner, SCHLOIMEH KONINSKI.

The End.

Love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.—*Walter Scott.*

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CAPITAL AND EARNED PROFITS, OVER \$1,750,000 SOUND, CONSERVATIVE, ACCOMMODATING

Items of Interest in the Jewish World.

Naphtali Herz Imber, the eccentric poet, is seriously ill at the Mt. Moriah Hospital.

United States census reports show an increase of 1,236 Jewish congregations since 1890, or 231.9 per cent.

The Hebrew Educational Society of Brownsville will this winter maintain a free night school for foreigners.

The Roumanian Premier has made a statement on the Jewish question, which he declares to be solely economic.

Rev. A. S. Kleinfeld, of Paterson, N. J., has been elected by the Congregation Beth Israel, of Atlanta, Ga.

The Meriden, Ct., Hebrew School is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements.

Two Jewish lawyers have been banished from Yalta, although as advocates they possessed the right to live there.

Rev. Marcus Rosenstein has been unanimously elected cantor of the Congregation Ahawath Shalom, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Council Educational Alliance, of Cleveland, O., has decided to open a People's synagogue in the auditorium of its building.

Rev. Dr. Louis A. Alexander has been appointed visiting chaplain for the prisons and public institutions in Boston and vicinity.

The tenth anniversary of the Woodbine, N. J., colony was observed with appropriate ceremonies and festivities on the 21st ult.

A certificate of incorporation of the Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, of New Rochelle, has been filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office.

In a recent interview Dr. Joseph Krauskopf stated that the National Farm School originated from a suggestion made by Count Tolstol.

At a benefit entertainment at Benton Harbor, Mich., last week, \$1,000 was raised for the Marks Nathan Jewish Orphan Home, of Chicago, Ill.

The cornerstone laying of the new buildings for the Philadelphia, Pa., Home for Hebrew Orphans will take place Sunday, September 12.

A benefit picnic given by the Jewish Painters' Union of Boston for one of its sick members last week was attended by over three thousand people.

The directors of the Louisville, Ky., Young Men's Hebrew Association have announced the immediate erection of a new bath house to cost \$12,000.

Jewish residents in the neighborhood of Schlitz Park, Milwaukee, Wis., have asked the park authorities to change the name to Emanuel Noah Park.

The local Yiddish theatres averted threatened strikes and yielded to the demands of the Hebrew Trades Union and opened the season on the 27th ult.

A new social club is being organized by young people in South Brooklyn. The organization will be known as the Hebrew Social Club of South Brooklyn.

A meeting for the discussion of the work of the National Industrial Peace Association was held on the 17th ult. at the Shearith Israel Synagogue, San Francisco, Cal.

Memorial services in honor of the late Rabbi Samuel Salant were held in the Poel Zedek Synagogue, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 29th ult. There was a very large attendance.

A monster children's parade, at which over 3,000 Jewish children were present, was held on the 29th ult. at Cincinnati, O., under the auspices of the United Hebrew Charities.

The chief rabbi of Adrianople has been forced to resign in consequence of his inaction in not protesting against the change of the market day at Demotica to Saturday.

Rabbi Simon Silverman, for the past three years rabbi of the Congregation Agudath Achim, of Brockton, Mass., has been called to the Congregation B'nai Israel, of Utica, N. Y.

Councillor Charles Behrens has been nominated to be the next Lord Mayor of Manchester, England. Mr. Behrens has had considerable experience in municipal and other public work.

The 5th annual convention of the United States Grand Lodge, Independent Order Sons of Jacob, opened Sunday morning in New Auditorium Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., with 1,500 delegates present. A concluding session was held on Monday. The order was formed in January, 1905. The membership is now 8,128. There are 75 lodges.

Jewish residents of Montclair, N. J., will for the first time hold services during the coming Holy Days. It is proposed to form a regular congregation and erect a synagogue in the near future.

Owing to race riots in Montreal last week, in which some of our coreligionists were attacked and maltreated by French-Canadians, local Hebrews are agitating the formation of a Vigilance Committee.

On the 31st ult. Hon. Nathan Straus made an appeal to the International Medical Congress in session at Budapest to save the babies from tuberculosis and the other infectious diseases that are often found in milk.

The Lake Shore Country Club which has just been organized by a number of rich Chicago Jewish merchants will erect a series of buildings to cost about \$1,000,000. Membership in the club has been fixed at \$1,000.

The Beth Jacob Synagogue cornerstone was laid in Columbus, O., on the 23d inst. Gov. Harmon and ex-Gov. Campbell delivered addresses. The Beth Jacob Congregation, which is strictly Orthodox, has over two hundred members.

The will of Michael Horn, which was filed last Friday, leaves \$40,000 to forty-two charitable organizations and institutions. The largest bequest is \$5,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital to endow the Bertha Horn bed.

A memorial to Nelson Morris in the form of an institute for medical research in connection with the Michael Reese Hospital, of Chicago, will be built by his widow, Mrs. Morris has already given \$250,000 toward the building.

Isidor Selig, of Myrtle Creek, Ore., drew first prize at the recent Government Land Lottery held in Spokane. There were 105,000 contestants and Mr. Selig's prize is conservatively estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The Russian Ministry of War is greatly interested in the experiments made with the new wireless telegraphy apparatus invented by our co-religionist, M. Elzenstein. It is said that the new apparatus is a great improvement on the Marconi system.

The citizens of Alameda County have organized a new hospital for consumptives which is to be placed in the foothills outside of Oakland, Cal. Among the organizers is Mrs. M. H. Coffee, president of the Daughters' Relief Society of Oakland.

The distinguished physiologist, Medical Privy Councillor, Professor Dr. Ludwig Herrmann, of Königsberg, who is one of the few Jewish Ordinary Professors in Germany, has been honored with the Order of the Crown, Second Class, on the occasion of his jubilee as doctor.

Rabbi Joseph Hevesh, a graduate of the Jewish Theological Seminary, class of '08, formerly with Congregation Ahavath Chesed, of Brooklyn, was elected rabbi of the orthodox congregation of Salt Lake City, Utah. Rabbi Hevesh is at present in Chicago visiting his parents.

A dispatch from Berlin announces the death in that city of the venerable Rabbi Julius Oppenheimer, of the Reform Congregation. Rabbi Oppenheimer was 84 years of age. The deceased was the father of Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, the social reformer and Zionist leader of Austria.

Further appeals on behalf of our expelled brethren from the province of Ekaterinoslav have met with another rebuff, and it is believed that the request of the Russian book merchants to permit their Jewish colleagues to visit the large centres outside the Pale will encounter the same difficulties.

Five hundred little Jewish children were menaced by a fire which broke out across the street from the Hebrew Sanitarium, at Rockaway Park, L. I., on the 30th ult. All were marched out safely. St. Malachy's Home, a Roman Catholic institution, was totally destroyed, and 350 of its 600 inmates were cared for by the Hebrew Sanitarium.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G. C. M. G., has been appointed secretary to the British Post Office, in succession to Sir H. Babington Smith. He will take up his new duties in January next, on returning from Natal. Sir Matthew commenced his official career in 1880, when he entered the Royal Engineers. He served in the Nile and Lushal expeditions in 1885 and 1889. In 1895 he was appointed secretary to the Colonial Defense Committee. In 1899 he was entrusted with the administration of Sierra Leone, and subsequently was made Governor of the Gold Coast, and later of Hong Kong. He was appointed Governor of Natal in 1907. He is a vice-president of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

James Creelman, the noted American journalist, and editor of Pearson's Magazine, who has been investigating the

Although our Russia coreligionists have suffered many a disappointment during the last few years, yet the constantly repeated rumors that the Jewish question was discussed at Cowes in a light favorable to them have succeeded in raising the hopes of the Jews and their friends once more.

Ophir Lodge, I. O. B. B., celebrated its fifty-fourth birthday on Wednesday evening, August 18th, in the I. O. B. B. Hall, San Francisco. The lodge is the oldest on the Pacific Coast, having been organized fifty-four years ago. One of the charter members is still living, Mr. William Saalberg, who delivered a most fervent address that evening.

Morris Glaser, a prominent citizen of St. Louis, died last week at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, where he was sojourning with his wife and daughter. Mr. Glaser, who was fifty-two years of age, was prominent in St. Louis civic and communal affairs and a director of almost every local Jewish institution.

The Senate has permitted Jewish landowners, who had been placed in charge of large areas of land in several districts a number of years ago, to sell their property to peasants. In view of the increased emigration movement of the Jewish colonists from Russia, the decision of the Senate will prove of great value to them, as they were never allowed to regard the land as their private property.

A few hundred Jews were recently exiled from Shiro, one of the Siberian watering places, although they were at first given permission to spend the summer there. Practically all Jewish invalids have had to leave the Caucasus without availing themselves of the Tsar's permission to remain there for two months, owing to the severity of the regime instituted by the local police under the so-called "liberal" Viceroy Voronoff Dashkoff.

Of the 22,734 marriages registered in Ireland during last year, 16,069 were between Roman Catholics; 3,474 were celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of Ireland; 2,306 were in Presbyterian meeting houses; 446 in "registered buildings," belonging to various religious denominations; only 421 by civil contract in the registrars' offices; 5 were according to the usages of the Society of Friends; and 13 according to the Jewish rites.

An Esperantist Congress will be held next month at Barcelona. An official reception will be given to Dr. Zamenhof, founder of the Esperanto language, by representatives of the municipality and members of Parliament, and military honors will be rendered to him. It is piquant to note, says the Univers Israélite, that a Polish Jew should be the object of so imposing a welcome in the self-same Spain which expelled all its Jews more than four hundred years ago.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Hebrew gymnasium at Jaffa took place on the 29th ult. The site, which has been acquired by the Jewish National Fund, is one of the finest and most elevated in the new Jewish quarter. This institution, was founded through the munificence of Mr. Jacob Moser, of Bradford, Eng., who at the Zionist Congress held at the Hague two years ago, volunteered a gift of 80,000 francs toward the cost of the building.

Herr Campe, who purchased from the German Emperor the Heine monument, which was erected by the late Empress Elizabeth in the grounds of the Achilleon Castle, Corfu, has offered it to the Hamburg Senate for erection on a public site in the city. According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, it is doubtful whether the offer will be accepted. Herr Campe is a member of the famous family of publishers, with whom Heine had such intimate, though checkered, relations.

The municipality of Odessa has held an extraordinary general convocation to discuss the possibility either of disfranchising the Jewish electorate or of reducing the Jewish vote to an impotent percentage. By fair means or foul, the Municipal Black Hundreds, under the aegis of General Tolmatheff, are straining every effort to prevent the Jewish and Progressive candidate, M. Arkadi Brodsky, from being elected to fill the Duma seat vacated by the death of M. Pergament.

In France Lieut.-Col. Mayer, of the Territorial Artillery, has been promoted Officer of the Legion of Honor; Capt. Carcassonne, of the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery (Reserve), M. Henri Levy-Finger, manufacturer of chemical products in Paris, and M. Aronsohn (otherwise known as M. Fordyce), Secretary to the Administration of the Paris Journal, have been appointed Chevalliers of the Order. The distinction conferred on M. Aronsohn is "for services rendered to France and the national defense from the point of view of aviation."

The many friends of Miss Stella E. Rosen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Rosen, and Attorney Charles H. Shapiro will be pleased to learn of their engagement. Miss Rosen is a graduate of the Bridgeport public schools and was a cum laude graduate of the Bridgeport High School, being a member of the 1905 class. Her ability as a vocalist is well known. Mr. Shapiro is also a graduate of the Bridgeport public schools and of B. H. S., 1900. He was graduated from Yale law school in 1903, and is now associated with his brother, Joseph G. He has recently been appointed a member, from New England, of the American Jewish Committee.

James Creelman, the noted American journalist, and editor of Pearson's Magazine, who has been investigating the

recent massacres in Turkey, has paid a visit to Palestine and during his stay investigated the most important Jewish institutions of Jerusalem. He made many inquiries in regard to the condition of Jews in Palestine, and, it is understood, paid a visit to one of the colonies. It will be remembered that Mr. Creelman, some time ago, wrote very sympathetically in regard to the Jews, and also expressed a strong interest in Zionism.

The Jewish Daily News learns by cable from its Jerusalem correspondent, that the family of the late Chief Rabbi Samuel Salant is in distress, and that an appeal has been made for their assistance. It appears that the great communal worker and leader of the Jews in Jerusalem, so far forgot his own interests that he left his family without means.

Anti-Semitic Riots in Bucharest. BUCHAREST, Aug. 28.—Troops are patrolling the city to-day to prevent a repetition of last evening's attack on the Jewish quarter of the city, when several hundred persons were injured, some of them fatally.

The "Jew-baiting" resulted from the agitation of the anti-semitic press. A large mob formed and raided the Ghetto. Knives and clubs were the chief weapons of attack, and only the fact that the mob lacked leadership prevented the raid from having terrible consequences.

Police and troops fought with the rioters throughout the night and, after arresting hundreds, succeeded in restoring order. The city is inflamed over the outrage and an outbreak is threatened.

New Threat of Pogroms. A dispatch from Russia states that the "Real Russian People," or organizations of the "Black Hundreds," are threatening to organize new pogroms against the Jews of Odessa in case the Jewish lawyer Brodsky is elected member of the Duma.

Ever since Herr Brodsky has been nominated as candidate of the Duma to take the place of the late Osiip Pergament, the reactionaries have made every effort to prevent the election of a Jew to the Duma. They have influenced the Municipal Council, of which they have control, to petition General-Governor Tolmatsev to deprive the Jews of Odessa of their votes, feeling sure that without the Jewish votes, Herr Brodsky could not be elected, but Tolmatsev, despite his sympathies with the "Real Russian People," refused to go so far as to deprive the Jews of their votes, and returned the petition addressed to him unsigned. The disappointed "Black Hundreds" therefore turned to their old methods of threatening and making pogroms. They have now openly threatened to organize a pogrom in case Herr Brodsky was elected, and that threat has had a depressing effect upon the Jewish community.

The Jewish Morning Journal learns that Herr Gruzenberg, the noted lawyer of St. Petersburg, has been nominated as a candidate for the Duma in place of Lubiakin. Herr Gruzenberg has the united support of the Constitutional Democrats, the Labor party and the Independent party.

Jewish Students Petition Minister of Education. One of the most pathetic reports from Russia's Jewry was that which reached here several days ago through the medium of a Yiddish correspondent. The report told of a petition which was addressed by thirty Jewish students to the Minister of Education, Von Schwartz, threatening that if they will not be admitted into the universities to which they have applied for admission, they will all commit suicide. These unfortunate students had found that after the preparation of years, which had entailed untold hardships and trying efforts to make their way, they were shut out from the universities because they were Jews, and could not continue their education. They therefore took this drastic and at the same time, hopeless measure of petitioning the government.

Turkish Ministers Confer With Chief Rabbi. The matter of Jewish immigration continues to interest the statesmen of new Turkey, and a cable from London, which was received here last Friday, stated that the Haham Baschi of Turkey was visited recently by the new Minister of the Interior, Talat Bey, and the Minister of Commerce, Djevid Bey, who conferred with the chief rabbi in regard to the proposed Jewish immigration into the Turkish empire. As it is known the government has, at the initiation of Rabbi Nahum, abolished all restriction in the way of Jewish immigration into Turkey and Palestine, and it is understood that this conference concerned itself with what might further be done to encourage Jews from the lands of oppression to come to the empire. It is hinted that as a result of this conference, some important news might be made known shortly.

Bridgeport, Conn. The many friends of Miss Stella E. Rosen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Rosen, and Attorney Charles H. Shapiro will be pleased to learn of their engagement. Miss Rosen is a graduate of the Bridgeport public schools and was a cum laude graduate of the Bridgeport High School, being a member of the 1905 class. Her ability as a vocalist is well known. Mr. Shapiro is also a graduate of the Bridgeport public schools and of B. H. S., 1900. He was graduated from Yale law school in 1903, and is now associated with his brother, Joseph G. He has recently been appointed a member, from New England, of the American Jewish Committee.

James Creelman, the noted American journalist, and editor of Pearson's Magazine, who has been investigating the

To Aid Jewish Immigration.

The work of diverting Jewish emigration to America from the Eastern ports toward Galveston, which is carried on by the emigration department of the Jewish Territorial Organization of England, with a view of making new arrivals settle in the South and West, has, since the return of more prosperous times, been resumed. A special committee has been appointed for the purpose of conducting the work on this side of the Atlantic. It includes Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Jacob H. Schiff, Rabbi Henry Cohen, of Galveston; David M. Bressler, of the Industrial Removal Office of this city, and Morris D. Waldman, manager of the United Hebrew Charities.

Henry Berman, of Philadelphia, a young newspaper man, has been appointed as the Galveston representative of this committee to look after the interests of the Jewish immigrants who have landed at that port. Immigrants landing in the Texas port will be assisted by the committee in finding work and settling under the best possible circumstances.

Another Harlem Synagogue.

An evidence of the growth of the Jewish settlement of Harlem is shown in the establishment there of a branch of Congregation Chaari Zedek, whose synagogue has been located on the lower East Side since 1838. The congregation has just leased the edifice at 121st street and Lenox avenue, and hereafter services will be conducted there regularly. The Congregation Chaari Zedek, known as the Henry Street Synagogue, which was first organized by Sephardic Jews is the second oldest synagogue in America, and though the character of the membership has changed the congregation has remained one of the largest orthodox organizations of this city. With the general exodus of East Side residents to Harlem, many of the members have moved away from the neighborhood of the old synagogue, and it has become necessary to organize a branch of the congregation in Harlem.

The Harlem branch has already attracted considerable interest and support, and special preparations are now being made for the services which will be held beginning with the new year. The services will be conducted according to the Orthodox ritual by Cantor A. Minkowsky and the Rev. M. E. Newmark. There will be a large and well trained choir. It is expected that with the growth of the branch the congregation will soon acquire its own building for this purpose. The officers in charge of the branch are: Lazarus Jacobson, chairman; M. R. Silverman, vice-chairman; committee, Max Fertig, Julius Cohen, Abraham Posner and J. L. Post. Members of the committee are in attendance at the building of the branch synagogue every evening to meet applicants for membership and those who wish to attend services on the coming holidays.

East Eighty-sixth Street Temple.

Rabbi Davidson will again be in his pulpit this coming Sabbath.

Congregation Ex Chair.

Rabbi D. Loewenthal preaches Sabbath morning on "The Prophet's Invitation."

People's Synagogue Educational Alliance.

The newly elected Rabbi, Rev. Dr. Samuel Buchler, will deliver his first sermon this Saturday morning on the topic, "The Priest of Our Days."

Mr. Vernon-Epstein Expresses Thanks.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

It affords me much pleasure to thank those Jewish business men of this city for their worthy support accorded the Albert Lucas Free Employment Bureau for Boys.

Since the first insertion of the notice in the Hebrew Standard requests from employers for boys have been so great that I have had all I could do to spare the time responding, even though my own business time was encroached upon.

I am more than glad, however, to continue with the work, which is due mainly to your generosity in the free use of your paper. I voice the gratitude of the many boys who have been helped, boys who have been given an opportunity to commence a business life under the most desirable Jewish auspices.

The indulgence of any employer is appreciated, if a few days were given me to secure the most desirable candidate for that particular business.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. VERNON-EPSTEIN,
Director Albert Lucas Club and Albert Lucas Free Employment Bureau.

Jewish Anti-Semites.

The "snob" Jew, who speaks against or sneers at his people, never advances his prestige in the minds of his hearers. On the contrary, he lowers it; as if there is one virtue which all mankind appreciates and honors, it is that of patriotism, and patriotism applies just as much to pride of race as pride of nation, and though one may not think it at the time, one invariably tends to lower the entire community in the eyes of the people amongst whom we dwell when we take the opportunity of sneering at our coreligionists and refusing to afford them the assistance which a kindly Providence has placed it in our way to give.—South African Jewish Chronicle, Johannesburg.

A Soda Cracker is Known by the Company it Keeps

It is the most natural thing in the world for exposed crackers to partake of the flavor of goods ranged alongside. In other words, a soda cracker is known by the company it has kept. On the other hand

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Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The coming season promises to be one of varied and active interest. Registration for the numerous classes and clubs is now going on, and the many applications which are being made, speak well for the growth of the association.

In addition to the old activities, classes in French, embroidery, advanced English, basketball and home nursing will be started.

The first of the series of monthly at homes will take place Sunday, September 5, and preparatory to the formal reunion, which will take place later in the month, the members look forward to meeting one another after the lapse of the summer months.

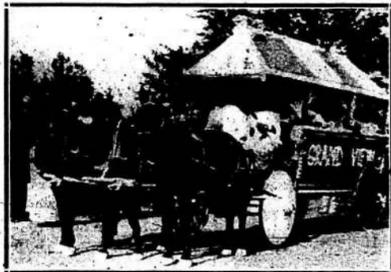
Belmar, N. J.

Many of the readers of the Hebrew Standard may not be aware of the fact that Belmar is beautifully situated on the New Jersey coast, away from the fulsome gaiety of Asbury Park, and the meretricious excitement of Atlantic City; the air breathes a spirit of quietude and the surf-line of the coast is perfection for the bather. The elegant orthodox synagogue just completed should be an attraction to many of our people who desire to go away from the noise and dust-laden streets of New York to spend the early holidays at this invigorating sea coast.

Mrs. A. Gasn, who conducts the Delaware House on a strictly orthodox principle is most courteous and obliging to all of her guests. J. G. A.

Mountaindale, N. Y.

At the annual Ulster County Agricultural Fair, which was held at Ellenville, N. Y., on the 27th inst., one of the features was the contest for decorated vehicles. Out of one hundred entries that of Mr. Sidney Sharlin, proprietor of the Grand View Hotel, received first prize.



The float was a novel one, representing a hotel on wheels. The occupants were, besides Mr. and Mrs. S. Sharlin on the driver's seat, Mrs. M. Joffe, Mrs. D. Duckman, Miss Annie Goldstein, Miss Chlowitz, Miss Brodsky, Mr. and Mrs. Grossman of Philadelphia, Mr. M. Rosenthal, Mr. Lazarus Joseph, Mr. Henry Gluckman and Mr. Harold Scharlin.

Popular Opera at the Academy.

The season of grand opera at popular prices, which will be given at the Academy of Music by the Italian Grand Opera Company, of New York, will begin to-morrow (Saturday) evening, September 4. The opera selected for the opening night is "Aida" and Verdi's work will be produced with new scenery and costumes. The artists who will be heard on this occasion, with one exception, are new to this public. They will be Mme. Ester Adaberto, as Aida, Mr. Nicola Zerola, as Radames; Miss Blanche Hamilton Fox, as Amneris, Giuseppe Segura-Talian, as Amonasro, Paule Wulman, as Ramfis.

The Italian Grand Opera Company will make a serious attempt to give grand opera at popular prices at the Academy of Music. Special care has been taken in the preparation of each opera, and a well-balanced chorus and an orchestra of skilled musicians have been secured to assist the ensemble of artists. The repertory for the first week will include repetitions of "Aida" and performances of "La Boheme," "Rigoletto" and "Il Trovatore."

At the Hippodrome everything is bustle and excitement in preparation for the opening of the big playhouse to-morrow (Saturday) evening, when Messrs Shubert and Anderson will inaugurate the season with a brand new series of spectacles, which they present under the triple title "A Trip to Japan," "The Centre of the Earth" and "The Ballet of Jewels." This promises to be the most dazzling of all the splendid Hippodrome productions. The first of the three pageants, "A Trip to Japan" has been woven about a dramatic story having to do with the attempt of an adventurer to smuggle into Japan the plans for an American submarine. A complete circus is introduced during this part of the entertainment, and this will include twelve absolutely new arenic acts, which will be seen for the first time in America. The second part of the programme, which is called "The Centre of the Earth," will take in the Antipodes, and will present some of the strange races on the other side of the globe in realistic scenes from their home life and pursuits. The third spectacle, entitled "The Ballet of Jewels," also has a dramatic plot which is carried out through the medium of pantomime, and leads up to the dazzling divertissement at the finale. Venice and the romantic Grand Canal are the chosen setting for new scenic splendors. There will be daily matinees at the Hippodrome as usual.

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BROOKLYN NOTES.

Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary of Bath Beach.

Saturday evening, August 28, the spacious pavilion of the Avon Beach Hotel was amply filled with the members and friends of the Hebrew Ladies' Auxiliary, who gave the first of their evening whists and pinochles, followed by a dance. The affair was enjoyable in the extreme and most ably managed by the executive staff, Mrs. A. Slomka presiding.

The courteous manager of the hotel, Mr. F. Schindl, stationed his attractive band of Servian players at a convenient distance from the players, so that the lively strains could be heard without disturbing them, which greatly enhanced the pleasure of the evening.

"Polly of the Circus," Frederic Thompson's realistic production of Margaret Mayo's comedy drama of that name, which has been pleasing theatregoers in general for the last two years, will inaugurate the season of 1909-10 at the New Montauk Theatre, beginning a week's engagement at that playhouse with a special Labor Day matinee on Monday. Miss Edith Taliaferro, by two years the youngest star on the American stage, will be seen in the role of Polly, which, so far as she is concerned, is an inheritance from her elder sister, Mabel Taliaferro, its creator. All of the important members of the original "Polly of the Circus" company will be found in the support of Miss Taliaferro, and the wonderful production, the features of which include a representation of a circus ring performance in progress, has lost none of its atmosphere of actuality.

Hunter, N. Y.

The Central House, located at Hunter, N. Y., was this summer visited by a number of prominent citizens and enjoyed an unusually prosperous season.

Among the affairs held this year was the bar-mitzvah reception of the proprietor's son on July 31, which was the opening social function of the season. Several charitable events were very liberally patronized by benevolent co-workers. One was the presentation by guests of the hotel of "The Rich Uncle," a comedy written specially for the occasion by the noted Jewish playwright, Mr. Jacob Terr. The participants showed remarkable talent and the affair was heartily enjoyed by all.

Free Sons of Israel.

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Office of the District Grand Lodge, No. 2, 108 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Benjamin Blumenthal, Henry V. Rothschild.

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SOCIAL.

Miss Ida Michaelson, of this city, who spent three weeks at the Thousand Islands, Toronto and Niagara Falls, has now returned to Arverne, where she will remain for the balance of the season a guest at Mrs. Simon's cottage.

BAR MITZVAH.

BLAUSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Blaustein announce the betrothal of their son, Joseph, at Synagogue Shaari Zedek, 710 Quincy street, Brooklyn. Reception September 5, from 3 to 6, 933 Gates avenue.

WIMPFHEIMER.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wimpfheimer wish to announce the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Samuel, on Saturday, September 4, 1909, at the Temple Ez Chaim, 127 East Ninety-second street. At home September 5, 168 East Ninety-fourth street.

ENGAGEMENTS.

AUTLER-COLEMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Coleman announce the betrothal of their daughter, Myra, to Mr. Arthur Autler, of New York. Dinner, September 12, 1909, Murray's, Forty-second street.

FINK-SCHIFF.—Mrs. Sophia Schiff, of No. 9 West One Hundred and Second street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Veola N., to Mr. William L. Fink. At home Sunday, September 5, from 3 to 6. No cards.

ISAACS-WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Weiss, of 106 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Elsie, to Mr. David Isaacs. Reception at the Herrnstadt, 29 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Sunday, September 5, 1909, from 3 to 6 p. m. No cards.

JACOBSON-PEYSER.—Mrs. Rebecca Peyser announces the betrothal of her daughter, Deborah, to Mr. Charles Jacobson. At home Sunday evening, September 5, at 245 West One Hundred and Eleventh street.

MEYERS-BLOCH.—Mrs. Ida Ehrenthal announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Selene Bloch, to Mr. David Meyers, of New York. No cards.

SELIGMAN-LEVY.—Mrs. Dora Levy, of 123 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Rita, to Mr. Louis Seligman, September 12, 8 p. m., at the Herrnstadt, 27 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

SPENCER-LEVIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Levin, of 1526 Washington avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Frances, to Mr. Joseph Spencer, of New York.

STERN-FLAX.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Flax, of 43 West One Hundred and Twelfth street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie, to Mr. Leo Stern. At home September 5, 24 to 8.

TREUHOLD-MAYER.—Mr. Ike, and Morris Treuhold announce the engagement of their sister, Amalia, to Mr. Max Mayer, both of Brooklyn.

MARRIAGES.

SCHOTTENFELS - COHEN.—On Wednesday, September 1, there was a large and distinguished gathering at the Hotel Astor to witness the marriage of Miss Lisette Cohen to Mr. Erwin B. Schottenfels. Dr. K. Kohler, of Cincinnati, officiated. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Laubheimer, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lavin, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Oppenheimer, Mrs. Mina Schottenfels, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Weingart, Mr. and Mrs. Morris S. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Weingart, Mr. and Mrs. David Roseno, Mr. and Mrs. Benno Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Recht, the Misses Blanche Minzesheimer, Birdie Sanders, Sadie Meyer, Carrie Frohman, Jeanne Meyer, Sylvia Weingart, Clara Blimner, Hilda Leerbürger and the Messrs. Clarence Hibborn, David Keller, Jack Frankenthaler, Melville Mara, Bernard Weinburg, Lester Cohen, Simon Meyer, Henry Schottenfels, Milton Mack, Cornell Freudenthal, Ben-Rosecrans, Joseph Marcin and Dave Fox. The couple will make a long wedding trip, after which they will settle in their own home in this city.

SIEGMAN-NADLER.—Israel Siegman and Rose Nadler, at 1515 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, August 29, 1909. By Rev. Dr. Adolph Spiegel.

In Memoriam.

The monument erected by Mrs. Emma Geizler in memory of her late husband, David Geizler, will be unveiled on Sunday, September 5, at 2 p. m., at Bayside Cemetery, Woodhaven, L. I. In case of rain the dedication will be postponed until the following Sunday.

Tannersville, N. Y.

The present season now drawing to a close has been very successful at this resort, and in particular the Mountain Summit and Fairmount hotels have been frequented by well-known coreligionists.

In both places religious services have been conducted, especially upon the Sabbath day, and attended by many of both sexes. On Sabbaths August 14 and 21, part of the services at the Mountain Summit Hotel were conducted by Rev. Henry S. Morais, who addressed the assemblies on both these occasions, speaking upon topics suggested by the texts and by the wonders of God so apparent in the mountainous region. On Sabbath August 14 Dr. Morais paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the lamented Mr. J. P. Solomon, who for a number of years past had spent his vacations at this hostelry. Mr. Solomon had given the assemblage there the beautifully suggestive name of the Congregation Hararay El (Mountains of God). Many of those present knew and esteemed Mr. Solomon and his absence this year was seriously felt. On the same Sabbath the reading of the law was conducted by Mr. Finkelstein, and on the second Sabbath by Mr. Max D. Klein, superintendent of Zichron Ephraim Religious School.

(For The Hebrew Standard.)
FAMOUS JEWS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS.
 VI. — BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI.

IN all the checkered, sad, pathetic, yet proud history of Jewry, no name stands out with loftier prominence than that of Benjamin D'Israeli. Yet he who contributed most to give this prominence was not an adherent of the orthodoxy of Israel, not a subscriber to the tenets and dogmas which characterize the race, though he clung tenaciously to the traditions. He was a genuine believer in Christianity as developed Judaism.

D'Israeli has been called the "Statesman Jew." He was a Jew in name and descent, but not in religion. Long before his time his forefathers, in the male line, had abandoned the old faith, not indeed through lack of love, but for motives of policy, as so many have been compelled to do in order to adapt themselves to circumstances and environment.

D'Israeli's grandfather was the first English denizen to bear the name. He came to England in 1748. He was the descendant of one of those Hebrew families whom the Inquisition forced to emigrate from the Spanish peninsula at the end of the 15th century. The members of this family made their way to Italy and settled down in the Venetian Republic which was then tolerant to men of all faiths.

These Jews were deeply religious. In their hearts they were convinced that Jehovah was watching over them, and that it was His hand which had guided them in safety from the land of persecution to their present home of peace where they could worship God as they willed and thought best.

In thankfulness of spirit, they abandoned their Gothic surname and assumed that of D'Israeli which signifies "Of Israel," to show their faith and love for the ancestry from which they had sprung.

D'Israeli remained the family name to the end of the line. Benjamin, the last representative, eliminated the apostrophe and wrote the cognomen Disraeli, but this did not affect the meaning or derivation in any way.

For two centuries this sturdy family lived and thrived in the Venetian Republic under the protection of the Lion of St. Mark. This patron of Venice was himself a child of Israel.

About the middle of the 18th century a Renaissance of the old order of things was taking place in England. After the gloom of a dark night of bigotry the sun of religious freedom was beginning to light up the shores of the Western Isle and many Jews who had suffered for their convictions in continental countries, began to look longingly in the direction of Brit-

ian, but few had the wherewithal to take them thither.

The D'Israelis had thrived as merchants and bankers, and for the time, were rich.

On hearing of the freedom and opportunity accorded to his brethren in England, the head of the Venetian family made up his mind to send the youngest of his two sons (Benjamin, "the son of his right hand") to that country. The young man was nothing loath to try his fortunes on new ground and readily acquiesced in his father's proposal. From the first he was prosperous. He did not find many of his co-religionists, they were few, but all were in comfortable circumstances and some even quite wealthy.

This Benjamin D'Israeli, grandfather of the statesman, had imbibed the principal traditions and dogmas of Judaism round the family fireside, but he soon came to see that while in England his religion was tolerated and many opportunities given his people, they were not recognized on the same footing as their Christian neighbors. Many doors were barred which otherwise would have been thrown open and as the ambitious young man was eager to enter one of these doors he resolved to unloosen the bar of Judaism, take it away by conforming to the religion of his adopted country. Probably he was strengthened in this resolve by his marriage to a young woman, who, although born a Jewess, had formed a strong aversion to her race on account of the ban that lay upon them in other countries and the persecution they had to undergo for sake of their religion.

She hated the Jews because they were Jews. She was more than a latitudinarian in religion, she went further than a belief in one religion being just as good as another, for she believed that any religion was better than that of her own people.

At any rate, husband and wife apostatized from Jewry and adapted themselves to their environment. They thrived and became wealthy. Ere middle age, Benjamin D'Israeli had accumulated a fortune and was the peer of the great ones of the land. He was recognized by the best families and became one of the pillars of society.

He was an ambitious man, this Benjamin D'Israeli. He had high hopes for his son Isaac, whom he intended should follow a business career and become one of the great financial powers of the country, a second Rothschild, but the old man was doomed to disappointment in this regard.

This Isaac D'Israeli demands some attention. He has a double claim to fame, that on his own account, and that on account of being father to his son, the illustrious Lord Beaconsfield. Doubtless it is the latter that will preserve his name to future generations for though his pen was busy and he

aspired to great things in the way of literature, his works were but ephemeral and unknown or forgotten in our time. His chief distinction lies in the authorship of "Curiosities of Literature," a cumbersome work and considering the inadequate references at his command compels admiration for its comprehensiveness, but it can now be found only in dusty old libraries or some curiosity shop, a curiosity itself.

Isaac D'Israeli at a time aspired to be a poet. He imagined the divine afflatus to be on him and almost sent his father into a fit by declaring his intention to become a wooer of the Muses. The old man took stringent measures to cure his boy of what he considered a mania and sent him off to a Collegium at Amsterdam, with the object of preparing him for a mercantile career, where he spent a few years and returned in a last state much worse than the first. All the counsels and pleadings of paternal solicitude could not prevail to keep Isaac from Parnassus.

Father and mother looked upon him as moon-struck, yet the youth went his way and though he did not become a poet, he made a name in the world of literature and became the friend and confidant of the learned men of his day.

He was a bookish man. Beaconsfield says:—"I was born in a library," and in part this is true, for every room in Isaac D'Israeli's suite in the Adelphi was littered with books.

The Adelphi then was an apartment house at No. 6 Kings Road, Gray's Inn; the site is now occupied by a modern building and the street name has been changed to Theobald's Road.

Benjamin D'Israeli, the third, the most illustrious man of his name, and who was destined to shed not alone a lustre on his ancestry, but a glory on his country, was born December 21st, 1804.

The public record of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, is equivalent to a history of the reign of Queen Victoria, the longest and most glorious in the annals of England. Next to Gladstone, he filled a larger place than any other public man during the greater part of his period.

For exactly fifty years he stood in the fierce glare of the light of publicity and its penetrating rays disclosed neither flaw nor stain in his official or private career. He had enemies (no truly great man is without enemies) no public man was ever more viciously or scurrilously attacked by opponents than he, yet in the end he disarmed resentment by magnanimity and by conscientious rectitude compelled the admiration of all.

By virtue of that splendid quality of his nature which gave to him complete self-faith in his own ability to carry out any undertaking, his enthusiasm never grew cold, his

indomitable spirit never wavered, he never blanched in face of any difficulty. He armed himself with the sword of determination, to carve his way to accomplishment.

Amid the venalities, obstructions and cynicisms of a materialistic age, he never lost hold of the ideal, and so it came to pass that on all occasions he brought to bear the full force of his surpassing genius on any cause to which he devoted his energies.

He has taken his place among the great leaders of the human race. On the tablets of fame few names are carved deeper or in clearer letters than is his.

Next to his great protagonist and contemporary, Gladstone, England is proudest of the "Statesman Jew." Even Gladstone, in the acrid contests of political strife, tendered him the mead of unstinted praise, and when he passed away forever from the public arena, no one deplored his loss more than the Grand Old Man of British politics.

The Great Commoner, as soon as as the sad tidings of the death of his illustrious rival reached him, was the first to propose a public funeral in Westminster Abbey to testify to the nation's appreciation for the distinguished services of the mighty dead. Beaconsfield however, was not to rest in the God's Acre of England's Immortals, he had chosen himself for his last resting place, Hughenden, the home he loved so well, and where he had spent his happiest days. There, to mother earth, on the 19th day of April, 1881, was consigned all that was mortal of Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. England bowed her head in sorrow over his bier. The tributes to his memory came from all creeds and classes.

Eulogiums from pulpit and press served to make the people realize their loss. The scholarly Newman and the saintly Manning sent forth the tribute of the Roman Church for the "Statesman Jew." Protestantism put on its blackest garb of mourning, while in the House of Zion, the members bowed their heads in solemn sorrow and murmured to one another—"Truly, he was of our ranks."

Even Turk and Mohammedan, Confucian and Buddhist vied with one another to show honor to the great statesman of the world's mightiest Empire. Tributes came from beside the waters of the Nile and the banks of the Ganges, from the valleys of the Euphrates and the shores of Yang-tse-kiang. Dusky-browed potentates and olive-skinned warriors joined in the universal sympathy. America from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Horn, knelt in spirit with Britannia above the grave in Hughenden and in spirit helped to chant the threnody of mourning.

But no one felt the loss so keenly or grieved so deeply as did the British Queen. Beaconsfield was her favorite minister. She secretly hated Gladstone, but openly she had to admire him for his splendid qualities of head and heart.

There was no simulation in her regard for "Dizzy." She liked him both as Queen and woman. Her alliance with him was very close and it was of long duration.

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Many famous ministers passed before Victoria. There were Peel and Melbourne, Aberdeen and Palmerston, Wellington and Russell, Derby and Gladstone—all great courtiers, but none of them gained her confidence and affection as did Beaconsfield. The cause of this may well serve to show the qualities which could so captivate the British sovereign. Beaconsfield was an alien, a trespasser as it were on the domain of British politics, and might have been expected to excite repugnance instead of trust.

The Queen gave him more than trust, her feelings towards him were akin to love. They were fully reciprocated. On one occasion he wrote—"I love the Queen." Not passion love, but the platonic brand, the resultant of mutual admiration.

When he died she sent two wreaths to place on his bier, one of primroses, inscribed—"His favorite flower," the other bearing in her own handwriting the words "A mark of true affection, friendship and respect."

From her private purse she erected a monument, bearing a profile portrait in marble, under which she caused to be carved this inscription—"To the dear and honored memory of Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield, this Memorial is placed by his grateful Sovereign and Friend, Victoria, R. I. "Kings love him that speaketh right."

What manner of man was this descendant of a persecuted race, who, on alien soil

"—to our wonder and astonishment.

Built himself a live-long monument,"

a monument indeed, more enduring than brass or porphyry?

Truly, he must have had rare qualities finely blended in the right proportions.

The first of those qualities was self-reliance, an unshakeable belief in himself and his own powers. This was made manifest very early in life. When a lad at Blackheath school he depended upon his own efforts to sustain him and would allow none of the senior boys to assist him in his studies. Later when he was sent to Dr. Cogan's School at Walthamston, the same trait distinguished him. It has

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been said, that Waterloo was really fought in the halls of Eton. In like manner it may be said that Disraeli reached Westminster and the woolsack through Blackheath and Walthamston. In those two institutions he gave indications of the characteristics which were to distinguish him in after life.

The Walthamston school was under an Unitarian minister and Disraeli and another boy were the only pupils of Jewish descent. When the minister prayed and the rest of the boys knelt, young Disraeli and the other boy would "stand back."

He made good progress in his studies, though unlike Gladstone, he never became distinguished as a scholar. He was acquainted with French and German literature, though he seldom spoke in either language. He read much of romance and in this department culled many flowers from all ages which he transplanted in his own garden when he became a writer of fiction, not that he plagiarized but merely travelled roads which had been tracked by other feet.

In 1826 at the age of 22 he published "Vivian Grey," his first novel which reveals a strength of imagery not surpassed by his mature productions, a political satire which leaped into sudden notoriety.

Four years later followed his second attempt, "The Young Duke."

At this time he turned his attention to politics, entering the field as a Radical. He essayed to enter Parliament for the Borough of Wycombe, but was defeated.

In 1828 he wrote "The Infernal Marriage," "Ixion in Heaven" and "Popanilla," a satirical burlesque.

In 1839 he published his novel entitled "Contarini Fleming," of which Heinrich Heine wrote:—"Modern English letters have given us no offspring equal to "Contarini Fleming."

Disraeli was well known, but he was not carried away by the flattering comments on his literary efforts—he aspired to something higher than novel writing. He wanted to enter Parliament. To show his ambition at this time, his reply to Lord Melbourne, after his defeat at Wycombe may be quoted. When Melbourne asked him what he wanted to be, the young and aspiring politician replied:—"I want to be Prime Minister." Little did the noble Lord, who then held the highest position, dream that the wish of the young man would one day be fulfilled.

At 33 he entered Parliament as member for Maidstone. Much has been written concerning his maiden speech and the prophetic peroration called forth by the derision of the House. The Irish question, then as now, was harassing Parliament. The giant genius of O'Connell, had won many concessions for the Irish people. By the force of genius O'Connell had figuratively plowed his way through hostile acts of Parliament, and flung down the gauntlet to the lions of British politics. In 1829, he had wrung Catholic Emancipation from Parliament, now he was at the zenith of his fame as the Irish tribune. The

Irish reverence him as a god, the English hated him as a devil.

Young Disraeli had already crossed swords with the Irish liberator. When he had essayed to enter Parliament for the first time at Wycombe, he was sailing under Radical colors and expecting that the voice of O'Connell would tell mightily with the electors, Disraeli, through his friend Bulwer, solicited O'Connell's assistance. This was refused and Disraeli did not forget it. In the meantime he had gone from the Radical to the Tory camp and O'Connell became to him a *bete noir*. When he contested Taunton in his second attempt to get elected he flayed the Whigs for shaking O'Connell's "bloody hand."

This reference made O'Connell furious. The Irish leader was proud of his clean record, proud of the achievements he had won for his people by pacific means alone and now to be called a "bloody hand" by this young and inexperienced Tory of a Jewish ancestry was too much.

He let out his indignation at a political meeting in Dublin. He flayed and lacerated Disraeli with such whips and thongs of scurrilous invective as he alone could use. He was a master of vituperation, but on this occasion his vocabulary of envenomed verbiage failed him to express his contempt for Disraeli.

This was the occasion upon which the great Irishman inferred that Disraeli must be a descendant of the impenitent thief. Here are the concluding words of O'Connell's speech:—"It will not be supposed that when I speak of Disraeli as the descendant of a Jew, I mean to tarnish him on that account. The Jews were once the chosen people of God. There were miscreants amongst them however also and it must have certainly been from one of those that Disraeli descended. He possesses just the qualities of the impenitent thief who died upon the cross, whose name, I verily believe must have been Disraeli. For aught I know the present Disraeli is descended from him, and with the impression that he is, I now forgive that heir-at-law of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross."

Disraeli was outraged, he was furious. He sent a peremptory challenge to O'Connell, but the latter's religious scruples would not let him accept—he shot one man and regretted it to his last day—so the embryo statesman could get no redress in this direction, but he resolved to wreak vengeance in some way. He challenged

O'Connell's son to fight in his father's place, but the younger declined.

Then the long warfare of words ensued; Disraeli threatened to castigate O'Connell on meeting, but nothing serious ever ensued from the unpleasantness. Both were big men—O'Connell a big man going down the hill of life and Disraeli a big man coming up on the other side—both were magnanimous and in the after time through mutual admiration both became friends and remained so.

But the sword had not been buried when Disraeli rose to make his maiden speech in the house of Commons just as O'Connell sat down after one of his thunderous fulminations.

It need not be wondered that the future Prime Minister was a little bit shaky, especially coming after the giant who had lashed him so unmercifully.

He was constantly interrupted, repeated cries and even cat-calls from the Irish benches drowned his voice, though he used all the lung power at command. The uproar was pre-organized by the Rads and Repealers. They had determined to squelch him. He was chagrined, but the bull-dog determination and iron defiance which characterized him in later years came to his assistance. When he could no longer continue he wound up with the prophetic utterance:—"I sit down now, but the time will come when you shall hear me." It did come and with a vengeance.

From 1842 until 1880 he stood almost supreme on the floor of the House of Commons, his slightest utterance breathlessly hearkened to by friend and foe alike.

It was in the former year that he became the leader of the "Young England" Party, opposing Sir Robert Peel and the Repeal of the Corn Laws. At this time he published two remarkable novels, "Coningsby" and "Sybil."

He was a marked man; he was a famous man: everything was going well with him. In 1839 he had married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, a lady who brought him both money and the love of a constant heart. He was thirty-five at the time, she, fifty; but the union was one of hearts as well as hands, and they remained lovers until her death in 1874. She was "the severest of critics, but a perfect wife." Like his famous rival, Gladstone, Disraeli owed much to his wife.

In 1846 Disraeli sought the suffrage of Buckinghamshire and was elected by a large majority. He represented this constituency for many years.

In 1848, on the death of Lord George Bentinck, he became leader of the Protectionist party in the Commons.

In 1852 he was raised to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in the administration of Lord Derby; but only held office for a short time, in 1853 resuming his place in the House as leader of the opposition.

In 1858 came into power what is known as the Derby-Disraeli ministry, in which Disraeli again became Chancellor of the Exchequer;

but again after a short service he resigned.

In 1866 Lord John Russell and Gladstone, on the rejection of their Electoral Reform Bill, resigned. A new ministry was formed, and once more Disraeli was given the portfolio of the Exchequer. He became leader of the House and, after the Prime Minister, Lord Derby, was the most conspicuous figure in the public eye.

In 1867 Disraeli drafted a Reform Bill, extending the suffrage to every householder in a borough. The Bill passed and as a consequence more than a million people became enfranchised, mostly made up of working men.

In 1869 Lord Derby resigned and Disraeli succeeded him in office. It was at this time that he opposed Gladstone's Disestablishment of the Irish Church. It was this measure which antagonized the British Queen to Gladstone more than anything else, and probably it was the opposition of Disraeli to the measure that made him a royal favorite.

Shortly after this Disraeli resigned and at the general election following, Gladstone once more took up the reins of Government.

In 1873 perhaps the greatest honor of his life came to Disraeli, not even excepting the Earldom, in his being chosen as Lord Rector of Glasgow University. It was an ambition he secretly cherished and its realization was particularly gratifying.

In 1874 Gladstone again went out of power and Disraeli for the second time was chosen Prime Minister of England. He held office for six years. Among the incidents of his Ministry were the creation of the title "Empress of India" for the Queen, the establishment of a "scientific frontier" between Afghanistan and Central Asia, the acquisition of Cyprus, the subjugation of the Zulus, and the "Peace with Honor" results of the Russo-Turkish War as determined at Berlin.

'Twas in 1868 that Disraeli was consoled for his defeat at the polls by the Queen's wish to give him a signal mark of her approbation in the way of an Earldom.

His acceptance of the honor enabled him to dispense with the name Disraeli, but he did not do so. It was the name by which he was forever to be recognized, so he retained it to the end, seldom signing himself with the title "Beaconsfield." A title could not add to the name of the man. He made his fame as Benjamin Disraeli, and it is as Disraeli that history shall chronicle him.

He played a rare part in the golden age of England, he had splendid gifts, he had political talents scarcely equalled and never surpassed, and if ever any man had a genius for statecraft, Disraeli had that genius. By his strong individuality and force of character, unaided by any adventitious circumstances the hated Jew carved his way to the very foremost rank as Prime Minister of the Island Empire.

He did much for England, but England did not appreciate him until she realized her loss. He

made his Queen an Empress, from the agricultural serf he evolved the self-respecting and respected peasant, he put the weapon of the franchise into the hands of the toilers in the mills and factories, he stifled the cry of little children and gave laughter in its place, he championed the cause of the working man and tried in every way to elevate and ennoble the lives of the working people; he broke through the ranks of pride and caste and raised the slogan of "Human equality."

Yet despite his magnificent efforts and achievements, the tongue of scorn, even calumny wagged, and the pen of vituperation and calumny wrote. He was called "the superlative Hebrew conjurer" and the "wily Jew magician, with a bag of tricks up his sleeve." His motives were maligned and his sincerity doubted. John Bull was taken to task for letting "a Jew jump upon his stomach" or pull his arm at will. Browning had his sectarian fling at "Beaconsfield, the Jew," and crusty old Carlyle took pleasure in hitting him below the belt. Jew taunts came readily to the pen that had been loudest in praise of Old Testament methods under Cromwell.

But "Dizzy" went on keeping that even tenor of his way, conscious of his own rectitude, until at last his greatness covered with its shade, vilifiers, traducers and even enemies.

He went down to his grave as one of England's greatest men, and is now recognized as one of the brightest stars in her galaxy of glory.

He had his shortcomings—shortcomings are the heritage of greatness—yet

"He was a man, take him for all in all.

We shall not look upon his like again."

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WILLIAM J. SOLOMON, PROPRIETOR.

Friday, September 3rd, 1909 : : : Ellul, 17th, 5669.

כי תבוא

CORRESPONDENTS are notified that matter received after 10 A. M., Wednesday, will be too late for the current issue.

"SCRATCH A RUSSIAN and you find a Tartar". Scratch Tolstoy and the Russian appears.

AN OSTRICH FARM has been started in Palestine. Another feather in the cap of our Zionist friends.

NEXT TO officiating at weddings the most enjoyable feature of a Rabbi's vocation is undoubtedly his vacation.

WHAT AILS the poor *Kehillah*? She was all at sea in the Ellis Island matter and seems to be still suffering from sea-sickness.

EVERY INTELLIGENT congregation is better pleased by a brief, bright and brimful preacher than by a long, lubberly and loquacious one.

ARTIST BRENNER did well in insisting upon his rights, all the goody-goody talk of some of our contemporaries to the contrary notwithstanding.

WE HAVE CONCLUDED ARRANGEMENTS whereby Rev. Joel Blau, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El of Brooklyn, will in the future furnish our readers regularly with a sermonette on the weekly portion of the law.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT, the high-priestess of theosophy, is 12,000 years old and is not ashamed to tell her age. Annie, you are an awful backslider to have been obliged to go through so many reincarnations.

THE SKETCH OF HALEVY, which appears in this issue, is very timely inasmuch as his foremost work "The Jewess" will be revived after a good many years, at the Manhattan Opera House, next Thursday evening.

THAT THE JEW in one, will not down, is evident from the life-story of August Lehman, a French canon, who although born in the Jewish faith became a Roman Catholic priest. His colleagues always called him the Jewish priest.

A NUMBER OF YOUNG HEBREWS in the fourth ward of South Trenton have formed the Trenton Political Club and have had the good taste to leave out the objectionable "Hebrew" or "Jewish". We congratulate these young men and wish their club success.

IN A RECENT ADDRESS at London, Israel Zangwill said that in effect the ITO in Judaism is like a vegetarian restaurant. For the *Kosher Jew* can't eat *trefa* and the *trefa Jew* won't eat *Kosher*. The comparison is apt. The ITO has no backbone, and is not meat.

NAPHTALI HERZ IMBER, who is at present seriously ill in the Mt. Moriah Hospital is certainly a philosopher. Speaking about his condition Imber says: "My head aches a little, and I have a pain in my heart. I am worn out and weak and my legs refuse to carry me. Otherwise I am feeling well."

IN A LETTER to the poet Ezekiel Leavitt, printed in our last issue, Dr. Max Nordau speaks of the Yiddish language—he calls it Jargon—as "a golus flower, bound to disappear with the golus itself." True, she is not a dazzling beauty, but when it comes to a fluent and forceful use of invectives, "ain't she a daisy?"

AS THE FAMOUS Cuvier was said to have been able from a single bone to build up the whole structure of the animal of which it was a part, so a Jewish philosopher could reconstruct the whole religious and social fabric of the medieval ghetto from a single custom which was and is still observed in some synagogues during the reading of this week's Sidrah. We refer to the prevailing dread of being called up for the *תורה*, the section containing the curses, and the custom of paying a poor fellow for subduing his fears. We dare say, however, that this is the kind of a custom "more honored in the breach than the observance."

AFTER a distinct and positive assurance given to Jews, months since by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, that nothing apart from religious services would be held on the opening day, September 25, now comes the information of a naval pageant and street display arranged for our Great Day of Atonement. Is there no possible way of teaching this Commission that a million of Jews, or for that matter any religious sect, some rights, which they are bound to respect? Is there no way guaranteed in a free land where we are asked to acknowledge "the Divine Guidance in these two great events," to enact respect for our sacred institutions, and not flagrantly insult Jewish honor and Jewish holiness?

The whole affair as now changed, shows an outrageous breach of faith. And the shame is more apparent, when we behold the presence of Jews as members of the Hudson-Fulton Commission. We should agitate this question, and do our utmost to arouse public opinion to such a protest that will compel the Commission to take cognizance of the rights and liberties of over one-quarter of our metropolitan population. If the "*Kehillah*" really amounts to anything here is a golden opportunity to do something and establish itself in the good graces of the people it proposes to represent. Will it act?

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AN old, old struggle was recently renewed in Palestine and progressive conservatism carried the day, or the year, if you please. The point at issue was the observance of the *Shemittah*, that is, the law which prescribes: Six years shalt thou sow thy field.... but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of solemn rest for the land. Thou shalt neither sow thy field nor prune thy vineyard.—(Lev. 25: 3-5).

A CHRONIC QUESTION.

Now, the coming year of 5670 is such a seventh year, and a rigid adherence to the letter of the law would spell ruin to the Jewish colonies in Palestine.

Advised by the most learned Rabbis the colonists have on former like occasions avoided a flagrant violation of the law by taking unto themselves non-Jews as silent partners. But the legality of this device was recently vehemently attacked by the Rabbi of Slutzka who, instead proposed a collection of a million francs for the support of the law-abiding colonists during the coming year. It is not quite clear whether or no he succeeded, but the latest accounts show that the colonists themselves have decided to follow the practice of former years, and thus harmonize the rigidity of the law with the imperative demands of life.

MOST PEOPLE are unfamiliar with the troubles which beset the managers of our Yiddish playhouses. Although the Lipzin Theatre will this season be devoted to dramatic productions exclusively, yet the Choristers' Union has demanded that the management engage and pay 14 chorus people although there will be absolutely no use for their services.

OF THE LATE Gustav Karpelès the following characteristic story is now going the rounds of the press. He was *par excellence* what the Germans call *ein Vielschreiber*, although his "journalism" was rather above the average. Asked once at what he was then working, Karpelès replied, "Ieh sehreibe ab und zu." To which the questioner retorted, "Mehr ab wie zu!"

"Chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and pigeons are killed by the Schochet by simple decapitation with his keen edged knife, but in all cases greatest care is taken to cut down the animal in the moment of complete rest and blissful ignorance of the coming fate."

GENERAL MARCUS J. WRIGHT of the War Department thus informed the readers of last Sunday's *N. Y. Herald*. "How meat is prepared for the orthodox Jews."

IN A RECENT EDITORIAL *The Toronto News* takes a just and sensible view of the recent large settlement of our coreligionists in this important city of the Dominion. It praises the Jews. Coming from any other quarter this is only what one would be led to expect in the ordinary course of events, but in the stronghold of that leader of anti-Semitism, Goldwin Smith, it is rank treason!

"The caleichsim are embroidered silk shawls which are worn by the congregation when they pray. The pephelin are little silver boxes which are strapped on the left arm and the right temple of worshippers to symbolize the power of God over mind and body, while the mazzuzim are little tin caskets containing parchments which are nailed at the door of synagogues and the homes of the orthodox Jews to protect the inmates from evil."—*N. Y. Sun*, August 24th, 1909.

"When you see it in the *Sun* it is so" has again gone amiss.

"חפלא ד' אה-מכתך" ואח מכות ורעך מכות גלות ונאמנות וחלים רעים ונאמנות
"Then the Lord will make they plagues wonderful, and the plagues of thy seed, even great plagues, and of long continuance, and sore sicknesses, and of long continuance."—DEUT., 28: 59.

WITH all due love and reverence for the Bible, we cannot maintain that the Tochecha—contained in this week's Parsha—makes pleasant reading, except, perhaps, for such as take a morbid delight in the horrible. The Tochecha elevates cursing to a fine art; it is the oldest example, known to me, of what may be termed "gooseflesh literature"; compared with which Poe's "Pendulum and Pit" are enchanting fairy-tales. Small wonder that the pious Jew blanches at the mere thought of being "called up" to this portion which embodies the threat of the awful doom in store for refractory Israel. The "Baal Koreh," suiting his action to the words, recites them in a subdued, nether-worldly voice, as if to suggest by his dramatic manner: "Hush, ye are about to enter the biblical Chamber of Horrors; let every soul be terrified and every tongue hold its peace—for Silence and Terror are twin-bothers!" One is naturally reminded, when listening to the traditional recital of the Tochecha, of Dante's weird inscription ending the famous words: "*Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate!*" "Abandon all hope ye who enter here!"

THE TOCHECHA.

But the Tochecha has another, a higher aspect. To use another line from the same inscription: "*Giustizia mosse il mio alto fattore!*" "Justice prompted my Author!" Yes, it is the idea of divine Justice, raised, within the soul of the sacred writer, to a white-heat of righteous passion, that permeates the Tochecha. He is convinced that neither a nation, nor an individual, can persist in wrong-doing forever. God's judgment may be delayed, for reasons best known to Him, but cannot fail. An utter collapse is bound to follow, as an inevitable natural consequence, in the wake of wanton violation of God's law of Righteousness. This thought reconciles us to the appalling contents of the Tochecha, and heightens our reverence for the Bible.

History tells us that the words of the Tochecha, have, alas! come true. Naive souls, never satisfied with natural explanations, view this fact as the result of some magic power wielded by the Prophet in foretelling Israel's downfall. Thinking men and women, however, are convinced that the majestic glory of God is best known through the natural operations of the laws established by His wisdom. The law of Righteousness is one of these. It is the law of life, of nations, yea, of the Universe. Its workings are stupendous and un-failing. Pierce a heart and it ceases to beat; destroy Justice and the world's done for!

RABBI JOEL BLAU.

SOME YEARS AGO when the Temple Israel of Harlem worshiped temporarily in the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, which the pastor, the Rev. Charles L. Goodell offered the free use of, Dr. Goodell was held up to our community as a courteous gentleman, filled with an abiding love for our people. Now the *American Israelite* makes an anti-Semite of the deepest dye out of the Rev. Mr. Goodell. Who is correct?

RECENTLY the wealth of the Rothschilds in London, Vienna, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Paris, as well as their firms S. M. v. Rothschild in Vienna, N. M. Rothschild & Sons in London, and DeRothschild Freres in Paris, was estimated by excellent authority to amount to not less than 2,000 million dollars. Of this gigantic sum more than one half represents the wealth of the London branch, the head of which is the well-known Lord Rothschild.

EXPERTS have just made it known that the annual loss of this city through economic waste, caused largely by the evil of congestion, is between thirty-seven and forty-one millions of dollars. This, indeed, is terrible to think upon! And more terrifying is the thought that the congestion-evil is growing, not lessening. Our own community ought to lend additional help to those of its organizations and agencies which combat it.

JUPITER TONANS, the Western prophet, returns from "the land of the midnight sun," and is immediately surrounded by "the knights of the quill!" Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago, arriving in this city from Europe, speaks to the newspaper-men about Spitzbergen, Zionism (which he says is in "a bad way"), the Chicago Agricultural Society, and the Emmanuel movement. Truly, we marvel at our brother-editor's versatility, but he might have put in a good word for Zionism, which deserves his praise and need not fear his blame.

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Losses of Jewelry and Valuables.

THERE has been an epidemic of losses by women recently of diamond jewelry and rich purses and other valuables, as well as bags containing money.

The cable reports from Europe of losses of this nature, at some of the big hotels, have been quite frequent. There is evidently a regular organization of thieves who watch out for rich American women and engage rooms near them in the hotels, and follow their movements closely and familiarize themselves with their comings and goings, and as opportunity presents itself, make their haul.

These losses by robbery can be traced largely to the carelessness of women who are possessors of jewels of large value. Having them and handling them daily, they become insensible to their value and reckless in their keeping, and permit them to lie around as they do other belongings. It is only when they are lost or stolen that they beget a realizing sense of their treasure.

In this country, as well, women carry jewels in bags, and large sums of money in purses, with a recklessness utterly unknown to the habits of men. They lunch at a hotel and lay bags and jeweled purses of large value, and often filled with large sums of money, on the dining-tables or on the shelf of a telephone booth, and go away forgetting them.

Recently a woman left a bag on an excursion boat containing jewels, twenty-three hundred dollars in bills, a flask of whisky and a bible—a splendid combination! In this instance an officer of the boat found the bag and it was returned to the owner.

Altogether, women handle valuables much more carelessly than men. Shoppers of the feminine class will walk along the streets and shops, with a pocket-book in their hands bulging with bills. Can there be a stronger temptation to the highwayman? How often are these pocket-books forgotten on a counter? More times than people have an idea of. Sometimes they are found; more often not.

One can hardly sympathize with losers who carry jewels and valuables of immense value without properly safeguarding them. Luckily, when some women lose jewels running from fifteen thousand to a hundred thousand dollars in value, as has recently happened, it is not going to cripple them financially. It affects the rich, not the poor.

However, with thieves prowling around, it is about time that there should be a little more circumspection upon the part of those who must carry their jewels in travel, and those who display their purses while shopping.

Women who will visit Europe hereafter, and who carry jewels of value, will probably profit by the experience of others—but will they?

L'AIGLON.

DISRAELI DRUNK.

I was a good many years in Parliament. During that time I heard many members speak perceptibly under the influence of liquor, but very few could be said to be drunk. One of these, curiously enough, was Mr. Disraeli, who was a very temperate man. It occurred thus: He was then the Leader of the House and had to speak late. Feeling fagged he begged a Whip to bring him a glass of brandy and water. The Whip brought him a glass with more bandy than water in it, which he drank, and in a few minutes he was perfectly drunk. He smiled vacantly. He let his handkerchief fall and made wild attempts to pick it up, like the comic drunkard on the stage. Then he collapsed and sat down. The House pretended to take no notice of the scene. But a few days later Mr. Gladstone, in answering Mr. Disraeli, said that a Minister should do, or not do, this or that, and wound up by observing that he ought to treat every subject with sobriety, accentuating the word and pointing at Mr. Disraeli. The House was so offended—for it was well aware how the previous incident had occurred—that Mr. Gladstone was actually hissed.—*The Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere in London Truth.*

EXTENSIVE BUILDING ALTERATION TAKING PLACE

The Trustees of the
HEBREW TABERNACLE
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calls the attention of the Jewish Public of West Harlem to the fact that the congregation intends to worship at the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Seventh Avenue and 129th Street, during the coming holidays of

NEW YEAR AND DAY OF ATONEMENT.

Pews and seats on sale every evening, from 8 to 10 o'clock, and on Sundays from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. at the Tabernacle, 218 and 220 W. 130th Street. Rates extremely moderate.

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The TRUSTEES cordially invite INSPECTION of the NEW TEMPLE.

Temple Israel of Harlem.

120th St. & Lenox Ave.

RENTING OF SEATS.

The Board of Trustees will be in attendance at the Temple for the purpose of renting seats on Sundays, August 22nd, 29th, Sept. 5th and 12th, from 10 to 12 A. M., and every evening from September 7th from 8 to 10 P. M.

DANIEL P. HAYES,
President.

LEWIS COON,
Hon. Secretary.

Congregation Mt. Zion

37-41 West 119th Street

The above-named congregation, formerly at 63-65 East 113th Street, announce their removal to the handsome edifice

No. 37-41 W. 119th St., bet. 5th and Lenox Ave.

The trustees will be in attendance for the purpose of

Selling Seats and Renting Pews

for the coming Holy Days, every evening (excepting Friday and Sunday) from 8 to 10 P. M., and Sunday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Congregation Ahawath Chesed-Shaar Hashomayim,
55th St. and Lexington Ave.

The Rental of Pews in the above Temple is now in order. The Temple is open every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening, and Sunday mornings, for that purpose.

By order of the Board of Trustees
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REV. M. KARNICE
as Cantor.

The trustees of the congregation will be in attendance for the purpose of

SELLING SEATS FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS

every evening except Friday between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. and Sundays from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Congregation B'nai Jeshurun

Madison Ave. & 65th St.

The Synagogue will be open for the RENTAL OF SEATS

on
Sundays, August 22nd, 29th and September 5th and 12th from 9.30 A. M. to 12.30 P. M., and on the evenings of August 30th, 31st, September 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and 14th from 7.30 to 9.30 P. M.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONGREGATION SHAARAI BEROCHO

350 EAST 57th STREET,

announce to their co-religionists that Divine Service will be held in their Temple for the Holy days. Seats can be secured at reasonable prices. The Trustees will be in attendance Sundays from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and the Sexton every evening from 8 to 10.

HENRY W. UNGER, Vice-President,
JACOB ANKEL, Secretary.

The Free Synagogue

STEPHEN S. WISE, RABBI.

HOLY DAYS 5670, 1909.

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PRESIDENT S. SCHECHTER.

PREACHERS FOR THE HIGH HOLY DAYS.

A number of Seminary students will be available to conduct services and deliver sermons during the forthcoming holidays. For particulars, apply in writing to

PRESIDENT SCHECHTER.

UP-TOWN BRANCH

Congregation CHAARI ZEDEK
(Henry St. Synagogue)

121st St. & Lenox Av.

The Congregation Chaari Zedek (Henry Street Synagogue) announces the opening of an uptown branch at the northwest corner of 121st street and Lenox avenue.

The trustees will be in attendance on Wednesday evening, August 4 and 11, Saturday evening, August 15, and every evening (Fridays excepted) and Sunday morning thereafter, for the purpose of selling pews and renting seats for the coming Holy Days, and for the enrollment of new members.

Congregation

Kehilath Jeshurun
65TH ST. SYNAGOGUE,
Between Park and Lexington Aves.

The committee on the renting of seats for the coming holidays and ensuing year will be in session every evening (excepting Mondays), from 8 to 10 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

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Fromenthal Halevy.

(Continued from page 1.)

Upon his return to France Halevy had to contend with difficulties which beset all unknown composers. Both his "Les Bohemiennes" and "Pigmalion" were refused at the Grand Opera, and the Opera Comique likewise rejected "Les deux Pavillons." That dejection which at one time nearly caused Meyerbeer to quit the musical field, now took hold of Halevy. But this did not last very long. Mendelssohn's visit to Paris in 1825, on which occasion he, together with Meyerbeer and Moscheles, were among those who honored the prodigy, infused new spirit into him. In 1827 "L'Arlequin" was successfully produced at the Theatre Feydeau. In the same year he became accompanying pianist at the Theatre Italien, and was appointed Professor of Harmony at the Conservatoire. In honor of the reigning king (Charles X., poor king! Two years afterwards he was forced to abdicate in favor of Louis Philippe, who was destined to undergo similar hardships), "Le Roi et le Batailleur" was composed in conjunction with Refaut; and a month later "Clair," a comic opera, in three acts, was produced at the Theatre Italien. The piece contains many good numbers, and its success was further ensured by including Mailbrau in the cast.

The following year Halevy was appointed "Chef du Chant" at the Academie de Musique, and while there composed "Le Dilletante d'Avignon," one of the most successful of his early works. His ballet, "Manon Leseaut," produced at the Opera on May 3, 1830, was hailed as the work of a master, and this thoroughly established his reputation as a composer. It is interesting to note that "Manon," founded upon Abbe Prevost's famous novel, proved an interesting theme to three other composers—Auber, Massenet, and Balfe.

In strange contrast to Meyerbeer's scrupulousness and patient method of working, Halevy hardly allowed a year to pass without coming out with a new work, and sometimes with more than one. Most of these operas, though composed in haste, were enthusiastically received, and he shared with Auber the honor of being one of the two most popular composers of the day.

In conjunction with Cassimir Gide, "La Tentation," a ballet opera in five acts, was brought forward in 1832. This opera is particularly strong in chorus work, and mainly owing to this, it was well received. In the following year Halevy was appointed professor of Counterpoint and Fugue at the Conservatoire, and while occupying this position, the immortal Gounod, Lefebvre-Willy, a famous organist, Kucken, a celebrated song-composer, and Julien, a prominent conductor, were among his pupils. Of Julien, who is alluded to in Beaconsfield's "Tancred," it is said that "he refused to do the exercises, and insisted on presenting the professor with dances as specimens of composition—not perhaps quite to Halevy's annoyance, if it be true, as it is said, that the waltz 'Rosita,' which became the rage in Paris as Julien's, was written by his master." In the same year two further additions to the operatic repertoire were made, "Les Souvenirs de Lafleur," expressly written for the great baritone, Marten, and "Ludovic," a lyric drama in two acts, begun by Herold, the composer of "Zampa."

I have already had occasion to note the rapidity with which Halevy composed his works. That this rapid mode of working was not always attended with disadvantages was seen in the production of his two most celebrated operas within the short space of ten months. That two such marvellous works, the one so opposite in style to the other, should have been produced within a year seems indeed wonderful. It recalls the feats of a Mozart or Rossini.

The story of "La Juive" (the "Jewess"); the libretto of which was written by Scribe, was certainly of an interesting character to a Jew. The scene is laid in Constance in the year 1414. Prince Leopold becomes enamored of a beautiful Jewish maiden, Rachel, the ostensible daughter of Eleazer, a rich Jewish merchant. Knowing that religious differences would prove an impassable barrier, he makes love to Rachel in the guise of a Jewish painter.

Learning, however, that the humble artist is no other than great noble husband of the Princess Eudoxia, the Jewess publicly denounces his conduct. The Cardinal excommunicates the prince, and the latter, together with Rachel and Eleazer, are cast into prison. Eudoxia's love for her husband has not waned, and in an interview with Rachel she passionately pleads for her husband's life, which can only be saved by the Jewess retracting the statement she had made. Eudoxia's appeal has the desired effect, and Leopold gets off lightly with banishment. The Cardinal now condemns Rachel and Eleazer to die for conspiring against the life of a Christian. Eleazer meditates vengeance. Years ago a fire had destroyed the palace of the Cardinal, and, as the latter thought, his from the ruins by Eleazer, who adopted her. Just as the old man is about to be thrown in the caldron of boiling oil, he reveals Rachel's parentage to the assembled people, to the inexpressible grief and shame of the Cardinal.

The libretto was originally written for Rossini, who rejected it in favor of "William Tell." It is hard to believe that even the great Italian master could have composed more beautiful music for the "Jewess." In point of grandeur it is, but slightly inferior to the "Huguenots," produced a year later, and as a whole it is classed among the best productions of the French school. Of it it may be truly said that one may hear

"Such strains as would have won the ear Of Pluto, to have quite set free His half-regain'd Euridice."

Some of the numbers worthy of particular attention are the following:

"Wenn ew'ger Hass," "Fern von Lieb-schen wellen," "Eilt Herbie," "Hoch Preiset das Geschick," "All'macht'ger," the beautiful romance, "Er kommt Zurück," "Als mein Hertz" (a passionate duet), the magnificent "Thu sollt' ich hassen," the wonderfully effective duet, "For ehreu Richtern stert dune Tochter," and that sublime aria, "Recha, als Gott dich einst zur Tochter wir gegeben."

The opera was first produced at the Academie, on Feb. 23, 1835, with Falcon in the part of Rachel, and Levasseur as that of the Cardinal. Its success was decisive; neither did it prove ephemeral. Seventy-four years have passed since then, and it still remains as popular as during the first year of its existence. The fact that it is seldom heard here does not tend to indicate the opposite. "Der Freishutz," "Oberon," "William Tell," "Romeo and Juliet," "Le Prophete," and hosts of other grand works are seen no more frequently.

It may be of interest here to note that the two masterpieces of Halevy's contemporary, Meyerbeer—"Robert le Diable," and the "Huguenots" were produced at the same theatre.

Just as the "Huguenots" gave vent to unfair criticism by the jealous and half-crazy Schumann, so the success of the "Jewess" resulted in a similar attack by the jealous Spontini, at the time the musical director to Frederick William III. of Russia. This Italian once engaged in opera writing with considerable success, but his operas had long since received honorable burial, and Gaspardo Luigi could not tolerate the idea of a successor, moreover when that successor was a Jew. Spontini was enraged when in spite of his open hostility towards Halevy it was decided to produce "La Juive" in Berlin, and he raved like a madman when, though he took no trouble with its production, it was received with every mark of favor by the Berliners.

That same year saw the production of "L'Eclair," a comic opera, the plot of which was laid in Boston. It is written for two tenors and two sopranos, without chorus; nevertheless, it is one of the finest of musical comedies. Its success was extraordinary, and in popular estimation overshadowed everything that Halevy had so far done. In it Roger, considered the greatest tenor of his time, made his debut.

Two such noble works as "L'Eclair" and the "Jewess," both produced within a year, betokened a mastermind. The death of Reicha in the following year left a vacant seat in the Institut, and

Halevy was elected without a dissenting vote.

One really stands amazed at the feats of this extraordinary man. Between 1838 and 1853 he produced no less than seventeen operas. Though none of them can compare with the "Jewess," the majority were popular during the composer's lifetime, and four of them, "Guido et Genevieve" (1838), "La Reine de Chypre" (1844), "Charles VI." (1843), and "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" (1846), are still often given. "Guido et Genevieve" when first produced failed to impress the audience. Concerning it, Dr. Veron, at one time the director of the Opera, relates the following anecdote in his autobiography:

"* * * It happened under the management of my immediate successor, Dupouchel, at the fourth or fifth performance of Halevy's "Guido et Genevieve." Some of the scenery caught fire, and but for Dupouchel's presence of mind there would have been a panic and a horrible catastrophe. Nevertheless, the cause of the accident had to be ascertained, and it was found that the brigadier fireman posted at the spot where the mischief began had been asleep. He frankly admitted his fault, at the same time pleading extenuating circumstances. "What do you mean?" asked the captain charged with the report. "Such a thing has never happened to me before, mon capitaine, but it is impossible for anyone to keep his eyes open during that act. You need not take my word, but perhaps you will try the effect yourself." The captain did try; the captain sat for two or three minutes after the rise of the curtain, then he was seen to leave the place hurriedly. The brigadier and his men were severely reprimanded, but they were not tried. Out of respect for Halevy the matter was kept a secret."

In 1840, upon Cherubini's recommendation, Halevy was appointed Professor of Composition. Here one of his most brilliant pupils was Lecoq, composer of "Le fille de Mime Hugot," which ran for 500 nights in succession. The following year "La Reine de Chypre" was produced. On this opera Wagner wrote an article which he considered worthy to be included in his collected works. It may be found in the Ges. Schrift. Vol. I.

Mendelssohn in his youth had written such wonderful music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream" that Scribe, upon having completed a book based on Shakespeare's "Tempest," offered it to him. Nothing, however, came of it, and the libretto was finally transferred to Halevy, who, every ready to compose, completed the work in a few months. The music was not unworthy of the subject.

Louis Philippe, himself no mean musician, was one of Halevy's enthusiastic disciples, and at one time seriously thought of writing a libretto for him.

* * * After his abdication, he intended to write, in conjunction with Scribe, the libretto of an opera on an English historical subject, the music of which should be composed by Halevy. The composer of "La Juive" and the author of "Les Huguenots" came over once to consult with the king, whose death, a few months later, put an end to the scheme.

In 1854 he was appointed permanent secretary of the Academie des Beux Arts. In this capacity he had to pronounce eulogiums, which were subsequently published with some musical critiques in a volume entitled "Souvenirs et Portraits," showing Halevy to have been a writer of no mean order. The cordial welcome that this book received led him to publish "Lecons de lecture musicale," a standard work.

When in 1858 a committee, consisting of the most eminent physicists and musicians was appointed to investigate "the constant increasing elevation of pitch presenting inconveniences by which the musical art, composer, artists, all equally suffer," Halevy was chosen as secretary. He drew up a report recommending a fixed standard (A-435), which was afterwards adopted and confirmed by legal decree.

While in Nice trying to recuperate his health—he had long been a consumptive—Halevy died (March 17, 1862). His remains were brought back to Paris and interred with great solemnity on the 24th. All of his more famous pupils, including Gounod and Bizet, jointly composed a requiem.

In Scribe and St. Georges, acknowledged masters of their craft, Halevy had excellent co-workers. The latter, author of no less than 120 librettos, wrote the following for him: "L'Eclair," "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," "Le Val d'An Englishman in Paris."

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Andorre," "Les Fes aux Roses," "Le Juif Errant and "La Nakab Jaguarita l'Indienne." Scribe was the author of "La Juive," "Manon Lescant," "Guido et Genevieve" and "La Tempesta. This does not exhaust the list of Halevy's operas. There are "Les Treizi" (1839); "La Sheriff" (1839); "Le Drapier" (1840); "Le Guitarero" (1841); "Le Lazzarone" (1844), and "La Dame de rique" (1844). He also composed the incidental music to "Promethee Euchaime," a translation by his brother Leon of Aeschylus' tragedy; a cantata with orchestra and chorus, and many vocal pieces and piano music. Some very fine music was composed for the synagogue. Special mention may be made of his famous Min Hamatzer, in this class of composition nothing better has ever been written.

For many years Halevy and Auber enjoyed almost exclusive monopoly of popular favor. Certainly no one was a more competent judge of the Jew's genius than his friendly rival, who, above all things, was honest and upright, giving every one his due. Incidentally we learn what his opinion was:

"Auber would never be without his hat if he could help it. I never feel so much at home anywhere, not even in my own apartment, as in the synagogue," he said one day. "His frequent visits to the synagogue, coupled with his dislike to be bareheaded, made people wonder now and whether Auber was a Jew. Their supposition always made Auber smile. "That would mean the genius of a Meyerbeer, a Mendelssohn, a Halevy," he said. "No, I have been lucky enough in my life, but such good fortune as that never fell to my lot."

Both Meyerbeer and Halevy had brothers who made names for themselves as poets and dramatists. Of Michael Meyerbeer I have already had occasion to say a few words. Leop Halevy (1802-83) became famous at twenty-four when a comedy of his was produced at the Theatre Francais, and his popularity increased with subsequent productions. Leon's son, Ludovic, who died lately, was one of the foremost men of letters in France. He wrote the libretto to "Carmen," and was the author of "Frou Frou," one of the most successful plays ever written. His novels, such as "L'Abbe Constantin," "Criquette," "La Famille Cardinal" and "Princesse" are equally well known. In 1884 he was elected to the French Academy.

Halevy's daughter married his favorite pupil, Bizet, the immortal composer of "Carmen." "Loe," a biblical opera, which Halevy had left unfinished, was completed and produced by his son-in-

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JUDAH TOURO. *One of Newport's foremost and honored citizens. His commercial and philanthropic activities.*

BY RABBI B. H. ROSENGARD.

(CONCLUSION.)

It is impossible not to feel unfeigned admiration for the deep-seated patriotism of this man, who so whole-heartedly recognized the claims of his country upon his personal services during the year of storm and stress 1812.

He immediately relinquished all his business interests and served as a common soldier. He risked his life, which during a British cannonade, was thought to be extinct.

His pale and faintly throbbing body was found by an intimate friend, Rezin D. Shepherd, and the physicians after abandoning all hopes, made heroic efforts to save him, an undertaking crowned with success.

From that moment, a strong and inalienable friendship was formed between these comrades in arms. One has to search for a biblical parallel, which is illustrated in the romantic friendship and affinity of soul between David and Jonathan.

In the case of Judah Touro and Rezin D. Shepherd, only the inexorable spectre of death severed their intimacy. Four decades later Judah Touro refers to his preservation of life "under Divine Providence", and appointed Shepherd his residuary legatee.

Shepherd's personal estates, combined with the generosity of his own disposition, impelled him to utilize for charitable purposes the whole and indivisible amount bequeathed by his life-long friend, so that Touro's bequests appear indeed to be monumental and unique.

In a biographical sketch Judge Walker summarized his commercial career as follows:

"He began a brisk and profitable trade on soap, candles, codfish, and other exports of New England, making prompt returns to his friends in Boston. His fidelity, integrity and good manners soon secured him a large New England trade, every vessel from that section bringing him large consignments. His business was prosperous, his funds accumulated. His career as a merchant was one of honest, methodical labor, and stern fidelity to the principles of legitimate trade, never embarking in any hazardous ventures or speculation."

A contemporary author, speaks of Judah, Touro, "as being methodical and regular as a clock. His neighbors were in the habit of judging the time of day by his movements."

As already observed, Touro consecrated his whole life to the furtherance of the well-being of his fellow-men, recognizing no limits of age, creed, color or race. All the handiwork of God, and made in His sublime image, appealed to him with effect. He lived with the central aim to confer a maximum of good upon those in the throes of agony, in the meshes of trouble, and upon all who approached him to lighten their burden and assuage their grief. These found in him a broth-

er, a friend and benefactor. So intelligently did he bestow his largesse, his genial face beaming with the radiance of joy, that he has become immortal, and is now ingratiated in the veneration and affection of posterity.

Judge Walker, a resident of New Orleans pronounced of Touro the following panegyric:

"It was the death of a man who had won a renown nobler, higher, and more enduring than that which the most successful merchant, the most daring warrior, or the most gifted author ever earned. Who that saw him in life would have anticipated such fervent demonstrations of popular affection and grief at his death? How little of the hero or great man was there in the simple, humble aspect of that timid, shrinking old man, who was wont to glide so silently and diffidently through the streets, with his hands behind him, his eyes fixed on the pavement, and his homely old face, wrinkled with old age, but replete with the expression of genial kindness and benevolence.

"He could lay no claim to statesmanship, nor to any great national services, nor were there any heroic attributes in his composition. And yet when the tidings of his decease go forth, a whole people, a reckless, frivolous and cynical people, turn aside from their various pursuits of pleasure or ambition to bewail with heartfelt sorrow his departure.

"Wealth seemed to flow into his coffers as the reward of a boundless and incessant benevolence and beneficence—an ever active philanthropy. His career was a splendid illustration of the Divine injunction and promise, 'Cast thy bread on the waters, and after many days it shall return to thee.' He deprived himself of all other luxuries in order to enjoy and gratify with keener relish and greater intensity his single passion and appetite—to do good to his fellow-men.

"He displayed much skill and ingenuity in the concealment of his benefactions, and his chief vexation and trouble were to avoid the ostentation and display which are too often the main incentive to liberal and benevolent deeds."

It is an undoubted fact, trebled and quadrupled a thousand fold, that Judah Touro's humility, retiring disposition and self-effacing nature, effectually debarred the public from obtaining an adequate conception of his colossal charitable operation.

The following concrete illustration is one of the numerous characteristic features of his unfeigned modesty:

When a movement was set on foot to erect a national monument at Bunker Hill in 1840, those immediately concerned in this project were reduced to the straits of despair, due to the scant response with which their worthy efforts were rewarded. Notwithstanding the fact that the cornerstone was laid in 1826 on the fifteenth anniversary of the battle, neither the eloquent and impressive appeals from Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, nor the assurance of generous aid by Amos Laurence, moved the public to a full recognition of their duty, until Judah Touro redeemed the situation by his private donation of \$10,000, and even duplicating Amos Laurence's offer. The erection of this National monument was then no longer regarded as a mere hypothesis or suspended hope but a foregone conclusion. The story is not by any means apo-

cryphal, which describes the anger and indignation of Touro at the publicity given of his private contribution. He seriously considered the withdrawal of his gift.

The President of the United States accompanied by Daniel Webster, the orator, were present on the occasion of the dedication of the monument, when Judah Touro's timely and indispensable generosity was commemorated in the following stanza:

"Amos and Judah—venerated names!
Patriarch and prophet press their equal claims,
Like generous coursers, running neck and neck,
Each aids the work by giving it a check.
Christian and Jew, they carry out a plan—
For though of different faith, each is in heart a man."

Judah Touro's munificent private benefactions are unprecedented for their astonishing degree of generosity. On the demise of his sister whose estate approximated \$60,000, he distributed it to deserving families of all denominations.

A conspicuously sympathetic act of his was that related by the Rev. Theodore Clapp, and is as follows: A Christian Church in New Orleans, of which Mr. Clapp was the Minister, had been involved in very serious financial embarrassment. Upon this unenviable situation having been submitted to the consideration of Mr. Touro, he forthwith came to their rescue with a donation of \$20,000. The Touro Infirmary of New Orleans was erected and endowed by him during his lifetime.

The "Old Stone Mill" for which he evinced a personal admiration, owing to its quaintness, and which tradition credits with being a relic of the early Northmen's settlements in America, he acquired for the city of Newport, together with a valuable site of land, for \$10,000.

It is characteristic of Judah Touro's catholicity and unsectarian spirit, that his continued generosity was lavished more bountifully upon denominations other than his own. From authentic records, one gathers that he gave proportionately more to those not of his own faith than to his brethren,

We are assured by a contemporary, that, "with a generous profusion he scattered his favors broadcast over the wide field of humanity. He knew well, that many of the recipients of his bounty harbored little or no affection for the Hebrews, whom, they would if possible sweep into annihilation."

And here, the writer feels constrained to reiterate the proposition, that a full and comprehensive biographical presentation of this exemplary man, is almost beyond the realms of possibility. For his well-known antipathy and aversion to any publicity and demonstration, render the efforts of the impartial chronicler uninviting and fruitless.

But sufficient light has already

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been thrown on his traits of character, his affectionate solicitude for the eternal well-being of the whole of the human family, his indubitable integrity and self-effacement to ensure for him a lasting fame. It is inconceivable, that the lustre of his myriad meritorious deeds, which brought light and cheer and warmth to many a sad and disconsolate heart, will ever be dimmed, or suffer eclipse.

The funeral exercises at New Orleans, were most affecting and impressive. Men of all creeds gave vent to their feeling of grief. The universal consensus of opinion was that Judah Touro was irreplaceable, and that the sacred cause of philanthropy has sustained an irreparable loss.

Even more remarkable were the obsequies at Newport, R. I., on June 6, 1854, at which were gathered in formidable array numerous organizations and delegations to attest their profound esteem and reverence for the deceased benefactor.

His executors and delegates became, by official resolutions of the municipal authorities of Newport, which had received such signal benefits from his philanthropy, the guests of the municipality.

As an enhanced evidence of universal mourning, the bells of the city churches were tolled, and all places of business were closed. The projected erection of a monument to his memory called forth unrelenting and persistent opposition, as being inconsistent with the spirit of the Jewish law and usage. Streets in New Orleans and Newport were, however, named after him, as a means of perpetuating his generous philanthropy.

A part of the epitaph of Judah Touro truthfully and succinctly described his life-work:

"By righteousness and integrity he collected his wealth;

In charity and for salvation he dispensed it."

The verdict of posterity with respect to Judah Touro, will doubtless fall into line, and re-echo the opinion expressed by his contemporaries during his life. To enhance or exceed it, is by no means possible. For during his earthly pilgrimage he has acquired an immortality; his priceless deeds with the resultant healing in their wings, are incapable of obliteration.

He was gentle, generous, brave and wise, and possessing these qualities, he exercised them in the most graceful outward manner. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

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CHILDREN'S PAGE.

THE WELCOME GUEST.

DEAR CHILDREN:

WE read this Sabbath the Sedrah called "Ki Tahbo." You will find it in Deuteronomy, from Chapter 26th to Chapter 29th, the 8th Paragraph. We do all the commandments of the Lord without asking Him for any reward, therefore it is surprising that after we have given the tithes of our produce or a tenth part of all that has grown on our fields, to the Levite, the stranger, the fatherless and the widow, we come before the Lord in His holy house and ask Him for a reward, saying unto Him: "I have done all, just as Thou hast commanded me. Look down from the habitation of Thy holiness, from the heavens, and bless Thy people Israel, and the soil which Thou hast given unto us, as Thou hast sworn unto our fathers, a and flowing with milk and honey."

Of course we know that we will be rewarded for the performance of any of the Holy Commandments, but we never ask for it. Why does the Torah tell us to ask now after giving our tithes? The Dubner Maggid explains that God loves us more when giving tithes even than when we give charity; the reason for this is that, as it is not the action alone for which we are rewarded, but still more so for the gladness of our hearts at the time we perform the commandment.

Our beloved preacher, by the following story, shows us how much more we rejoice when giving tithes than when giving charity.

A certain member of a congregation did something wrong. When it became known to the leaders of the congregation, they decided that he must pay a fine and they sent the officers of the congregation to that member's house, to take from him pledges which should remain in their keeping until he would pay the fine.

In a few days thereafter a great man came to the congregation and they wished to treat him in a splendid manner, and make him a handsome present; but their treasury was almost empty and they did not know where to get the money. Just as they were worrying about it, one of the members exclaimed: "Brothers, I just thought of it! We have the pledges of that member who must pay us his fine. Let us send some one to inform him that unless he pays the fine right away we will sell his pledges."

The sinful member, in spite of himself, was compelled to pay his fine at once, but he did it with a very sour face, cursing in his heart that visitor; to him such an unwelcome guest, as it was on his account that he had to pay his fine in a hurry. "If it were not for his arrival," thought he, "the congregation would not have pressed me for the money, and maybe they would have excused me altogether and returned me the pledges."

However, if instead of that the leaders of the congregation would have made him pay his fine before that, and then it would have happened that that great guest arrived—how glad he would have felt to see that it was his money they made use of to make a fine present to that great man, and he would have blessed him and been very thankful that his money came into such good hands. He would have then considered him as a most welcome guest.

Now, this is the difference between giving charity and giving tithes. One does not give charity unless the poor man comes to him, and then he feels bad over it, for if the poor man would not have come he would not have been needed to give him. The poor man is, therefore, an unwelcome guest.

But what a welcome guest is the Levite or the stranger, or the orphan, or the widow, for whom he has prepared the tithes, and whose coming he awaits with impatience! How glad he is to see them, and give them that which he has long since prepared for them.

My dear children, now is the time for you to form good habits. There is no better habit than giving tithes; nothing that your heavenly father loves better than to have you put away a certain amount of your pennies for the purpose of giving to the poor, for when you will have the money laid aside, all ready for them, you will give it with a glad heart!

בן אהרן

THE LADIES ACCUSED EACH OTHER.

Horace Vernet, the eminent French artist, was returning from Versailles to Paris, when there happened to be in the same carriage with him two English spinster ladies, very prudish and grim, and of a certain age. Vernet's appearance was striking, and the ladies, after scanning him attentively whenever they thought he was looking the other way, began to communicate to one another their observations upon him in rather a loud whisper, thinking, apparently, that as they spoke in their own language they were at liberty to make what comments they pleased. The vet-

eran painter was intensely amused, but was too much a man of the world to manifest the slightest consciousness of what was going on. It was not long before the train had to pass through a tunnel. Vernet, seizing the opportunity, leaned forward, so as to be within hearing of his neighbors, and applied a smacking salute to the back of his hand. On emerging from the temporary obscurity his face had assumed a mischievous expression, which, as he intended, was soon interpreted by each lady to the prejudice of the other, each charging each with having received from the moustachioed stranger the mysterious kiss in the dark. Arrived at the term-

inus, as all were alighting, Vernet offered his hand to help his fellow-travelers out of the carriage, and then, with a graceful bow, took leave of them, saying, as he retired, to their dismay in perfectly correct English, "Adieu, ladies! I suppose I shall never have the satisfaction of knowing to which of you I am indebted for the unexpected but valued favor I received in the tunnel."

GRATITUDE IS DUE FOR GOOD INTENTIONS.

All admit that our obligation to benefactors is in proportion to their intention to benefit us, and that even if, through some accident or hindrance, their deeds fall short of their goodwill, and they fail to do us good; . . . while, on the other hand, we owe no debt of gratitude to those by whose acts we are benefited without their intending to do us good. It will now be shown that while in almost all the motives to human benevolence self-interest plays a part, the benevolence of God is entirely disinterested.

A BOY'S ESSAY ON GIRLS.

Girls is a queer kind of varmint. Girls is the only thing that has their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand other girls, if she wants you to do anything. Girls is all alike one way, they are all like cats. If you rub 'em the right way of the hair they'll purr and look sweet at you, but if you rub 'em the wrong way, they'll claw you. S'long as you let a girl have her own way she's nice and sweet; but just cross her, and she'll spit at you worse nor a cat. Girls is also like mules, they're headstrong. If a girl don't want to believe anything, you can't make her. If she knows it's so she won't say so. Girls is little women, if they're good; and if they ain't good then, nor when they get big, they're vixens—that's what father said mamma was once, when she chased him around the kitchen with a red-hot poker, 'cause she was mad at him. Brother Joe says he don't like big girls, but he does like little ones; and when I saw him kissing Jennie Jones last Sunday and told him what he'd said, he said he was biting her, 'cause he didn't like her. I think he hurt her, for she hollered and run, and there was a big red spot over both of her cheeks. This is all I know about girls, and father says the less I know about 'em the better off I am.

CONUNDRUMS.

What kind of a cat may be found in every library? Cat-alogue.

Why is an orange like a church steeple? Because we have a peel from it.

Why is the toll of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it's a solemn sound from a thoughtless tongue.

He who seeks truth should be in no country.—Voltaire.

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Department of Finance, Bureau for the Collection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1909. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the Borough offices), stating their property by section or ward, block and lot or map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year. If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE, PREPAID. In case of any doubt in regard to ward, section, block or lot number, taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments. Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment, and avoid any delay caused by waiting in lines, as required in case of personal application. The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever Borough the property is located, as follows: John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York. John E. Underhill, corner of Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York. Thomas J. Drennan, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York. George H. Creed, corner of Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York. John De Morgan, Borough Hall, St. George, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York. After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will draw a check for the amount to the order of the Receiver of Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope, with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever Borough the property is located. NO REBATES ALLOWED. Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer. DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

(Special and exclusive to the Hebrew Standard. From our Correspondent.)

Further Honors for Jews in Great Britain—Sir Matthew Nathan Goes to the Post Office—Dr. Gaster Proposes Jewish Hospitals for London, but Opinion of the Community Divided—Growth of the Hebrew Movement—London Jews, and Thrift—American Jewish Trade Unionists in Leeds—London's Yiddish Theatre and Yiddish "Music Hall."

The appointment of the first Jew in the British Cabinet in the person of Mr. Herbert Samuel has been followed by the appointment of Sir Matthew Nathan as Secretary to the Post Office—the first Jew ever appointed to that post in this country. He will take up his new duties next January on returning from Natal. A second special circumstance in connection with this is that it is the first time the appointment has been conferred on an army officer and colonial administrator. Sir Matthew Nathan was born in London in 1862, and at eighteen years of age joined the Royal Engineers. He traveled there via the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he obtained the Pollock medal as the most distinguished cadet of his time, and the sword for exemplary conduct. He was promoted to a captaincy when he was twenty-four, and became a major in 1898.

In 1883-4 he was in Sierra Leone in connection with the work of fortifying it as an Imperial coaling station. He was afterwards in Egypt with the Engineers during the Nile Expedition of 1884-5, and then saw service in India from 1887 to 1891, in the meantime taking part in the Lushai Expedition, for which he received the medal with clasp. In 1895 he was selected as Secretary to the Colonial Defense Committee, and for his services in this capacity he was created a C. M. G. four years later when he relinquished the position.

In 1899 commenced Sir Matthew Nathan's experience as a colonial administrator. In May he was chosen to proceed to Sierra Leone for the purpose of temporarily administering the government of that colony, and in the autumn of the following year he succeeded Sir F. M. Hodgson as Governor of the Gold Coast. This was the first occasion on which a Jew had been appointed to a British Colonial Governorship, and the event was regarded as a notable one. Sir Matthew was transferred in 1904 to Hong Kong, where he acted as Governor until two years ago, when his unvaried record of success led to his selection for the important office of Governor of Natal. It was his fortune—good or bad—to be at the head of the Government of this colony during the trouble which arose owing to the Imperial Government's interference in the Richmond case, and he had a difficult role to fill again during the native rebellion and the subsequent trial of Dinizulu for complicity in it. Throughout his colonial experience Sir Matthew Nathan has exhibited great capacity as an administrator, and in the "garden colony" he has revealed, in a conspicuous degree, tact and judgment, which are the first essentials to success in an office with as large a staff as that of the post office.

He is one of four brothers, each of whom has risen to distinction. Lieutenant Colonel Sir Frederic L. Nathan, R. A., has been superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey since 1900, and is an authority on explosives; Sir Nathaniel Nathan saw many years' service in the Island of Trinidad, eventually becoming Attorney-General, after acting as Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Robert Nathan entered the Indian Civil Service in 1888, after leaving St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was for a time private secretary to the Viceroy, wrote the official history of the plague in India, and is now Commissioner of the Dacca Division of Eastern Bengal.

As a Jew by birth, Colonel Nathan has taken a keen interest in the Anglo-Jewish Association, and has served as a member of the council and of the executive committee, besides being a member of the building committee. He is now a vice-president of the association, and while acting as Governor of Hong Kong was honorary president of the local branch. He is unmarried. The Secretary of the post office receives a salary of \$3,750 a year, rising to \$10,000.

Although the richer members of the community are strongly opposed to the scheme, the Jews in the East End of London are pressing forward their plans for the erection of a specifically Jewish hospital for London. It is proposed that the institution should be established and carried on by the community, but it will be open to other people. A site is already in view in Stepney Green, to cost \$27,500, but a total sum of between \$100,000 and \$125,000 is required. The hospital would have at the commencement 40 or 50 beds and an out-patients' department.

Despite the almost tropical heat, there was a large and enthusiastic gathering at the meeting held on August 15 at the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel, in furtherance of this object, the proceedings being marked by complete unanimity. Dr. A. Gaster, who presided, said he had for 20 years deplored the absence of a Jewish hospital in London; in fact, he could not understand how they had managed without one. Other countries had such institutions, and he would not believe that with 150,000 Jews in London they would fall to erect and

maintain a hospital such as they desired. Manchester had shown them what was possible in this direction.

He asked those present whether they would submit to remain without their own hospital merely because their rich brethren disapproved of one. By means of pennies they had already succeeded in raising \$8,500, and they could do much more if they would. Though he was grateful for and appreciated the help always extended to Jews at existing hospitals, he wanted an institution where Jewish patients could make themselves easily understood to doctors and nurses speaking their own language, and where they could partake of food which completely satisfied their religious scruples. It was a Jewish atmosphere which was so essential for them, and he had proved this to be the case at the convalescent home at Hampstead, with which he had been connected for the past nine years.

Mr. Berliner outlined the work the association had thus far accomplished, and said the cause was gaining adherents daily. They had even received a small legacy, demonstrating a belief on the part of one individual in the successful fruition of their labors. If only half of the 120,000 Jews of the East End would contribute a penny per week they could equip and maintain as good a hospital as they required.

Jewish hospitals already exist in certain English provincial cities, but it will be found that in these cases there are no big general, well-equipped hospitals existing in the localities. Something that might please both those who do and those who do not want the special Jewish hospital would be found in the appointment of Yiddish-speaking doctors and nurses in the existing big London hospitals. Of the two great weeklies that voice the opinions of the community here, the "Jewish Chronicle" cordially supports the proposed hospital and declares that the arguments against the proposal are insignificant, while the "Jewish World" finds a great objection to it. Every one, however, speaks highly of Dr. A. Gaster.

From Manchester there has been issued a manifesto which is a result of the recent Hebrew Conference. This Conference, attended by 42 delegates from various parts of the United Kingdom, went unanimously for the creation of a central influence—a kind of nursery, in fact—for Jewish literature, language and thought. It was resolved to establish a Jewish centre, called Ivriah, composed of a committee of 17. It will be the duty of this Central Committee to concentrate and consolidate all the Hebrew forces in the United Kingdom; to establish branch organizations in every town throughout the country; to assist in the formation of Hebrew circles and Hebrew-speaking societies; to publish Hebrew literature, books and periodicals, and to do such other things as may be necessary to further the interests of the objects aimed at.

An education committee, consisting of 11 teachers of Hebrew and nine lay members, was also appointed, whose duty it will be (subject to the approval and control of the Central Committee) to devise ways and means for improving and co-ordinating the various systems of Hebrew education and tuition; to formulate and arrange a suitable programme for instruction in schools and Talmud Torahs; to recommend properly qualified teachers wherever and whenever required, and to assist by every means possible in placing the teaching of Hebrew on a recognized and organized basis.

Another volume of minutes of evidence given before the Poor Law Commission has just been issued, and it contains the evidence of the Secretary of the Jewish Board of Guardians given nearly three years ago. These Government publications are nothing if not belated. It is interesting to read, however, that during the last smallpox epidemic prior to Mr. Morris Stephany's evidence, there was less among the Jews in the East End than elsewhere in the district, and this was attributed to the fact that the community had health officers and inspectors going around voluntarily. It was also elicited that with regard to the granting of temporary poor relief, assistance was also given to Jews who had married Christians if the children were being brought up in the Jewish faith. Mr. Stephany also declared that specimens of that well-known class of men and women who are always drifting in and out of the workhouses were exceedingly rare among the Jews.

There is a decided increase in the number of people who are being turned back from our shores under the workings of the Aliens' Act. During the first six months of 1909, 561 were excluded, as against 347 for the corresponding period of last year.

An interesting visit is being paid to this country by Mr. B. A. Larger, who is at the head of the United Garment Workers of America. He is greatly interested in British Jewish trade unions and naturally visited Leeds, a city which has the biggest proportionate Jewish population of any of this country (the percentage of Jews to the total population in Leeds being nearly 6 per cent., Manchester coming next with about 5 1/2 per cent., and the third place being taken by London, which has 3 per cent.) and which is the great home of the clothing trade. He brought a message from the members of his union in America to the effect that they desired a closer understanding with the English Jewish garment workers. As a result of

his visit an important arrangement has been arrived at whereby members of the local Jewish trade unions who may emigrate to America will, on arrival, be accepted free of entrance fee to any of the American trade unions.

The apparently firm establishment of the Yiddish theatre in the East End of London has now been followed by the apparently equally substantial foundation of the Yiddish "music hall" or vaudeville theatre. With strong, well-acted drama at the Pavilion Theatre and light, clever and amusing varieties in the new house of entertainment the Yiddish-speaking population is being well catered for. The promoter of the new music hall is Mr. Jack Woolf, who has for years past run the big boxing establishment at Wonderland.

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Settlement Work Among Jewish Children.

Editor HEBREW STANDARD:

Some years' experience with settlement work leads me to believe that it is not too dogmatic to assert that a beneficial movement is, in the last analysis, an appeal to self-respect. If this principle is true in any respect it is certainly true with reference to the settlement movement.

Settlement work among children is based on the natural tendency of every healthy, developing child to maintain its own self-respect. The settlement worker or the leader of a club or other organization, feels that he has reached his highest results when he has raised the finest degree of self-respect in the breasts of his young charges.

This, the crowning fruit of the settlement worker's delicate and difficult strivings, is the hardest to attain. So much depends upon the amount of culture possessed by the leader! So much depends upon his tact! Nevertheless, not even both of these qualities together will avail sufficiently if he is not of the same racial affinity and does not thoroughly understand the circumstances which condition and rule the lives of the children whom he would help to develop.

By whom should this work be done? The numerous excellent Christian ladies and gentlemen who gladly undertake this work cannot do it. They inspire our young children with a strange and unappeasable yearning. Unconsciously, they emphasize the mere differences in modes of living; they painfully accentuate for the poor aspiring Jewish child, racial, religious and economic distinctions; they do indeed radiate a certain amount of brightness; but how to co-ordinate their mode of thought with the peculiar atmosphere and conditions of their young subjects is a problem which is beyond them.

To the children themselves, their lives seem to be involved in an inexplicable confusion, not unmingled with a touch of humiliation. So much for the ability of these well meaning workers to rouse up and make the most of the fundamental quality of self-respect in Jewish children!

But if strangers are incapable of doing this work, the Jewish settlement worker who is just as ignorant of the nature of his task as in no better position; for the Jewish child, whether consciously or unconsciously, wishes to know how to reconcile his Jewish life, associations and teachings with the demands made upon him by the fact of his American citizenship. He is painfully conscious of his dual existence. How shall he develop into an American gentleman without suffering any loss of self-respect as a Jew? No one teaches him the point of contact between these two apparently incompatible life-currents. To him, who is uninformed by the peculiar greatness of the Jewish spirit there is no answer to this question, save that the child should lose his identity as a Jew, become hostile to his home atmosphere, and the one life painfully crowd out the other. If this a desirable result, of course the Christian settlement worker can perform this task quite as well as anybody else.

Who can do this work, then? Obviously, only that Jewish leader who has the sense of historic connections; who feels, for instance, that by virtue of the fact that the Jewish people are by genius and by history the most democratic on earth—they have given and give to American democracy quite as much as they receive; and that the so-called ghetto-Jew occupies a historic position, and is absolutely associated with the acts of his forefather in first throwing down the gauntlet to a world worshipping in degradation and then, in refusing to be conquered and lost in the medley of different races.

Once these facts begin to kindle the imagination of Jewish children the complexion of things becomes changed for them. They appreciate that they are no beggars happening upon a treasure richer than they deserve. They may become good American citizens, glad to be such, yet full of original worth, and permitting no new lustre to dim and humble the light that belongs to them. The Jewish child no longer suffers from the habitual lack of equilibrium so common to the Jew; that faint-heartedness which he so often tries to conceal by being too forward. He ceases to wilt in a foreign atmosphere; his position becomes clear to himself and its dignity and strength appeal to him; whatever anti-Semitism he encounters he meets with

sturdy and optimistic pride; the right road to his self-respect has been reached, and henceforth he develops accordingly. The customs of his parents, national holidays and holydays, the traditional rules and ceremonies which govern his home, the spectacle of an aged immigrant Jew, for instance; all these things become historic values to him, and the ghastly antagonism so common between the old and the young, parents and children, are so much lessened.

This is the task before the settlement-worker in Jewish districts, and no one but he that is in sympathy with the difficulties which beset the Jewish child, and has the necessary experience, culture and discernment, can do this work. For him this field is always and everywhere waiting.

H. R. SEGAL.

Haaren and Poland's Famous Men of Modern Times. By John H. Haaren and A. B. Poland. American Book Company, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.

This volume for supplementary reading gives in simple and attractive form the lives of thirty-three great soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scientists and rulers, from Columbus to Gladstone. Each brief biography forms a centre about which the pupil can gather the prominent events of the country and epoch. There can be no quicker way of gaining the pupil's attention, and no surer way of holding it, for there can be no better method of acquainting young people with the great facts of history than that which gives them a knowledge of the men by whom history has been made. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful, and add much to the attractiveness of this helpful and interesting book.

The Federation of Jewish Farmers of America will hold its first annual convention in the Educational Alliance, this city, from October 2 to 7.

FRIEDLANDER, ALBERT.—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 Albert Friedlander, 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 Edmond E. Wise, No. 15 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1909.

MARIE FRIEDLANDER, ISAAC N. SPIEGELBERG, Executors.

EDMOND E. WISE, Attorney for Executors, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BAMBERGER, PAULINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Pauline Bamberger, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, 27 Pine Street, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, August 2, 1909.

IRVING W. BAMBERGER, LEON J. BAMBERGER, Executors.

BLUMENSTIEL & BLUMENSTIEL, Attorneys for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New York City.

WOLF LOUIS.—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 Louis Wolf, 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 Albert W. Venino, 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1910.

Dated New York, August 24, 1909.

ALBERT W. VENINO, Attorney for Executrix, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

BROWN, BERTHA.—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 Bertha Brown, 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 No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1909.

Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1909.

SAMUEL J. COHEN, Executor.

BERNARD F. NATHAN, Attorney for Executor, No. 280 Broadway, New York City.

KLEIN, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Klein, 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 Aronstein, Levy & Pfeiffer, No. 125 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1909.

HANNAH VOGEL, IDA KLEIN, Administratrices.

ERDMANN, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sarah Erdmann, 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 Kuzman & Frankenthaler, No. 35 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before November 10, 1909.

Dated New York, May 7, 1909.

MARTIN ERDMANN, Executor.

KURZMAN & FRANKENTHALER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SONN, ABRAHAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Abraham H. Sonn, 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. 322 East Forty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 19th day of July, 1909.

SAMUEL SONN, MOODY SONN, Executors.

JACOB MARK, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall Street, New York City.

RICHHEIMER, CAROLINE.—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 Caroline Richheimer, 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. 809 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of November, 1909.

Dated New York, the 23th day of April, 1909.

MOSES J. SNUDDAIRA, Executor.

MAX GROSS, Attorney for Executor, 809 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NOSCO, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Elizabeth Nosco, 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 Sommer & Sonenthal, No. 27 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of October, next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1909.

HENRY GROSS, Administrator.

SOHMER & SONENTHAL, Attorneys for Administrator, 27 Broadway, New York.

ROSENFELD, FREDERICA.—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 Frederica Rosenfeld, 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 Wray, Putnam and Burlingham, No. 27 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of January next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1909.

WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Proctors for Administrator, 27 Broadway, New York.

WEIL, ADELINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adeline Weil, 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 87 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1909.

DAVID L. WEIL, Executor.

Strauburger, Eschwege & Schallek, Attorneys for Executor, 74 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

DORMITZER, KAROLINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God Free and Independent, to Friederika Hirsch, Jeanette Reeb, Josephine Levin, Caroline Mayer, Emma Klefer, Isaac Mayer and Bernard N. Schwartz, the heirs and next of kin of Karoline Dormitzer, deceased, send greeting and apply for and wherefore, Alice W. Williams, of the City of New York, has been appointed by the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Karoline Dormitzer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of September, one thousand nine hundred and nine, 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.

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. If you have none, you may apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to be hereunto affixed.

[L.S.]

Witness, Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEOPOLD B. POLLAK, Attorney for Petitioner, 41 Park Row, New York City.

SPIRO, CAROLINE.—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 Caroline Spiro, 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 Rose & Putzel, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1910.

Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1909.

SELIG ROSENBAUM, Executor.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executor, 128 Broadway, New York City.

FREUND, MAX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Max Freund, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting the business of the estate of said Max Freund, No. 8 Maiden Lane, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 22d day of May, 1909.

EMILY FREUND, EMIL FRENKEL, SANFORD H. E. FREUND, Executors.

PAGE, GRAWFORD & TUSKA, Attorneys for Emily Freund, Executrix, 26 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

MACFARLANE, WHITNEY & MONROE, Attorneys for Emil Frenkel and Sanford H. E. Freund, Executors, 26 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

SCHWAB, GABRIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gabriel Schwab, 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 Leonard J. Obermeier, 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1909.

LEONARD J. OBERMEIER, Attorney for Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

HENRY FROELICH, ADA SCHWAB, NATHAN SCHWAB, HENRIETTA SCHWAB, Executors.

STRAUSS, CHARLES S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles S. Strauss, 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 Nathan D. Levy, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of August, 1909.

HANNAH S. STRAUSS, WILLIAM L. STRAUSS, RALPH SOMMER, and DAVID M. LEVY, Executors.

NATHAN D. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FARMER, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henrietta Farmer, 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. 135 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of March next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1909.

LOUIS LESSER, Executor.

BENNO LEWINEON, Attorney for Executor, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

WOLFSOHN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Wolfsohn, 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 Benno Lowy, Esq., Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1909.

PAULA WOLFSOHN, Administratrix.

BENNO LOWEY, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FRY, ISAAC.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Fry, 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 Davis & Kaufmann, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1909.

SOPHIA FRY, Executrix.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executrix, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

STEINMAN, KARL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Karl Steinman, 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 Maurice Marks, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1909.

JACOB W. JACOBS, Executor.

MAURICE MARKS, Attorney for Executor, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of Eastern Sheet Steel Works, send greeting and required personally to be and appear in the New York Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County and City of New York, at the 15th day of September, 1909, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Caesar Simla, assignee of above named Eastern Sheet Steel Works, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts. In testimony whereof, I have heretofore caused the seal of the said court to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 21st day of July, 1909.

Peter J. Dooling, Clerk.

John B. Coyle, Attorney for Assignee, 71 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

KAPLON, ISAAC.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isaac Kaplon, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of H. M. and S. Solomon, her attorneys, at No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1909.

H. M. and S. SOLOMON, Attorneys for Administrator, 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

BERTUCH, MOE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Moe Bertuch, 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 No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.

Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1909.

CLARA BERTUCH, Administratrix.

JACOBS & LIVINGSTON, Attys. for Adm'x, 132 Nassau St., Manhattan, New York City.

GABRIEL, MAX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Gabriel, 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 Heyn & Covington, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of January next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1909.

OSCAR L. GABRIEL, LOUIS GABRIEL & G. L. GABRIEL, Executors.

HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Executors, 60 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

BARNETT, 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 Barnett, 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. 11 East 124th Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1909.

BARNETT W. BARNETT, Executor. CARRIE A. BARNETT, HENRIETTA BARNETT, Executrices.

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

KEAN, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Kean, 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 Lewkowitz & Schapp, No. 78 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1909.

ROSE KEAN, GEORGE KEAN, ESTHER GOLDBERGMIDT, Executors.

LEWKOWITZ & SCHAPP, Attorneys for Executors, 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

ROSENTHAL, SAMUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Samuel 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, Nos. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next.

Dated, New York, the 28th day of April, 1909.

LENA ROSENTHAL, Administratrix.

ABRAHAM LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 61-65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WALTER, PHILIP.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Philip Walter, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenthaler, No. 25 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1910, next.

Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1909.

FRANKENTHALER, WILLIAM FRANKENTHALER, Executors.

KURZMAN & FRANKENTHALER, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WOLFSOHN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry Wolfsohn, 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 Benno Lowy, Esq., Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.

Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1909.

PAULA WOLFSOHN, Administratrix.

BENNO LOWEY, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW; MATTER IN BRACKETS [] IS OLD MATTER TO BE OMITTED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 24, 1909.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, 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 to be submitted to the people for approval at the next general election in this State to be held on the second day of November, nineteen hundred and nine. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE. 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 Assembly concur), That section twelve of article six of the constitution be amended to read as follows: § 12. [The judges and justices hereinbefore mentioned shall receive for their services a compensation established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, except as provided in section five of this article.] 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. [No judge or justice elected after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall be entitled to receive any compensation after the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age; but the compensation of every judge of the court of appeals or justice of the supreme court elected prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, whose term of office has been, or whose present term of office shall be, so abridged, and who shall have served as such judge or justice ten years or more, shall be continued during the remainder of the term for which he was elected; but any such judge or justice may, with his consent, be assigned by the governor, from time to time, to any duty in the supreme court while his compensation is so continued.] 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 appellate division or designated by the governor to hold a trial or special term in a judicial district other than that in which he is elected shall receive in addition ten dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the state and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowance to said justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the judges and justices now in office and to those hereafter elected.

§ 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nine, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, February 16, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, February 17, 1909.—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 24, 1909.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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 the office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

Shall the proposed amendment to section twelve of article six of the Constitution, in relation to the compensation of Justices of the Supreme Court, be approved?

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 24, 1909.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, 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 to be submitted to the people for approval at the next general election in this State to be held on the second day of November, nineteen hundred and nine. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

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 on debts authorized pursuant to said section.

Whereas, The legislature, at its regular session in nineteen hundred and eight, duly adopted a resolution 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, and Whereas, Such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution and referred to this legislature for action; therefore: 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 ayes 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 submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nine, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, March 31, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, J. RAINES, Temporary President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 12, 1909.—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 24, 1909.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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 the office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO.

Shall the proposed amendment to section four of article seven of the Constitution, permitting the legislature to alter the rate of interest on debts authorized pursuant to said section, be approved?

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 24, 1909.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section twenty-seven of article three of the Constitution of the State of New York, is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next general election in this State to be held on the second day of November, 1909. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, 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.

Whereas, the legislature, at its regular session in nineteen hundred and seven, duly adopted a resolution 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; and Whereas, such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution, and referred to this legislature for action; therefore: § 1. Resolved (if the assembly concur), That section twenty-seven of article three of the constitution be amended as follows: Article III. Section 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 submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nine, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, April 20, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 27, 1909.—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 24, 1909.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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 the office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

Shall the proposed 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, be approved?

assembly concur). That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nine, in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, April 20, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 27, 1909.—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 24, 1909.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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 the office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

Shall the proposed 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, be approved?

EXPLANATION—MATTER IN ITALICS IS NEW.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, Albany, July 24, 1909.—Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New York, and section two hundred and ninety-five of the Election Law, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution of the State of New York, is to be submitted to the people for approval at the next general election in this State to be held on the second day of November, 1909. SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

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

Whereas, The legislature at its regular session in nineteen hundred and eight duly adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to section ten of article eight of the constitution, relating to the limitation of the indebtedness of cities and excepting certain kinds of bonds from computation of the debt of a city for purposes of such limitation; and Whereas, Such resolution has been duly published in accordance with law and the constitution and referred to the legislature for action; therefore: Section 1. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That section ten of article eight of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Article VIII. § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of said city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included, and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual indebtedness necessary for its amortization may be included in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so included during any period of

time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall thereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this state, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section, in respect to county or city debt. § 2. Resolved (if the Assembly concur), That the foregoing amendment be submitted to the people for approval at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and nine in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

State of New York, In Senate, April 13, 1909.—The foregoing resolution was duly passed a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate, HORACE WHITE, President.

State of New York, In Assembly, April 27, 1909.—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 24, 1909.—I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution 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 the office of the Secretary of State at the city of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nine. [L. S.] SAMUEL S. KOENIG, Secretary of State.

FORM FOR SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENT NUMBER FOUR.

Shall the proposed amendment to section ten of article eight of the Constitution, relating to the limitation of the indebtedness of cities and excepting certain kinds of bonds from computation of the debt of a city for purposes of such limitation, be approved?

LILLICH, MAGDALENA.—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 Magdalena Lillich, formerly Magdalena Drastadt, 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 Goldsmith & Rosenthal, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June, 1909.

GUTTLIEB LILLICH, Administrator. GOLDBSMITH & ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

STERN, YETTA.—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 Yetta Stern, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenhelmer, No. 25 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before September 13, 1909.

Dated New York, March 12th, 1909. EMIL EISENBERG, Executor. KURZMAN & FRANKENHELMER, Attorneys for Executor, Office and Postoffice address, No. 25 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRIEDMAN, LEOPOLD.—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 Leopold Friedman, 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 Jacques R. Haas, at No. 54 Barclay street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1909. JACQUES R. HAAS, ROSE SCHIFF, Executors. I. B. RIPIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York.

LILIENTHAL, JACOB F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob F. Lilienthal, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and 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 Meighan & Neearsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated New York, April 24, 1909. ABRAHAM W. LILIENTHAL, Executor. MEIGHAN & NEARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

PHILLIPS, ASHER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Asher L. Phillips, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Samuel C. Steinhardt, Office 401, No. 30 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1909. FREDERICK J. LISMAN, Executor. SAMUEL C. STEINHARDT, Attorney for Executor, 30 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

VEIT, JULIAN NELSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated March 30, 1909, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julian Nelson Veit, 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, Messrs. Cardozo & Nathan, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1909. ERNEST A. CARDOZO and WEBSTER WAGNER, Executors. CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ANGELAKIS, LOUIS, also known as LOUIS ANGELAKES, and LOUIS ANGELAKY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS ANGELAKIS, also known as LOUIS ANGELAKES and LOUIS ANGELAKY, 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 Marks & Marks, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of August, 1909. JOHN A. ANGELAKIS, Administrator. MARKS & MARKS, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEINSHEIMER, LOUIS A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louis Heinsheimer, 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, Nathan Blum, Esq., No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1909. ALFRED M. HEINSHEIMER, MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, PAUL M. WARBURG, FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. NATHAN BLUM, Attorney for Executors, Office at E. O. Address at Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MAYER, 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 Mayer, 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 M. and C. Mayer, No. 65 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 5th day of October next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1909. MAX W. MAYER, JONAS BITTLINGER, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Executors, 57 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SCHWARTZ, ALEXANDER.—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 Alexander Schwartz, 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 Maxwell Davidson, their attorneys, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1909. SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL LUSTIG, Executors. MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

ULMANN, MATHILDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mathilde Ulmann, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and 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 Meighan & Neearsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March next.

Dated New York, August 23, 1909. Sophie Michaels, James Ulmann, Executors. Meighan & Neearsulmer, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HUTTER, LEOPOLD.—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 Leopold Hutter, 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 Arnstein & Levy, No. 128 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 23d day of September next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of February, 1909. EMANUEL ARNSTEIN, BENJAMIN WERTHEIMER, HENRY LEIPZIGER, ALFRED HUTTER, Executors. SAMUEL LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 128 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. FREDERICK F. EISEMANN, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City. MAX ARNHEIM, 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City. Attorneys for Executors.

LEMON, EMANUEL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emanuel J. Lemon, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City and 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 Meighan & Neearsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 10th day of January next.

Dated New York, July 2, 1909. JOSEPH E. LEMON, MARTHA LEMON, Executors. MEIGHAN & NEARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

KLINGENSTEIN, BERNHARD.—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 Bernhard Klingenstein, late of the County of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of M. S. and I. S. Isaacs, No. 53 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1909. M. S. and I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executors, 53 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEUSTADT, SIGMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John P. Cohan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Sigmund Neustadt, 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 Cravath, Henderson & de Gersdorff, 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, 1909.

Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1909. AGNES NEUSTADT, CASIMIR I. STRALEM, MORTIMER L. SCHIFF, Executors. CRAVATH, HENDERSON & DE GERSDORFF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HEARN

FOURTEENTH STREET. West of Fifth Avenue.

THE NEW FOR FALL

Warm Days Going — Cold Days Coming

TOWNWARD IS NOW THE TREND OF TRAVEL

This great metropolis is already well filled with visitors from other cities, most of whom will remain for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and by the time that great carnival time begins, New York will have such throngs as it never yet has known.

Almost every family will have a guest or two, and if the home is to be brightened up a bit, or you have any preparations to make, now is the time, before the excitement begins.

We Are Preparing for New York's Greatest Carnival

with specially fine stocks of Fall and Winter goods, and invite inspection of the following, which will be ready to-morrow:—

DRESS GOODS THAT WILL BE THE RAGE

No need to praise our qualities and values to customers. They know that we lead—others need make but a single test to realize it:—

- New Diagonal Serges—narrow wale that will be "smart" for Fall and Winter—new Zibeline finish—chicory, carrot, raisin, nutmeg, prune, grape, and all the new shades—single and all the new shades—54 inch. 1.30
- New Diagonal Homespun—wide and narrow wale—two-toned in the rich new Fall shades—54 inch. 1.19
- Pure Worsted Diagonals—wide wale—54 inch—will be on top wave of fashion—modish rough finish—black and all the new season shades. 1.20

We cannot duplicate these except at advance in cost—buy now.

NEW SEASON OUTING FLANNELS GERMAN FLANNELS

GERMAN FLANNELS—Fall patterns for kimonos, wrappers, etc., showing new floral tints of artistic beauty worthy of the richest silk weave—equally charming combinations of floral stripes with plain or dotted stripes, and the most snappy Billy Possum, Mother Goose, Bird and Fan patterns—an infinite of colorings—the new weave is especially velvety and lovely—

9 1/2 12 1/2 14

NEW OUTING FLANNELS—Attractive fancy stripes, checks, plaids and plain colors—large variety of colorings and patterns. 7% 8% 9%

LACE ALLOVERS FOR THE NEW SEASON

Elsewhere .10 to .12 1/2. Among the styles which will have great vogue Soutache Braided Nets will hold high place, and our new assortments offer choice of elegant and effective designs. New Orientals and Tokios also present rich effects in large and small patterns, while Baby Irish and Point Venise in alternating stripes are here in specially rich designs for waists, yokes and drapings. Tokio is not overlooked, and in each the woman of style will find modish requirements at the prices from .08 to 4.98

Our prices for the qualities are the wonder of all who know what is asked elsewhere for the same.

Bandings to match the majority—wide and narrow. .19 to .98

MIDSEASON MILLINERY NOVELTIES

Fashion prescribes some effective new departures in materials and shapes, and they are represented here in splendid assortments at our unmatched values for 5.00

Shapes are large, medium and small in many smart designs, both dressy and tailored—some made entirely of Moire or Bengaline silks, others in equally chic combinations of these or with satin, velvet or new fancy brades—majority set off with rich wings, fancy feathers and buckles. Other Trimmed Hats in new and attractive styles, from \$1.98 up.

UNTRIMMED HATS of Moire Satin, etc. .69 to 3.98

NEW FALL SILKS

Just a hint of what department offers in novelties and values:

- Yd. wide Black Moires—soft finish. 1.25
- Yd. wide Black Moire Velours—heavy weight for coats. 1.25
- Yd. wide Colored Moire Velours—modish shades. .98 and 1.25
- 19-inch Colored Moire Velours—all Fall shades. .79
- 19-inch Colored Moire Velours. .49
- Yd. wide Black Ottomans—heavy round cord—rich finish. 1.25
- 27-inch Black Ottomans—cut well for trimmings—\$1.00 quality. .79
- Bengalines—full round cord—fine lustre—75 ct. grades. .59
- Yd. wide Black Taffetas—soft or rustle finish. .79 and .98
- Yd. wide Black Messalines and Peau de Sole. .98, 1.25, 1.50
- 19-inch Messalines—full range of fashionable shades and black. .49, .59, .69
- New Warp Print Brocaded Taffetas—soft Messaline finish. 1.25
- Novelty Plaid Taffetas, with overlying satin bars—\$1.65 and \$1.89 qualities. 1.25 and 1.50
- 19-inch Plaid Taffetas—contrast satin bars—instead of .98. .79

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