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(For The Hebrew Standard.)

### THE KADDISH BEFORE KOL NIDRE.

ADAPTED FROM THE GERMAN OF S. KOHN.

BY SOF-TOV.

It was a stormy Friday evening in the month of September of the year 1577.

It was already late; the pleasant Shabbas-lights had all gone out and deep silence reigned in the Ghetto of Prague.

In one house only, there still burned dimly the night-light. It was on the third floor of a house on Shammass street, where lived Reb Mordechai, whose wife was about to be confined.

The eight-branched lamp was already extinguished. Reb Mordechai himself sat therefore at the table where the night-light was burning, and read in a big folio volume.

The midwife and the old maid-servant were huddled together on a bench, reciting low prayers for a happy confinement.

The mellow light of the night-light threw gigantic shadows on the walls of the poorly furnished room.

Wind and rain struck with might against the small window: but in the room itself the canny silence was broken only occasionally by the groans of Reb Mordechai's wife.

Wearied from his studies in the Talmud Reb Mordechai had fallen fast asleep, when suddenly there came a piercing cry from the bedside of the travailing woman. Reb Mordechai, frightened, started up, and in doing so he tipped over the only light in the room.

"For Heaven's sake! What have you done?" cried the midwife. "You must make a light, Reb Mordechai! I tell you, you must do it at once! I have seen with my own eyes how the pious Reb Loeb made a light and kindled a fire when his wife—"

"Be calm, Miriam!" interrupted Reb Mordechai. "I know perfectly well that where life is in danger one is allowed, nay, even obliged to do the necessary work; but I will, nevertheless, first try to find on the street a Goy, who will do it for me. Be patient, dear wife, I'll be back soon." So saying he threw his mantle over his shoulders and hurried down the stairs.

It was a dreadful night; the rain came down in torrents; an unusually high wind howled and whistled through the deserted streets. Small wonder that he met nobody. Despairing he was already about to go back home, when he noticed that he was near an imperial guard house. Hastening thither he found the commander of the small detachment standing in the middle of the street, unmindful of the storm and rain, and apparently merged in deep thoughts.

"Pray, sir," entreated Reb Mordechai. "Send a man with me to make a light in my room, for my wife is sick, and we have no light, and this is Shabbas."

"This can be done," said the corporal. "Wenzel! Go with this man, make for him a light, and kindle a fire and anything else he wants you to do. On Sunday he will pay you for your trouble."

"Thank you, sir, a thousand times," said

pale and trembling. "God have mercy upon us! God have mercy upon us! A great misfortune has come upon us!" she exclaimed, wringing her hands; "and you, Reb Mordechai! are to blame for it. Why didn't you make the light yourself? What need was there to fetch the soldier, who is now lying dead on the stairs?"

"What?" cried Reb Mordechai, turning pale.

"Shut up, you fool!" said Reb Mordechai trembling, and hurried down the stairs. There the soldier lay lifeless. All attempts to resuscitate him proved fruitless. The physician who was quickly called declared that the soldier had died of apoplexy.

We shall not attempt to describe the awful predicament Reb Mordechai was in. In those dark times such an occurrence was the greatest misfortune. The physician hurried at once to the Parnass to arouse him and inform him of what had happened. The Parnass presently appeared and the three men consulted about what to do.

"My opinion is this," said the Parnass. "You, Reb Mordechai, go to the corporal and tell him what has happened. Let him help us out, and he will be handsomely rewarded. Make haste, though, lest we miss the favorable time and help be impossible."

Reb Mordechai hastened to the guard-house. He found the corporal, glued to the spot like a statue, in the same place where he had left him. Reb Mordechai, after telling him of the awful happening, exclaimed: "For Heaven's sake, help us! Yes, you must help us," he continued with increasing excitement, when he saw that the corporal only stared into his face, as if he did not understand him: "You are good and kind, you cannot desire that human blood should be shed innocently—If you delay with your advice help will come too late. If the morning dawns, and you have done nothing the mob will come and murder the young and the aged, everybody, everybody!"

"As true as God lives," said the deeply moved corporal, as gladly will I counsel you. Just give me a moment's time to think."

"What time is it?" he asked suddenly. "It is near midnight."

"All is well, then. Praise be to God, who wills not that innocent blood be shed. Haste to do what I tell you. You put a bottle into the soldier's pocket, then have the small gate at the Three-Wells-Place opened, carry him quickly and carefully to Karp Street and put him down in front of one of the inns there. I will look after the rest. I will report to your chief Rabbi. Now go quickly."

Reb Mordechai and the physician followed the soldiers' advice in every detail and were fortunate enough to meet nobody on their dreadful errand.

On the day following, Saturday, the College of Congregational Councillors, consisting of five men, met at the Chief-Rabbi's



Jewish Soldiers in the the German Besieging Army before Metz, Celebrating Kol Nidre, 1870.

This justly celebrated picture recalls vividly the conditions existing during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71. Many of our co-religionists served in the armies of France and Germany during the struggle. While engaged in actual warfare they did not forget nor neglect their religious duties; and, indeed, the Prussian commanders of the army besieging Metz in Lorraine excused the Jewish soldiers from their regular work for the Great White Fast of 1870. Our illustration show them in their temporary synagogue on the field.

Reb Mordechai. "May God repay it to you. You do a good deed."

No sooner had Reb Mordechai returned home with the soldier than his wife gave birth to a bouncing boy.

The soldier, having performed his work, Reb Mordechai let him go with the promise to pay him on Sunday, and with the warning to look out for the dark stairway.

About fifteen minutes later the midwife started for the drug store but soon returned

"What is it?" asked his wife, her voice trembling with weakness.

"Nothing, my child! Absolutely nothing, my Chaille!" answered Reb Mordechai, bravely repressing his awful dread, "the soldier has fallen down on our stairway. Perhaps he has been drinking a little too much. I must go down to see whether he has hurt himself."

"No," wailed the midwife, "no, Reb Mordechai, he is dead!"

(For The Hebrew Standard.)

# KOL NIDRE.

BY ALTER ABELSON, Helena, Mont.

LIKE a blood-stained battlefield,  
Full of gashed hearts look now the skies,  
Seeking to hide in shady coverts,  
All their dead from foeman's eyes.

Lost in darkling mists the sun,  
Lost its double in the sea;  
Not a star, a pale moon only  
Smiles in skies all-shadowy.

In the tender aching hour  
That is neither night nor day,  
In the twilight, twilight feelings,  
Clutch the heart however gay.

Hallowed memories, holy losses,  
As with childish lips they speak,  
Vaguest yearnings, dreamy longings,  
Seem for some lost soul to seek.

In the tender twilight hour,  
In the death-still Ghetto street,  
From God's house, caressed by shadows,  
From without, within light's seat.

From God's house with light a-shimmering,  
Where a host of panthoms sway,  
Hark! a sob as if of ocean,  
Breaking 'gainst sheer rocks in spray.

Higher, deeper, louder, sadder,  
Rise the waves of sound and swell,  
Like despairing cries of armies,  
Falling on a foeman, fell.

Softer, sweeter, more caressing,  
Like the fondling of one's love,  
Like a love-plea's melting sweetness,  
Singings, pleadings, rise above.

Then like blasts of thousand trumpets,  
Crying courage, crying strength,  
Shouting victory, pealing triumph,  
Crying: "Hope hath come at length!"

Fusing in one wave all sounds,  
Thronging, storming, heaven's gate,  
Bearing up one heart, one sorrow,  
And one human soul, one fate.

Wailing, sobbing, like a viol,  
And now fondling like a lyre,  
And now pealing like an organ,  
Gush the prayers God-ward nigher.

In the twilight sobs a people,  
That in twilight dwells for ages,  
Sun-lost, star-lost, only moonbeams  
Lighting its history's blood-stained pages.

residence. The Parnass had convened them to deliberate over this all-important matter. Having informed them of all the incidents of the dreadful past night, he finished by saying: "Not yet may we indulge in sweet hopes. As long as the corporal has not reported to our Chief-Rabbi, so long hangs the gleaming sword over our heads. At any rate, let this affair remain a secret, and let none of us tell anybody about it, for 'death and life are in the power of the tongue,' said the wise King."

The next day was Erev Yom Kippur. Before the evening service nearly all the congregation gathered in front of the Chief-Rabbi's residence. Here he comes the aged man, a tall figure with shining undimmed eyes and a long, flowing silver white beard, all wrapped up in a magnificent Tallis, which showed only in front the Sargenes (grave-clothes). At his appearance the crowd reverentially makes a passage-way for him, and as he passes through he turns right and left giving his blessings. Those nearest to him kiss the hem of his garments.

Arrived at the Alt-Neu-Synagogue he first reverentially places his fingers on the big door-post and puts them to his mouth to kiss them.

As was customary, the synagogue

was on this evening brightly lighted. In all the chandeliers suspended from the high ceiling there were wax-candles burning. Moreover, there were put up large candles, of man's height, around the *Almemar* (reading platform) and all along the walls, these white candles together with the white dresses of the worshippers formed a striking contrast with the sombre blackness of the walls and the ceiling.

The aged Rabbi ascended the steps leading to the holy ark, and interspersed with heavy sobbings, he said:

"My friends! For the last forty years I have ascended this holy place on this solemn night to preach to you. But to-night I must bring you a sad message. It has pleased the Lord of hosts to visit us with fear and terror. Great harm threatens to come to our beloved community; but we, the teachers and elders, have decided not to make public the particulars of the impending danger.

"I hope, however, God in his infinite mercy will not forsake his children who have no other protection beside Him. For thus saith the Lord: 'I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that the wicked turn from his way and live: turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, O house of Israel?' Therefore, I say unto you: Repent of your sins!"

"But in order that we may with contrite hearts pour out our prayers before God, I do ordain and com-

mand that all grown persons in our community, both men and women, shall fast on Mondays and Thursdays, and come to this place for special prayers. Besides, let every one do his best to help the poor and needy, for 'charity saves from death.'

"But to Thee, Almighty Father," the Rabbi continued, after opening the holy ark and throwing himself on the floor, "To Thee I pray that it may be Thy holy will to let Thy infinite mercy extinguish Thy just wrath, that Thou mayest be merciful unto Thy children and not punish them according to their sins."

Continuing in silent prayer for a few minutes, he arose, kissed the *Sefer Torah*, closed the holy ark, and returned to his seat.

The whole congregation was deeply moved, and many sobbed and wept bitterly. Perhaps never before was there a Yom Kippur observed so solemnly, so devoutly.

Four weeks had elapsed, during which time the whole community had faithfully obeyed the Rabbi's injunctions, when a soldier appeared at the Rabbi's house, who wanted an interview. He was admitted. He was a tall, muscular young man in the twenties, whose manly, handsome features showed traces of deep suffering of the soul.

"Rabbi," said he, "I am the corporal who four weeks since was on guard in the Ghetto when that dreadful accident happened. I am happy to inform you that now all

danger is passed thanks to the divine mercy which illuminated my mind."

"Then you are twice welcome, noble helper!" said the Rabbi deeply moved, stretching out his hand to him, which the brave soldier kissed.

"May God reward you for this generous deed of yours, we human beings cannot do it. We can only give you a slight token of our gratitude which it affords me great pleasure to offer herewith in the name and on behalf of our grateful community." While he thus spoke, he had taken out of his desk several rolls of gold coins which he offered to the soldier.

"No! Rabbi," said he protestingly. I will not accept this gift. Distribute it rather among the poor of your community. But let me ask you a favor of a different nature, a favor, the granting of which I shall consider as extremely gratifying, a favor which would be a balm to my grief-stricken soul, and which would even in the last hour of my life, ease the crushing burden resting so heavily upon my sin-stained soul."

While he was speaking a strong emotion had taken hold of him; hot tears were rolling down his pale cheeks, and he sobbed like a little child.

The Rabbi looked at him in astonishment. His deepest sympathies were aroused.

"If it is in my power," he said, "I will gladly grant you asked for favor."

"Before stating my request," said the soldier after a slight pause, "it is necessary that I relate to you the story of my life."

[Certain regrettable circumstances necessitate the omission of this very interesting story of strange adventures which culminates in the baptism of the narrator in order to save his life.—The Translator.]

"My misery defies description, for man can be happy only in his inherited faith, in the religion of his fathers. Permit me, then, to ask this favor in return for my service to your community. Since I am dead to the congregation of Israel let the Kaddish be recited for me on Erev Yom Kippur, the day on which I first beheld the light of the world."

The soldier looked expectantly into the Rabbi's face.

"Your request will be granted," slowly said the Rabbi. "Maybe you have been chosen by a divine Providence to bring aid and comfort to your oppressed race."

"How can I thank you sufficiently?" cried the soldier. "May God reward your great kindness." As he rose to leave, he asked in a choking voice for a blessing. The Rabbi laid his hands on his head and simply said:

"The All-just is also All-merciful."

The Rabbi's promise was faithfully kept, and to this day in the Alt-Neue synagogue of Prague they recite the Kaddish before *Kol Nidre*. Only few, however, know the origin of this custom.]

Never reason from what you do not know.—*Rainsey*



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# FROM CABIN BOY TO FAMOUS K. C.

HOW MR. RUFUS ISAACS WON SUCCESS.

**H**OW to Become a Successful Lawyer; by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M. P." I was faced by the announcement a short time ago, and curiosity prompted me to buy a copy of the periodical which advertised this feature of its contents, to see if there was a royal road to the Woolsack, says a writer in *Tit-Bits*. And this is what I read:—

"There are but three things essential to success at the Bar. The first is high animal spirits, the second is high animal spirits, and the third is high animal spirits. If, in addition, a young man will take the trouble to read a little law, I do not think that it will impede his profession."

So far as I can remember, there were a few other instructions in Mr. Isaacs' recipe for success, but they are immaterial here, the main object of the aforementioned quotation being to show that there is a rare vein of humor in the character of the most able advocate of the day.

## UP AT FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

It is not often, however, that Mr. Isaacs perpetrates a joke. His time is too much occupied with the serious side of life. "I don't know how he gets through his work," a member was heard to remark in the Lobby of the House of Commons one night. "It is seldom he misses a sitting, even after being at the courts all day. Then he often runs down to his constituency at Reading, and rarely cancels social engagements. He must sit up all night to work up his cases."

Mr. Isaacs does not sit up all night, but he is often out of bed at four o'clock in the morning, studying briefs. At all times he is an early riser, and is seldom later than six o'clock. As a matter of fact, he has confessed that he cannot spare more than four or five hours out of twenty-four for sleep. And yet, although he is forty-eight years of age, he looks as if he would not reach his fiftieth birthday for another decade.

## EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE.

Perhaps this is because Mr. Isaacs makes it a rule to be in bed as near eleven o'clock as possible every night. And it is a remarkable fact that, although in digesting his briefs he makes notes he rarely uses them during a case. He possesses a prodigious memory, and his experience on the Stock Exchange has endowed him with a capacity for dealing with figures which is only equalled by his gift for cross-examination. Few indeed are the witnesses who see the pitfall Mr. Isaacs has dug for them before they find themselves in it.

He shines, best, perhaps in commercial cases, one of his greatest achievements being the masterly manner in which he handled the masses of figures connected with the

famous Whitaker Wright case a few years ago.

## FEES AND REFRESHERS.

Probably no man at the Bar, not even excepting Lord Russell of Killowen or Baron Brampton, has ever derived from his practice a larger income than Mr. Isaacs. Some idea of what this may be is to be gathered from the Jamaica Earthquake case of last May. Mr. Isaacs was the leading counsel for the defendants, the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, in whose favor the verdict was given. In this case Mr. Isaacs received a retaining fee of £3,000 and a refresher of £200 a day. The case lasted for twenty-one days, so that the refreshers alone amounted to over £4,000.

## HIS FIRST BRIEF.

It is twenty years ago since Mr. Isaacs decided to give up stock-broking for the Bar, and for ten years—before he took silk in 1898—he was a pleader in petty commercial cases. For two years he waited for a brief, and when it came he was called upon to defend a man who had been summoned for selling bad figs in the city. The plaintiff announced in court that if the judge would eat one of the figs he would see that they were bad, for it would make him ill. Not unnaturally, the judge declined to undergo the experiment, and suggested that Mr. Isaacs should taste the fruit, as he was defending the fig-seller. Mr. Isaacs said that perhaps his client would like to do so. "What will happen if I don't eat one of the figs?" the client whispered in his ear.

"You will lose the case," Mr. Isaacs returned.

"Then I think I would prefer to do that," was the meek answer.

## RAN AWAY TO SEA.

Not only, however, has Mr. Isaacs had an experience of Stock Exchange work, but he also knows what seafaring life is like. And his memory of the latter is not of the most pleasant description. As a lad he shipped aboard a sailing vessel bound for the Indies, and for twelve months led the rough-and-tumble existence of an apprentice at sea in the days when there were considerably more kicks than ha'pence for the greenhorn who was being licked into shape.

Mr. Isaacs does not often talk of those days before the mast, but he is credited with the following story. One day the future K.C. did something in the cook's galley which made that worthy lose his temper and rush at the boy with a dish full of water in which some vegetables had been cooked. Young Isaacs dodged as the cook threw the water, and the captain, coming down to

see what the trouble was, received the contents of the dish in his face. For a moment the "old man" was speechless, and then the cook almost shrank beneath an outpouring of language which only a Billingsgate porter could properly appreciate and admire.

## A K. C. AS A COAL-HEAVER.

So uncongenial did Mr. Isaacs find seafaring life that when the *Blair Athol*, the vessel on which he shipped, and which traded to Rio Janeiro with coal, reached its destination he went ashore and ran away, although he had signed on for the voyage. He was, however, caught by the ship's officers, and, as a punishment, was compelled to assist in the unpleasant task of discharging a load of coal, a duty not performed by the ship's company.

"BOBBY" WAS TOO SHARP FOR HIM.

Mr. Isaacs entered Parliament for Reading at the last general Election, but some years ago he tried to get on to the floor of the House of Commons when members were sitting by circumventing the "bobby" who guards the entrance in Palace Yard. By putting on an air of authority and boldly marching past the constable, he managed to deceive the "man in blue" for a moment. The latter, however, detected the ruse a second or two later, and overtaking the member of the junior Bar—as Mr. Isaacs then was—confronted him with the question, "Excuse me, sir; but are you a member?"

"Not yet," was the reply, "but I am going to be soon."

"I hope you will, sir," said the policeman, "but meanwhile would you mind going round the other way?" That "meanwhile" lasted twelve years.

## MR. ISAACS' DOUBLE.

The resemblance between Mr. Isaacs and Sir Edward Carson, who was opposed to him in the recent sensational Sievier case, is somewhat remarkable. There is the same gaunt, clean-shaven face, prominent nose, and colorless complexion. In general build, too, they are much alike. While Mr. Isaacs, however, talks in a quiet, incisive manner, with a clear enunciation, Sir Edward has not lost the rich brogue of the typical Irishman. Sir Edward is much more boisterous in his manner than Mr. Isaacs, and is fond of trying to overawe a witness by assuming a very serious air.

The story goes that a couple of Irishmen, while in London, paid a visit to the Law Courts in order to hear Sir Edward speak. By some mistake they found their way into a court where Mr. Isaacs was engaged on a case, and, not being very familiar with Sir Edward's

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appearance, mistook Mr. Isaacs for the ex-Solicitor-General. For a little while they listened to Mr. Isaacs' address to the jury, and then one turned to the other and said, somewhat disgustedly:— "He may be a clever lawyer, but he's no true-blooded Irishman. He talks pure English, and has either forgot his mother tongue or is ashamed to use it."

## Fritz Kreisler as a Soldier.

It is not generally known that our co-religionist, Fritz Kreisler, the eminent Austrian violinist, who is to tour this country commencing in October next, spent considerable time in the Austrian army. It was after his first tour in America, when barely eighteen years of age, that he entered military service, and with his characteristic wholeheartedness entered into his military career as though he intended to make it his permanent profession. He became a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment and performed his duties with great satisfaction to himself, his superiors and, strange to say, that during this four years' service the violin was very little in his hands, but nevertheless on re-entering public life the master hand was as true and the technique as flawless as ever. This period of army service, in addition to building up and strengthening an already strong physique, also imbued him with a strong love for manly and out of door sports, and he often longs for the time to come when he can reduce the number of his public appearances and spend more time in the country, living a rural life, such as he is now experiencing in Switzerland, and where he, along with his American wife, are mountain climbing.

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# Items of Interest in the Jewish World.

Adolph Lewisoohn has given \$1,000 to the Widowed Mother's Fund.

The Macmillan Company have just issued in book form, "The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill.

The Zionist, heretofore published in Washington, D. C., has been acquired by the Maccabaeans.

Manual training classes have been opened by the Hebrew Education Society of Brownsville, N. Y.

Chief of Police Monahan, of Jersey City, N. J., has issued an order that Jew baiting must stop.

Rumor has it that Bertha Kalish is to abandon the English stage and shortly return to the Yiddish stage.

There is a Jew in Pinero's new play, "Mid-Channel," produced at the St. James Theatre, London, last week.

A novel method for improving the acoustics of large interiors is being installed in Temple Rodeph Shalom, Pittsburg, Pa.

The cornerstone laying of the Home for Hebrew Orphans, Philadelphia, Pa., has been postponed until Sunday, September 26.

Immigrants detained at the Boston Immigration Station fittingly celebrated the new year with services and a special dinner.

The Melltopol authorities have suddenly exiled all the Jews who reside at Kirilabad, a summer resort in the South of Russia.

Rev. Dr. Max Heller has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Harvard Menorah Club during the coming winter.

Articles of incorporation of the Manhattan Hebrew Aid Association, Brooklyn, have been filed with Secretary of State Koening.

The members of the Beth Israel B'khor Cholim Congregation, Troy, N. Y., have decided to erect a new synagogue at No. 82-84 River street.

A silver Kaddish cup and the contents of a collection box were stolen from the Prince Street Synagogue, Newark, N. J., on the 14th inst.

Dr. S. van Os, President of the Holland Central Jewish Lunatic Asylum, has been appointed Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau.

The conservation of "King Solomon" Lodge No. 17, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, took place on a recent Sunday in Dublin, Ireland.

The new Cemetery of the Sons of Joseph, at Mount Carmel, was dedicated Sunday, September 12. Rabbi Hugo Heyman delivered the dedication address.

An organization formed last week to be known as "The Philadelphia Housing Commission," has elected as its treasurer Max Herzberger, Esq.

The thirty-first party of the Ito emigrants has left Kieff for Galveston, and the thirty-second party is already in the course of formation.

Although its formal dedication will not take place for several weeks, the Congregation Beth Elohim of Brooklyn is now worshipping in its new \$100,000 edifice.

The report of the Philadelphia Jewish Hospital Association for the month ending August 31, 1909, shows that 172 patients were admitted to the hospital.

As a result of the first election for a Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina twelve out of the twenty-four elected members are Jews.

Mr. Philip Brozel, the well-known tenor, has declined a flattering offer to sing the leading Wagnerian roles at the Imperial Opera in Budapest for a term of years.

The synagogue erected by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Greenbaum, on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, was dedicated last week. The building has a seating capacity of 800.

The Brooklyn Jewish Hospital is enlarging its plant. The hospital treated 1,854 patients from January 1 to September 1, 1909, 65 per cent. of them absolutely free of charge.

Surrogate Thomas, of this city, has just decided that a burial plot, which the deceased owned and wherein he is interred cannot be sold to pay his debts among which are funeral expenses.

The Anti-Semitic Reform Party in Saxony have adopted thirteen candidates for the approaching general election for the Diet. Most of these candidates will receive the support of the other parties belonging to the Right.

The death of the well known Rabbi of Kozenitz (Poland), Erachmiel-Moses, is reported. The deceased was a descendant of a celebrated family of Polish Rabbis and Chasidim.

In honor of the New Year, Mr. Abraham Lippman, of Pittsburg, presented a pavilion to the Guskys Home, in which the children may play regardless of weather conditions.

A suitable and sufficient water supply has at last been found for the Jewish Sanatorium for Consumptives at Eagleville, Pa., and the institution is now ready to receive patients.

In order to combat a so-called "Kosher Meat Trust," members of the Congregations B'nai Jacob and B'nai David, of Utica, N. Y., are about to establish a co-operative butcher shop.

So far pledges have been secured for the proposed Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, assuring an annual income of \$37,000. Abraham Abraham heads the list with \$3,000.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Mayor Asher has cabled that his health has so far improved that he will be in New York for the last days of Sukkoth, provided he can secure steamer accommodations.

About 23 Eastern performers, brought from the Holy Land in order to tour England with an exhibition of native customs, are, it is stated, stranded and destitute at Cleethorpes, near Grimsby.

The Brooklyn Hebrew Home for the Aged, which has acquired Dr. Cook's house, at No. 670 Bushwick avenue, since his expedition started, has offered the explorer the use of the house temporarily.

The Hebrew Free Loan Association made 1,743 loans during August, amounting to \$44,165, and since January 1, 12,928 loans, amounting to \$310,525. Last year 17,895 loans, amounting to \$436,855, were made.

Mrs. Pauline Glaser, of St. Louis, has donated the sum of \$3,500 to the United Charitable Association to be distributed to charitable institutions in memory of her husband, Morris Glaser, who died recently.

The dedication of the B'rith Abraham Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, the 12th inst., was attended by over 8,000 persons. Grand Master Samuel Dorf and Samuel Alschuler were the principal speakers.

The Governor-General of Turkestan, in his report to the Minister of the Interior, stated that 8,700 Jews reside now in his district, most of whom are Asiatics. Nearly all are either artisans or merchants.

Mrs. Nelson Morris, of Chicago, Ill., who recently donated a large sum for the establishment of an institute for medical research, died in Paris last week as the result of injuries sustained through an automobile accident.

The baby camp conducted during the summer on the lawn in the rear of the Baltimore Hebrew Hospital has been closed after a most successful season, and will be reopened next year with increased facilities.

Ground was broken last week for the erection of a handsome five-story building to be built for the Brooklyn Training School for Nurses. The building will cost about \$100,000, and will be finished about January 1, 1911.

Sixty-four children in the Home for Destitute Jewish Children, Roxbury, Mass., were entertained with a dinner last week by Louis Kronin, a former patron of the institute and now a resident of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Constance Collier will shortly appear in Madame Rejane's part in M. Henry Bernstein's play "Israel" at the Gaiety Theatre. The last act has been considerably altered to provide Miss Collier with greater acting opportunities.

Following up their success in Finland, the Real Russians have decided to petition the Tsar, requesting him to pardon the assassin Polovneff, to release Yuskevitch-Krasovsky and to hand over the whole case to a Russian Court.

Some very interesting facts concerning the history of one of the West Indian Jewish communities appeared in an article entitled "The Fall of the Golden Rock," by Benjamin Sharp, in the August number of the Atlantic Monthly.

The funeral of Chief Rabbi Salant in Jerusalem was attended by over 10,000 persons. The government authorities, representatives of all the foreign Consulates, in full uniform attended. Men of all nationalities and religions (numerous Christian clergymen among them) were to be seen in the throng and many Mohammedans closed their shops and suspended work as a sign of mourning. In accordance with the wish of the deceased no orations were pronounced.

"Frank Danby" (Mrs. Julia Frankau), the novelist, in an interview with the London Evening News, announced that she did not intend to publish any more books, stating that she finds no possibility of fame for her because of the unfairness of the reviewers.

The Governor of Irkutsk has issued another circular, in which he urged the police to be more strict with the Jews who reside in his province illegally. "It is especially important," he added, that they should all be banished from here before autumn.

The Jews of Bielostok recently celebrated with great enthusiasm the opening of their new synagogue. Over 10,000 people participated in the procession organized on the occasion of the removal of the Scrolls of the Law to the new place of worship.

Herr F. Salomon, of Harburg, celebrated his eightieth birthday on the 2d inst. He has been for many years head of the Town Council, and fills several other honorary offices, in connection with which he has rendered valuable services to the town.

The Jewish cemetery at Goppingen (Wurtemberg), which hitherto was the property of the town, has been sold to the community at a very low price. In authorizing the sale, the Municipality stipulated that all Jews in poor circumstances must be buried free of charge.

Jacob A. Kohner, for several years prominent in business circles in Brooklyn, died on Monday of diabetes at his home, 845 Eastern Parkway, in his fifty-seventh year. At one time he was president of the old Journey & Burnham Company.

Another trial has taken place at Kieff, in which a Jewish lady dentist appeared to answer a charge of changing her occupation during her residence in the "holy" city. The Court returned a verdict in favor of the police, justifying the action of the latter in banishing the dentist.

Rev. Isaac Samuel has just completed his fiftieth year as a minister, and in commemoration of the event has presented the Bayswater (London) Synagogue with a Sefer Torah. Rev. Mr. Samuel has been minister of the Bayswater Congregation for the past forty-five years.

Mr. H. Sonnenfeld, of Johannesburg has been awarded an agricultural scholarship for four years. Mr. Sonnenfeld will shortly proceed to Cornell University, to make a special study of entomology as affecting farming, and then will enter the service of the Government in South Africa.

Samuel Strouse, for many years one of the most prominent business men of Baltimore and generously interested in all Jewish charities, died last Wednesday, on the forty-eighth anniversary of his marriage. Mr. Strouse was born in Germany in 1834, and came to this country about fifty-three years ago.

Representatives of the various Jewish charities of Hartford, Conn., held a meeting last week to institute a more organized and systematic means of dispensing charity. A committee was appointed to investigate the various charitable systems now in vogue in large cities.

Privy Councillor Professor Dr. Ludwig Geiger has undertaken the editorship of the Allgemeine Zeitung des Judentums Dr. Ludwig Geiger, who was born at Breslau on the 5th of June, 1848, is a son of the late Abraham Geiger, the well-known champion of Reform Judaism who died in 1874. Dr. Ludwig Geiger is himself well known as a historian.

The largest amount of money ever subscribed in Philadelphia for a musical purpose has been received for the coming Hammerstein opera season. The returns are in excess of \$100,000, and this does not include subscriptions for the grand tier proscenium boxes nor the three opera clubs which have been formed. It is expected that at least \$100,000 more will be paid into the box office.

Representatives of various parties are to meet in Kovno next month to study a number of questions affecting the Jews, including, among others, the situation of the Jewish working classes in the Southwestern provinces and the means of improving their condition; the candle and meat taxes; the reform of the Talmud Torahs; the organization of Jewish charity, etc.

Fires have destroyed hundreds of houses at Kremenchug and Krivol-Rog. Conflagrations have also almost annihilated the townlets of Molodetzhna (near Wilna), Davidhorodok (near Minsk) and Slovetchno, in the province of Volhynia. The Jewish communities of these unfortunate towns are urgently appealing for help, in order to assist thousands of our brethren who have lost all they possessed.

The Liverpool Education Committee has decided to hold at the Pleasant Street Council School during the coming session special classes for foreign Jewish students who wish to acquire a knowledge of the English language. The classes will be conducted by specially trained teachers with a knowledge of Yiddish and Hebrew.

Several Jewish charitable societies are preparing to appeal the case of Mrs. Clivia Eberlin, who has been an inmate of the State Hospital at Central Islip, L. I., for some time. Mrs. Eberlin, who was to have been released this week as cured, has been ordered deported by the immigration authorities on the ground that she was incurably insane when admitted to this country.

In memory of Mr. Nathan Schloss, a Baltimore philanthropist, two statues were unveiled last Sunday. On his death February 23, 1886, Mr. Schloss left a will in which he provided that his widow should be given the income from the estate during her life, and at her death the estate was to be divided in equal portions between five Hebrew benevolent societies of Baltimore. Mrs. Schloss died in 1904, and each society received its share—about \$40,000. The Hebrew Burial Society decided that two bronze statues, one in the Baltimore Hebrew Cemetery and one in the Eutaw Place Temple burying grounds would be proper testimonials of their regard, and accordingly Mr. Ephraim Keyser, a prominent sculptor of Baltimore, was engaged to mold the statues which were unveiled last Sunday.

### Young Women's Hebrew Association.

The growth of the work at the association was indeed apparent at the reunion of the associate members on Monday evening, September 20. A large gathering of ambitious and intelligent young women met for the purpose of discussing the numerous activities which constitute the curriculum of the coming season. Addresses by Miss Sophia Berger and Mr. Max D. Klein were greeted enthusiastically. The president, Mrs. I. Unterberg, who was indisposed, and therefore unable to be present, sent her regrets, which were read to those assembled. The presidents of the various clubs also delivered short talks on the significance of their work. Miss Rose Jaine, as representative of the Esther J. Ruskay Religious Circle, spoke most feelingly of the splendid influence of the meetings of this circle, which are fraught with the inspiring memory of the woman whose name it bears. Miss Celia Liberman, as representative of the Jewish Chautauqua Circle, gave to her listeners an excellent conception of the good work done by the members under the able direction of Miss Carrie F. Hahn.

At the last meeting of the Esther J. Ruskay Religious Circle plans were formulated and discussed for the building of a Sukkah, which will be open to the public during the entire Sukkoth week.

The regular Friday evening services will begin on October 1, and will be conducted by Mr. Max D. Klein, who will also address the congregation. The public is cordially invited. At the conclusion of the services the congregation will withdraw to the Sukkah.

### Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The holiday services at the Y. M. H. A. attracted a very large congregation. Almost 700 people attended the services on the first day of the New Year. Mr. Felix M. Warburg, president of the association, presided and several other directors occupied seats on the platform. The services of the Jewish deaf mutes attracted about 75 worshippers.

All the educational classes opened for the season on Monday evening, September 20, with a satisfactory enrollment. Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman and Mr. I. Edwin Goldwasser of the Class Committee addressed the students.

On Sunday evening, September 26, the Acorn Social Club, one of the most progressive societies of the building, will hold a Hudson-Fulton celebration. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, president of the commission, will be the main speaker. A musical programme of unusual interest will also be presented in which Mr. Hans Kronold, cellist; Miss Fannie Levine, violinist, and Miss Edith Morrison, soprano, will take part. Members and friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend.

The fall term of the Hebrew school opened on Monday afternoon, September 20. The school will meet throughout the winter on week days at 4 o'clock.

### Jewish Students Win.

A cable from St. Petersburg, dated September 17, announces that the dispute regarding the percentage of Jewish students to be admitted to the universities of Russia has been settled by the Cabinet in favor of the Jews. Of recent years the regulations have been laxly enforced, and the number of Jewish students has been far above the legal proportion. The Ministry of Education attempted to reduce the numbers by barring Jewish freshmen altogether, but the Cabinet decided that the full percentage should be admitted to the entering classes.

New regulations regarding the admission of Jews to the middle schools have been issued by the Cabinet. The percentage of Jews to the total of students was formerly three in St. Petersburg, three in Moscow, five in Russia generally, and ten within the pale; now it is 5 per cent. in St. Petersburg and Moscow, ten in Russia generally and 15 per cent. within the pale. The entrance of Jews to the technical and commercial schools remains unrestricted.

### A Threefold Call.

SYNOPSIS OF A SERMON DELIVERED BY DR. ISAAC S. MOSES, OF THE AHAVATH CHESED SHAAR HASHOMAYIM ON ROSH HASHONAH, 5670.

למנו ימינו כן ה' דעונא לכב ח'מ' Teach us to number our days right that we may bring forth a heart of wisdom—Ps. 90: 12.

The fleetness of time, the brevity of life—when do these solemn thoughts come upon us with greater emphasis, with more striking insistence than on a day consecrated by the custom of Israel as the dividing line between the years? Here we are gathered before God as we have been a year ago. A year gone, lost forever! To the child one more year means growth, blossom; to the adolescent it means strength, development, hope; to us who have passed the meridian of life it means loss irretrievable. The Psalmist's counsel to number our days only deepens our sadness. The longer we count the smaller is the balance of years left to us to live. Yet there is wisdom and comfort in the Psalmist's prayer, for in the comparison of the brevity of man's life with the unending life of God lies the spring of immortality. Amidst the flux of time, above the roar of circling worlds, beyond the range of light and darkness rules the eternal goodness and wisdom of God. Brief though man's life may be, it is a portion of the life of God if it reflects in however small a degree God's love and truth. Whatever we create, and contribute to the growth of humanity is our share of divine life. To count these contributions as our most valuable achievements is to grow in wisdom and true wealth. Limoth yamenu ken—teach us to number our days correctly.

And in the midst of humanity is Israel, the first-born son of God. Does that name evoke reverence, inspiration, pride in the heart of the modern Jew or is it a sound that falls with ungracious accent upon his ear? What a store of spiritual forces this name suggests! Israel, both the chain of generations and the spirit, the genius that animated them, is indeed the revealer of God's law to man. See what a grand illustration the Church has given to this idea of Israel! It has magnified the nature of one Jew and glorified the virtues that are the common traits of the Jewish character. Zunz said, "Israel is the heart of mankind, pulsating its joys, throbbing its sorrows." Yea, Israel is the Christ of the nations, crucified a thousand times in every land and every age, suffering for the sins, the cruelty, the injustice of men that through his suffering the world shall be redeemed and built up in righteousness. Feel your identity with this spiritual Israel; count your days which you lived, toiled, suffered for the honor, the glory, the cause of Israel as the most valuable, "for this is your life."

The third call is the appeal to be loyal to our family traditions, to our family honor; in a word, to the faith of our own fathers and mothers. To-day you pray for the lives of your children. What shall they value when you are gone—your wealth, your honor? Shall they not rather be inspired by the example of your virtues, "the heritage of the house of Jacob?" Let your homes reflect the beauty of the Lord our God then will He establish for us the works of our hands forever.

### Turkish "Fraternal Union."

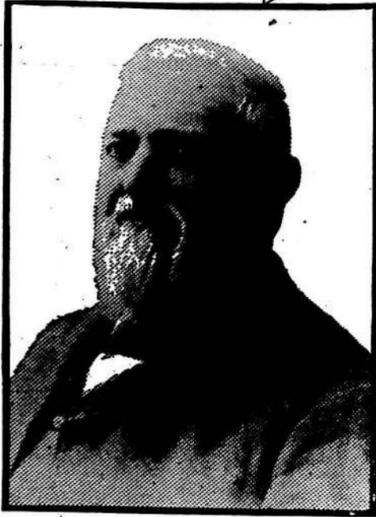
Our friends from Turkey and Greece celebrated the new year with becoming solemnity. A hall at No. 1364 Fifth avenue was hired and tastily furnished, and the Sephardic Minhag was observed in all its details. The name of the society is "Hope," but a Greek inscription on the reading desk has "Omonia Adelphates," which means "Fraternal Union." Much enthusiasm has been shown since its foundation one year ago, and last week before the society took possession of its meeting room its members marched in procession through the streets of Harlem with banners and flags and singing the Zionist hymn, "Hatikvah." On the first day of the year Mr. Isidore Osorio delivered an address, and on the following day Morris Zadok spoke in Greek strongly urging the society to establish a Talmud Torah. The officers are: Elie Contente, president; Morris Zadok, vice-president; Elie Abraham, treasurer; Matthias Levy, secretary; William Dostis, assistant secretary; Daniel Ben Adet, A. Zadok, Ezra Baksde, trustees and David Judah, rabbi.

An effort will be made to hold services throughout the year. This will be a great boon to our Sephardic brethren uptown, who will give the society their warm support.

### Corona, L. I.

Mr. Isidore Diamond lectured before the Smith Street Congregation both days of Rosh Hashonah. Mr. Diamond will preach Kol Nidre night, on "The Significance of Kol Nidre," Yom Kippur morning, "The Fifth Commandment," Yom Kippur afternoon, "Death."

# OHIO'S PIONEER MILLER.



MR. W. A. BARNETT, 85 Years Old.

The pioneer miller of Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, who was a great factor in the upbuilding of educational and industrial institutions in Clark County, is still vigorous, strong and active at 85 years of age, thanks to Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, the world's greatest tonic and stimulant for the old.

Mr. Barnett recently wrote: "Having passed my 85th milestone, I felt the need of a tonic. I have been trying Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and find it to be the right article for my condition and feel greatly benefited by its use.

I have never used whiskey except as a medicine in combination with other articles. But Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey itself seems to fill the bill as a tonic for the system in old age. I feel pleased to testify to its value as a medicine."

## Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

as a tonic stimulant is one of the greatest strength-givers known to science. It aids in destroying disease-germs, and by its building and healing properties assists in restoring tissues in a gradual, healthy natural manner. It is a wonderful remedy in the treatment and cure of consumption, pneumonia, grippe, bronchitis, coughs, colds, malaria, low fevers; stomach troubles and all wasting, weakened diseased conditions, if taken in time.

**CAUTION.**—When you ask your druggist, grocer or dealer for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey be sure you get the genuine. It is an absolutely pure medicinal malt whiskey and is sold in sealed bottles only—never in bulk. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and make sure it seals over the cork in unbroken. Price \$1.00. Write Medical Department, The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y., for a free illustrated medical booklet and free advice.



### BAR MITZVAH.

GEIZLER—The Bar Mitzvah of Louis Geizler, son of Emma Geizler, and the late David Geizler, will take place at Congregation Shaari Zedek, of Harlem, 23-25 West 118th street on Saturday, October 2, 1909, at 9.30 a. m. No cards.

### ENGAGEMENTS.

ALTMAN—GROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Altman announce the engagement of their daughter, Goldie to Dr. Herman Gross, of Metuchen, N. J. Reception October 10, 1909, from 2 to 6 p. m., at their home, 253 East Seventh street, New York city. No cards.

DAVIS—MAIBRUNN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Maibrunn, of No. 24 Mount Morris Park West, announce the engagement of their daughter May to Mr. Jerome L. Davis, of New York. Reception Sunday afternoon, October 3, from 3 to 6, at Hotel Astor.

FRIEDMANN—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Manasseh M. Levy wish to announce the engagement of their daughter Ruth to Dr. Joseph Friedmann. Reception Sunday, September 26, from 3 to 6 p. m. at 44 West 114th street.

GOLDSTEIN—WILENSKY.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Wilensky announce the engagement of their daughter, Dr. Eva Wilensky, to Dr. David Goldstein, of Brooklyn. At home Sunday, September 26, 1909, from 3 to 6 p. m., 16 East Ninety-seventh street. No cards.

LEVY—MICHAELS.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michaels, of 27 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hannah V., to Mr. Joseph A. Levy, of New York. At home Sunday, October 3, from 3 to 6.

MOSS—WEISS.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Weiss, 108 East 116th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Fannie to Mr. Leo Moss. At home Sunday, September 26, 1909, from 3 to 6. No cards.

STEINER—HARTENSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Hartenstein, 142 West 117th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Florence to Mr. Bernard Steiner. Reception Sunday, October 3, at the Herrstadt, 29 West 115th street, after 7 o'clock. No cards.

TAUSICK—SILBERMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Silbermann, of 407 Central Park West, announce the engagement of their daughter Beck to Mr. Walter P. Tausick. At home Sunday, October 3, from 3 to 6 p. m.

TEBRICH—BEMAK.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Bemak, 967 Park avenue, beg to announce the engagement of their daughter Sadie to Mr. Charles H. Tebrich. At

### IN THE SYNAGOGUES.

**Temple Adath Israel of the Bronx.**  
Rabbi M. Kopfstein will preach this evening (Kol Nidre) on "The Watching Hour;" Yom Kippur morning, "The Universal Scapegoat."

**Congregation Shaari Zedek, of Harlem**  
Rabbi Adolph Spiegel preaches Kol Nidre (this evening) on "The Hope—Our Youth;" Yom Kippur morning, "In Memoriam—Our Departed."

**East Eighty-sixth Street Temple.**  
This evening Rabbi David Davidson preaches on "Returning Home;" Yom Kippur morning, "The Spiritual Forces in Judaism;" Nieilah, "The Final Hour."

**Temple Beth-El, Jersey City.**  
Rabbi Louis J. Goetz preaches Yom Kippur eve on "The Essence of Repentance;" Yom Kippur morning, "In Memoriam;" Sukkoth, "The Significance of the Citron."

**Temple Israel, of New Rochelle.**  
This (Kol Nidre) evening Rabbi Spear preaches on "True Repentance." Memorial services at 2.30 p. m. Saturday sermon, "Immortality of the Soul."

**Temple Hand in Hand, of the Bronx.**  
Rabbi Isidor Reichert preaches this (Kol Nidre), evening on "How About the Future?" Yom Kippur morning, "What Israel Stands For."

**Temple Anshe Chesed.**  
Kol Nidre services begin at 5.45 this evening. Rev. Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann will preach on "The Divine Appeal." Yom Kippur morning, "Joy and Sorrow;" afternoon, "Our Attitude."

**Temple Ahawath Chesed Shaar Hashomayim.**  
Services this evening begin at 6.30. Rabbi Isaac S. Moses preaches on "Shifting One's Responsibilities." Yom Kippur morning, services at 9.30. Sermon at 11.30, "The Religion of the Future." Memorial service and German sermon at 3 p. m.

**Temple Israel of Harlem.**  
Atonement services begin this evening at 6.30. Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris preaches on "The Religion of Sympathy." Yom Kippur morning there will be a Hudson-Fulton commemorative prayer and a sermon by Dr. Harris on "Ancestral Merit. Posterity Is Obligation." Yom Kippur afternoon sermon, "Character."

**Congregation B'nai Jehoram.**  
Atonement services begin this evening at 5.45. Rabbi B. A. Tintner preaches on "Federation—Shall We Adopt It?" Yom Kippur morning, "Our Atonement Offering." Afternoon at 2 o'clock, memorial services for the dead. Sermon, "The Virtues That Precede Us."

**Beth Israel Synagogue.**  
Rev. Aaron Eiseman will preach on Yom Kippur eve on the topic "A Sacred Responsibility." On Saturday, Yom Kippur day, memorial services will be read in the morning. Rabbi Eiseman will preach on the subject, "Immortality." In the afternoon a short service commemorating the Hudson-Fulton celebration will be given.

**Congregation Peal-El.**  
The beautiful new synagogue at 531-533 West 147th street was opened for services on Wednesday evening. Almost every seat was occupied during the first and second days of the New Year.

Rabbi Hugo Heyman will preach on Friday evening (Kol Nidre) on "Duty;" Yom Kippur morning, "It Is Soon Gone and We Fly Away;" Nieilah, "Be Strong and Steadfast." The synagogue will be open for services every morning and evening.

**The Free Synagogue.**  
Atonement services will be held in Carnegie Hall at 8 this evening. Address by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, "Some Present Day Jewish Tendencies." Saturday morning at 10 address, "A Refuge for the Soul." Saturday afternoon at 2.30, a memorial service will be held, in the course of which an address will be given.

The Sunday morning service for the year will be resumed Sunday morning, September 26, at 11.15. Dr. Wise will give a Hudson-Fulton commemoration address on the theme: "Greatest New York—A Vision and a Forecast."

Sunday morning at 9.30 the Religious School will begin its work for the year. In the absence of Eugene H. Lehman, who is spending a year abroad in the study of religious school problems, Miss M. B. Lemlein is to serve as acting-principal.

**Tampa, Fla.**  
Last Sunday afternoon marked an epoch in the religious history of the Orthodox Jews of Tampa, for it was the occasion of the dedication of the magnificent synagogue erected by the Congregation Rodeph Sholem on Palm avenue, near Jefferson street. The participants were the newly elected Rabbi, Rev. Julius Shapo, Messrs. M. Britwitz, J. L. Mairson, S. S. Zelnicker, H. Erash, E. H. Steinberg, M. Cracowaner, M. Falk, I. Rosenthal, Dr. W. W. De Hart (Episcopalian), Hon. Justice T. W. Shackelford and L. S. Oppenheimer, M. D. Music was furnished by an orchestra.

**A CARD.**  
SCHEFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas S. Scheff, of 1469 Lexington avenue, take this means of thanking their many friends for their kind New Year's greetings.

### Jews Massacred at Kieff (?)

A special cable dispatch from Berlin, dated September 21, says: "News reached here to-day of an anti-Jewish pogrom at Kieff, Russia, which began on the Jewish New Year Day, September 16, and continued for two days thereafter. The Russian censorship succeeded in preventing the news from reaching the outside world until to-day."

It is stated that eighteen Jews were killed; eleven died later of their wounds; 150 were seriously injured, and more than a thousand less severely hurt. The Jews in defending themselves killed three of their assailants and wounded eighteen.

The same day the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society received the following cable from the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden of Berlin: "Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, New York—Nachrichten ueber pogrom Kieff nicht bestaetigt. ZEDAKAH." (Translation—Reports of Kieff pogrom not confirmed.)

### Governor Johnson on the Russian Massacres.

The sad death on Tuesday last of Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, recalls to mind a letter written to the editor of this publication at the time of the Kishineff massacres. Governor Johnson wrote as follows:

St. Paul, Nov. 17, 1905.  
Editor HEBREW STANDARD:  
It is superfluous for me to say that I, in common with all the people of Minnesota, have been inexpressibly shocked at the reports of the butchery of the Jews in Russia. Judging the Jews of Russia from the standard of the people of their race in the United States, the brutalities in the Muscovite Empire are not only a crime against humanity but an affront to a God of mercy that the Russian people must pay dearly for: That thousands of helpless Jews have been ruthlessly killed, that their homes have been destroyed and their families scattered to the seven winds, I do not take to be a reflection on this people as a law-abiding race. It is rather an outburst of a reckless spirit of discontent and revolution in Russia, where the half-savage peasantry turn to the first hapless object on which to wreak a vengeance in their heart against the existing order of things.

I note with satisfaction that the Jews of the United States have already shown by liberal donations of money their sympathy for the maltreated of their race in Russia, and it is a matter of special gratification that the people of my State have not been behind others in making self-denial that the persecuted Jews of Russia might have succor and aid.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN A. JOHNSON.

The annual report of the United Jewish Charities, of Cincinnati, O., shows that there was expended last year the sum of \$74,211, and for the relief fund \$28,577.

Nathan Freyer, the pianist, has entered upon his duties as head of the Peabody School of Music, Camden, N. J. (Philadelphia). Mr. Fryer was recommended for his position by no less a personage than his famous teacher, Lechetizky, and Dr. Frank Damosch, who has also retained Mr. Fryer's services for a few hours a week for the Institute of Musical Art, New York.

### "THE VIENNA"

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(For The Hebrew Standard.)

# FAMOUS JEWS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

BY DR. MADISON C. PETERS, AUTHOR OF "JUSTICE TO THE JEWS."

## IX.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

**S**IR Moses Montefiore was an English Jew, yet humanity is proud to claim him as a citizen of the world.

He was born in Leghorn, Italy, October 28, 1784, while his parents were on a visit to that city. He was soon brought to London, where his father, Joseph E. Montefiore, was a banker of considerable note, but of moderate wealth.

The time which witnessed the birth of Montefiore was unpropitious to his race in most countries of Europe, but especially in the land which by the adoption of his family he called his own. It has been claimed that England gave the Jews a refuge and an opportunity as well when all the other continental countries drove them forth beneath the scourges of persecution to become wanderers over the earth. But this is giving England too much credit. In the face of history she can lay little claim to leniency with the race of Israel and less to the matter of giving them an opportunity on her soil.

True, many men of Jewish descent were given opportunity and raised themselves to positions of considerable eminence; but be it remembered that these were apostate Jews, men who recanted the ancient faith and adapted themselves to the religion and customs of their surroundings.

The story of English Jewry is just as discouraging as that of most other countries where they were held in contumely, denied the rights given to others and persecuted for the observances of their faith.

At one time they were numerous and wealthy; that was after the Conquest, but they were classed with the usurers and money lenders of that time, many of whom belonged to the religious orders. These good people were greedy for plunder themselves, and they wanted no outsiders, above all no Jews, to poach on their domain. Hence, they raised a cry against these people. It was taken up with the Crusades and a persecution began which culminated by a wholesale deportation of Jews from England in 1290.

From this time until Cromwell, it is safe to say, there were very few Jews in England. Toward the end of his Protectorate, Cromwell admitted the long excluded people. The ones who came over at this time were chiefly Dutch Jews, who had been expelled from Spain and afterward settled in Holland. Most of them adopted Christianity, but even such apostacy did not give them a standing in the community. They were still recognized

as Jews, and in this light a Jew was a mere denizen, not a citizen, living by the king's grace, subject to all kinds of restrictions and disqualifications.

Such was the state of his co-religionists, when Moses Montefiore, in the early part of the last century set himself to work to win for his people the suffrages of their fellowmen, to raise them from the contumely and degradation in which Christian intolerance had thrust them, and put them on a level where they could hold up their heads as the peers of those who calumniated, vilified and abused them on account of their principles and their adherence to the faith of their fathers.

Others helped in the good work of breaking down the barriers of religious bigotry and intolerance and helping men to take the place God intended for them in the great world of action. Among these were the Rothschilds, the Goldsmids, the Salomons, and many more who, by their innate force of character, their talents, industry and perseverance, had raised themselves to eminent places and compelled the admiration of adversaries.

Montefiore, however, was the giant in the field. It was chiefly through his strength of character that the blackened walls of racial hatred were torn down and in their place upreared the citadel of toleration.

Throughout his long life, Montefiore championed his race and came to be regarded by his people as an invincible gladiator, before whose scimitar all had to give way.

There were other great Jews of his time, but they were great in different fields. Montefiore was a man of action; he did not sit down and tell how things should be done, but he did them.

Moses Mendelssohn is generally regarded as the father of modern Jewish thought. Montefiore is the Jew who put the thought into action; who enabled his people to take part in the active, busy, every-day life around them, without losing, at the same time, a jot of their individuality.

There used to be a saying among the Jews: "From Moses to Moses there was none like Moses." This was said in relation to the first great law-giver and Moses Maimonides; it was afterward extended to Moses Mendelssohn, and lastly became equally applicable to Moses Montefiore.

It is doubtful if any great leader ever gained such an affection in the hearts of the people as did Montefiore with the downtrodden brethren of Israel. Their love was sincere gratitude to a man who brought them out from the darkness of religious intolerance and placed them in the light of fair play.

In 1754, the act which had for some time been in force to give

Jews emancipation was repealed. At that time the popular shout was, "No more Jews, no more wooden shoes!"

The repeal was followed by the denial of every privilege. Bequests for Jewish education were denied by the Courts and the money confiscated for Christian purposes. Jewish apprentices could not receive a fee. The freedom of cities and towns was denied the race. They could not open shops in London till 1832. Till 1828 only twelve Jews at a time were allowed to carry on business as brokers.

Up to 1833 a Jew had great difficulty in obtaining a degree at law. Francis Goldsmid was the first to attain the rank of Queen's Counsel. Jews could not take a college degree at Oxford or Cambridge. A Jew called Sylvester won a place as Second Wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1837, but they would not allow him to graduate. They thought to make up for their partiality thirty-five years later when in 1872 they gave him the degree of M. A.

There were hundreds of other disabilities and there were few to oppose the wrongs. When Montefiore was born the Rothschilds, who afterward helped in his great work on behalf of their brethren, had not yet settled in London. Nathan, founder of the English family, was born in 1777. Lionel Rothschild, the first Jew to sit in the English Parliament, was Montefiore's nephew and was twenty-four years his junior.

Montefiore died at Ramsgate, England, July 25, 1885, and during his one hundred and one years he lived to see the galling and degrading ordinances against his race abolished or repealed, a consummation brought about mainly through his own labors.

He lived to see Jessel, a Jew, become Solicitor-General and Master of the Rolls; he had the pleasure of watching the wonderful career of Judah P. Benjamin on two continents, and seeing it crowned with the highest honors and dignity London could confer; he lived to welcome back Disraeli from Berlin in 1878, bearing the treaty which gained for him the garter from his sovereign and made him Earl of Beaconsfield.

He had seen history in the making. Great events and persons had passed before him as a kaleidoscopic slide. The greatest event to him was the emancipation of his race; the greatest gratification to see them recognized on an equal footing with their fellowmen of a different religious belief.

Montefiore was contemporary with almost three generations of men. During his long career the map of the world was changed, emperors went down and republics were born.

At his advent George III. was on the throne of England; a year previously Britain had acknowl-

edged American independence; Pitt, though only twenty-five, was at the head of his first administration; Warren Hastings was Governor-General of British India; Burke and Sheridan were sending their eloquence ringing down the ages; Ireland had her own Parliament and Dan O'Conner was just in swaddling clothes; Poland, too, was a political power among the nations.

The greatest cities in the world now were villages then. New York was only a middle-sized town and the mighty cities of the West had not as yet arisen. Sydney and Melbourne in Australia were the sites of the bush and wilderness, and gold in either Australia or California was undreamed of at the time.

When Montefiore was five years old, the Bastille was stormed and the thunder of the cannons of the French Revolution reverberated through Europe. The careers of Napoleon and Wellington passed before his eyes at a more observant period of life. He was just of age when Nelson won Trafalgar; he was 32 when the Treaties of 1816 were signed. He lived in the pontificate of seven popes and had personally seen four. He had seen the flower of empire bloom and wither in France and the republic arise in its place. He had seen statesmen, scholars, philanthropists, scientists come and go; he had witnessed their entrances, saw them perform their parts, and watched their exit from the boards.

Through all he remained a lover of his own race. Though he had respect for the religious opinions of others, to him Jewry was the alpha and omega of his thoughts and actions. He was a Jew through and through. For thrice a thousand years his people had followed the light of the Star of Jacob. It had guided them through dangers and difficulties, and some day it would reach such a zenith of effulgence as to dazzle the world with its beams.

That star to him was as the eye of Jehovah watching every act of his people and guiding them aright in the paths their fathers had trodden.

It is believed the Montefiores were established in Italy for over a thousand years. There is a village of Montefiore on the eastern slope of the Appenines, in what used to be known as the Papal Marshes. The name signifies "hill village" from its commanding site. It was the custom of many Jews to take their surnames after the names of towns. For instance, we have the Perugias, Pisas, Worms, Offenbachs, Spyers, Bonns, Berlins, Londons, etc.

How the Jews came to Montefiore is not known, but they must have been in this part from Spain at a very early date. It is related that when Sir Moses was taunted by a political opponent with the memory of Calvary and described as one who sprang from the murderers who crucified the world's Redeemer, the Jewish philanthropist called upon his assailant the next morning and showed him the record of his ancestors, which had been kept for two thousand years,

and which showed that their home had been in Spain for two hundred years before Jesus of Nazareth was born.

It was a striking coincidence that Montefiore should be born accidentally in the country which had been the home of his ancestors for such a long period, and not in the land with which his name is so prominently associated. His birth is thus attested by the register of the congregation of the Leghorn Synagogue:—"9th Heshvan 5545, 24th October, 1784, to Joseph, son of Moses Haim and Rachel Montefiore, there was born a son, who was named Moses Haim."

Moses Vita Montefiore, the grandfather of Sir Moses, married in Leghorn in 1752 and settled in England as a merchant, trading to Italy. One of this man's sons rose to be a distinguished officer in the British army.

The father of our subject followed his father's calling as a merchant and became an importer chiefly of the famous Leghorn straw hats. This Joseph Elias Montefiore married Rachel, daughter of Abraham Mocatta, of a well-known family of Hispano-Moorish Jews. They had nine children, of whom Moses was the oldest.

At his birth his parents were in moderate circumstances. They wanted to train their oldest boy to business, so he did not get a very extended education. He was first apprenticed to a provision firm, but the business did not appeal to him. He told his father he would never make a success of it. A consultation was held and it was determined he should try his talents as a broker.

He entered the stock exchange, and at a cost of 1200 pounds became one of the twelve Jewish brokers licensed by the City of London. The innate shrewdness and foresight of the young man soon brought him to the front. He made money from the first and soon was in a position to establish a household of his own.

His own family, as immigrants from Italy, had joined the Sephardim, or Spanish Congregation; but, to show his independence of spirit and superiority above prejudice, he married an Ashkenazi, or German Jewess. The bride's name was Judith Cohen, daughter of Levy Barnett Cohen, a wealthy merchant. She was a girl of much culture and had real literary talent. She was a true and good wife. She accompanied her husband in all his travels and made his comfort her chief concern. Her death, in September, 1862, was a blow from which

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Friday, September 24th, 1909 : : : Tishri 9th, 5670.  
יום כפיר

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

TOO MANY FRILLS on a Chazan's trills will thrill an audience, but not with joy.

Yom Kippur! An oasis in the desert of life, a light in the darkness, a Jacob's ladder that brings heaven down to earth

TRUE REPENTANCE is of the heart. It may be absent from "sackcloth and ashes" and dwell amid broadcloth and flowers.

THOSE ANCIENT MELODIES! They touch the chords of memory, lull the stormy present, and attune our souls to the voice of God.

SCOFFERS CALLED THE "CLERMONT" "Fulton's Folly." Let our present-day idealists, who are in the same boat with Fulton, take courage.

FOLLOW THE BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM of blessing your children before going to Kol Nidre and you will enshrine your memory in their hearts forever.

Happy are ye, Israelites. Before whom do you cleanse yourselves, and who cleanses you? Your Father in heaven. (Not a mediator.)—Rabbi Akiba.

A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT, made some 3000 years ago, will prevent us from attending the opening ceremonies of the Hudson-Fulton celebration to-morrow.

BOTH Rabbonim and Chazonim should ever keep in mind the saying of our sages: רבנים היוצאים מן הלב נכנסים אל הלב "Words that come from the heart go to the heart."

IN ANCIENT DAYS our fathers spent all Yom Kippur night in synagogue. To-day their descendants spend this night in the local General Post Office Building. Not to pray! They wait their turn to apply for citizenship papers!!

THERE IS NO BREAK in the religious life of the Jew. Immediately after the close of Yom Kippur the pious ones set to work on the Succah, in accordance with the verse: ילכו מרחיל אל רחל "Thy shall go from strength to strength." (Ps. 84:7.)

TOO MUCH IS SACRIFICED to decorum in the Reformed Temples, where the congregation must keep mum. There is not much harm in the orthodox fashion of letting the people indulge in an occasional hum. It makes the synagogue more home-like.

THE AUTHORIZED DAILY PRAYER BOOK of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire published under the sanction of the late Chief Rabbi Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler ignores entirely the custom of Kapparos. Even the most orthodox need have, therefore, no compunction for doing likewise.

PERHAPS IT WILL BE interesting to our readers to know that most of the principal singers in the Grand Opera Company, now playing at the Academy of Music, are co-religionists. Signorina Esther Adaberto, Signorina Esther Forrabini, are Italians by birth. Mme. Makaroff, Russian by birth. Sig. Ulman, a German-Italian. The musical director, Sig. Jacchia, is an Italian by birth. It simply shows the advancement of our race in music and art.

A FAIR-SIZED RIOT was narrowly averted at the Thalia Theatre where Young Mirsky, "the famous boy singer" was advertised to officiate as Chazan during the holy days. Tickets went like hot cakes. But the "star" was indisposed and his father acted as "sub." The audience, although Jewish, repudiated the father and cried for the son, who responded with a few solos, but did not work hard enough to satisfy the audience, that they received their money's worth. Whereupon loud and long cries of "fraud," "Get the Hook," and other theatrical invectives were hurled at both father and son. The police helped to restore order and the performance proceeded. This incident would be greatly amusing were it not so woefully indicative of the low and degraded religious condition of some of our co-religionists.

BLAAM could have been no more astonished at the speaking of his ass than a man is likely to be, who, after years of work and study devoted to the covering up of all traces of his Jewish descent, is told by a hotel clerk

A FOOLISH EFFORT.

who has a "nose" for noses, that "Hebrew patronage is not solicited." But why waste sympathy on fools? While we think it imprudent and provocative of social friction to flaunt our Jewish descent in the faces of all we meet, it is utterly futile to try to hide it.

The prophet Jonah did not tell everybody, on shipboard who he was, but when the sailors asked him he did not hesitate for a moment to answer with brevity and dignity: I am a Hebrew עברי אנכי

SURROGATE Abner C. Thomas of this city is to be commended, legally and ethically, for refusing to permit creditors from seizing a burial plot in a Jewish cemetery in order to sell this and thereby satisfy the debts of the person buried in it.

CREDITORS, SPARE THIS GRAVE.

Of course, a cemetery plot has value. It is a piece of real estate in a sense. But the suggestion that the graves in it be fenced off and the unused remainder of the plot be sold to pay off a butcher, baker or candlestick-maker is quite repugnant to our sense of what law should be. Moreover, such a result would not square with the Jewish or any other moral law; the last resting-place of the dead ought never to be disturbed.

Surrogate Thomas decided wisely and well. The whole plot in question is part of a cemetery and actually used as a place of interment for the dead, hence it is exempt from sale for the purpose of paying a deceased person's debts.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth said on a memorable occasion, "I wage no war with the dead." With this pronouncement the decision of Surrogate Thomas may well be placed.

IN a recent issue of *The Financier* of this city there appeared a letter advocating the flotation of a loan of the gigantic sum of \$250,000,000 by the Jewish people for the benefit of the new Turkish government. That Turkey will be able to make excellent use of the money, there can be no reasonable doubt. That such a loan would by no means be a bad investment there can be equally no doubt. It might be secured, for example, by a pledge of a certain fraction for a number of years, with the usual and adequate provisions for a sinking fund, of the customs and internal revenue receipts of Turkey.

At the same time, too, as the writer of the letter in question pointed out, the advantages that would flow to Jewry all over the world from such a loan will not be inconsiderable. It would be a hostage against anti-Jewish repressions by Turkey. She would then welcome with open arms all the Russian and Roumanian Jewish immigrants who would undertake to settle in her territories.

But the author of the suggestion is not a trained financier nor one in whom all sections of our community have placed their confidence unreservedly. He is none other than Dr. Isidore Singer, of "Jewish Encyclopedia" fame, whose achievements and intelligence are, of course, vast but whose volatile mind has thrown off countless suggestions and proposals without (latterly) securing a respectful hearing for them or bringing any of them to what would even dimly approach fruition.

Dr. Singer's suggestion is not without merit but we fear it will never be much more than a letter to *The Financier*.

THE NEW HAVEN BOARD OF HEALTH is out to war against the local *shochetim* for their uncleanly methods of slaughtering animals and fowls in the local market. Further, it is claimed the Jews of the Elm City keep live fowls in their houses, thereby creating unsanitary conditions. We trust the strictures of the health authorities, if they are well-founded—and we fancy they are, from the foregoing facts—will be considered by the observant Jews of New Haven. *Kosher* means clean: *Shechitah* must also be next to Godliness!

WE MUST PROTEST AGAINST the use to which some members of this community—and we have reason to believe that they belong to its orthodox wing—put the holidays. In the past couple of years it has come to be quite the fashion for couples who expect to marry to take out their marriage licenses on these days. Some of them even turn night into day in order to be early on the line and promptly served. So, too, others employ them to take out their citizenship papers. It is all very well for them to excuse themselves on the ground that they are poor and cannot afford to leave their work on a regular day. The holidays of our religion were not set apart by divine ordinance for the purpose of giving Jews the chance to "attend to a little extra business." If these persons make use of the days for such purposes they are cheating their Maker of his just dues!

אך בעשור לחדש השביעי הזה יום הכפרים הוא ועניתם את-נפשתיכם

"On the tenth day of this seventh month there shall be a day of atonement, and ye shall afflict your soul."—(Lev. 23:27.)

FASTING has considerably gone out of fashion nowadays. Fasting, say the scoffers, is a very "unspiritual" exercise. And since the devil has never failed to exploit the astonishing art of quoting the bible for his own purposes, frequent reference is made in this connection to Isaiah 58.

IS FASTING UNSPIRITUAL?

We are often made to believe that to eat on Yom Kippur is to act in the spirit of the exalted prophet. The truth, however, is, that prophetism objected not to fasting (or any other ceremony) but to the spirit in which it was done.

What is the proper spirit of fasting?

The Pentateuch has no word for fasting. Its substitute, or rather, its synonym is "affliction of soul". Say the rabbis: עני נפש זה צום. Affliction of the soul means fasting. Hence, the purpose of fasting is to afflict, chastise and humiliate the human soul.

The human soul is in need of such humiliation, for it is only too apt to exalt itself unduly. Everything in life seems to feed human vanity, human conceit. Life, originally so simple, so rustic, has been made wonderfully complex and highly artificial by man's astounding achievements. Man can not take a step but he sees HIMSELF mirrored in every nook and corner in creation. Even the virgin waves of the sea, and lately the unconquerable vastness of the air has been invaded by his power, his inventive genius. And, if there is such a thing as pitiable human frailty; if there is such a thing as wretched human dependence on powers he cannot control, it is certainly so securely hidden beneath the complexity of life, so bejewelled and bespangled by his splendid feats, that it is difficult to lay it bare to the gaze of the observer.

Life is so complex that it successfully hides man's basic impotence.

The only way to get at man's debility is to reduce life to the simplest terms; and thus show what flimsy stuff he is made of.

Does man soar aloft and think himself a god, freed from the bondage of nature?

Deprive him of his food and he will find out that the tiny grain of wheat is stronger than he. Wheat needs not man for its sustenance, but man needs wheat for his sustenance. He will find out how dependent he is on the clod that feeds him and bolsters up his weakness. And then perhaps he will experience "עני נפש" humiliation and affliction of soul. His conceit will abate.

Jack London describes somewhere a ghastly scene between a dying man and a dying bear. Both are starving. The life of each depends on whether one or the other will succeed in driving his teeth into the half decayed flesh of his fellow. They are too weak to fall upon one another, and they can only edge toward one another inch by inch. Half dead, both have but one desire, both are actuated by the peremptory Law of Meat.

Given such a situation, where life is reduced to its lowest terms, what difference is there between man and beast? Where is the much-boasted-of human supremacy?

To be sure, man rises above the beast. But occasionally it is a good thing to remind him of how much of the beast there is in him. And if this reminder result in affliction of soul, in humiliation of spirit, it will do him a world of good.

Yom Kippur, the day which is essentially a concession to human frailty as manifested by human sinfulness, is a well-chosen occasion for this purpose.

Therefore, fast Son of Man—but fast in the proper spirit! Afflict thy soul! Let there come to thee the stinging realization of thy lowly position in the world, of thy utter dependence on the dust whereof thou wert made!

RABBI JOEL BLAU.

THE DEATH OF THE WIDOW of Nelson Morris, the wealthy Chicago packer, occurred in France on New Year's Day. It was only last week that we referred at some length to her recent munificent endowment of the Morris Memorial Institute connected with the Michael Reese Hospital of Chicago. Her name will be perpetuated to the end of time by this benefaction, and the Chicago Jewish community is the poorer through her untimely demise.

A WOEFUL LACK OF JEWISH FEELING is revealed in the reported action of the congregation Shaare Emeth of St. Louis, Mo., against one of its old and highly respected members. This member had for years been promptly paying his dues. But recently the dues were raised, and he found himself unable to meet the higher demand. Whereupon he was coolly told to take a back-seat or get out. Is it any wonder that people look upon some Temples as mere rich men's clubhouses for religious entertainment?

Just Recognition.

THE present government of the Turkish Empire has given fresh proof of its desire to accord a just recognition of the rights to and privileges of its Jewish subjects. It has issued to the new Haham Bashi, Chief Rabbi Haim Nahoum of Constantinople, an imperial firman, designed to set forth his powers and responsibilities in detail.

The document is quite lengthy, and Oriental in its locutions and form. Briefly, it appoints M. Nahoum the spiritual overlord of all the Ottoman Jews. Jewish worship is not to be disturbed, nor are police officials permitted to harass the Jews of the country in order to extort money from them. Further, the Chief Rabbi's powers as a justice, together with his control of Jewish vital matters and communal taxes are duly set forth.

The foregoing serves to show that a new era has dawned indeed for the Jews in Turkey. Under a real constitutional government, such as the Turkish Empire has about become, some of the guarantees contained in the Chief Rabbi's firman are not needed. They are only confirmatory of the general substantive law in the premises.

But the value of the document resides in its implied significance. Its undoubted tendency is to firmly safeguard the rights of Turkish Jews and to prove to them (if proof were required) that in the "new-land" they may dwell in peace.

English Sunday Trading.

IN HULL, England, and in Montreal, Canada, Jews seem recently to have come into collision with the authorities because of their trading on Sunday. England and her colonies are usually so just in according due recognition to every form of religious belief that it is somewhat surprising to find complaints entered against orthodox Jews by English peace-officers for such offences.

The orthodox Jew certainly has the right to work six days out of every seven, just as much as has the orthodox Christian. And the only concession a government ought to demand of the former is that, because he observes another Sabbath than do most of the inhabitants of a locality, his work on Sunday be so carried out as not to disturb the public peace and quiet of the day.

This is, to our minds, a just and reasonable solution of the difficulty. If magistrates adopted it there would not occur such a travesty of justice (for it is veritably one) as that which took place in Hull. There, in twenty-five years the poor proprietress of a little refreshment-house has contributed the truly gigantic sum of £312 to the funds of the City Corporation because she kept open on Sunday. And Canada, too, under the recent Lord's Day Act is not according Jews their full measure of recognition.

Hardness ever of hardness is the mother.—Shakespeare.

The Zionist Congress.

THE Smaller Actions Committee of the Zionist Movement announces that "The Ninth Congress will be held from Sunday, December 26, 1909 (Tebeth 14, 5670) to Friday, December 31, 1909 (Tebeth 19, 5670) in the Concert Hall of Hamburg, Germany."

So reads the business-like notice, and no comment (other than the usual directions for election of representatives) is made upon it officially.

Thus it would appear that the high hopes of our Zionist friends with respect to the new régime in the Turkish Empire have not materialized. For, some time ago gossip had it that this Congress would be held in Constantinople, and that it was to be the preliminary constitutional convention of the new state in Palestine.

Hamburg is indeed a far cry from Constantinople; Hamburg with its commercial sense most keen, its bustling wharves, its gate to the New World, not to the old Zion, is quite another matter.

Still we wait. The approaching Congress may be as important and portentous a meeting as was that one of its forerunners at Basle at which Dr. Herzl of blessed memory unfolded his East African project to the Zionist world. But the suggestion that Zionism is confronted by a most important crisis in its affairs, its continued existence as a movement (in view of the new conditions in Turkey and the present temper of the Turks with respect to a Jewish state) will not down.

Hence Hamburg as the next gathering-place for the Zionist Congress is a disappointment to us. Constantinople it should have been, and then Jerusalem would follow naturally.

Beautiful Women.

ONE of the New York daily papers in its pictorial magazine which accompanies the Sunday issue, gives a number of pictures taken from portraits and photographs of New York society women—both married and unmarried. These pictures are supposed to be of "American Beauties," that is to say, they are intended to represent the handsome women of New York.

By what standard of beauty the selection is made and who is the judge that selects these examples of American Womanhood for their beauty, it is not known. Suffice it to say, that if these reproductions were left to be voted on by the public in a beauty show, very few prizes would be awarded to the originals.

Most of the pictures are of very homely women with scarcely any trace of beauty. These examples are selected from among the very rich society women, who shine in the fashionable world and whose costumes are wonderfully attractive—but they are certainly not beautiful women—as most people judge beauty.

Nor can it be claimed that the women of great wealth, and society leaders possess a monopoly of personal beauty—by no means is this true.

Of course the publishers of the magazine do not look for subjects amongst the women of the middle class, nor what one would call from the common folk. They take their subjects as already noted from the so-called upper crust, and sometimes from theatrical folk.

Why, some of the handsomest girls in New York can be found among the sales-women in the New York Department stores—much more beautiful than any of those published as examples of beauty—and as well amongst the every day families of the city. When one compares some of these plain ordinary but beautiful women—with the made-up of the very rich—the consensus of opinion will be certainly not in favor of the latter. Wealth may buy a whole lot of things but it cannot usurp the gifts which nature bestows or transplate them to themselves bodily. Wealth will cover a whole lot, but it can't make ugly women beautiful; it may build-up an attractive exterior—that is all.

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Beauty is a powerful weapon, with which every woman should go armed. No matter in what station in life a woman may be, she needs neatness. If she goes in society she must have beauty or her tact and suit will be robbed of most of their effectiveness. If she is a quiet, home-loving body, caring just to please home folk, neatness will still have power to gain for her the desires of her heart. If she is a wife, ordinary wisdom dictates that she shall strive to make her husband proud of her. If she is engaged in business neatness will make her pathway smooth and greatly enhance the effort of her ability. The greatest element in beauty is a fine complexion. Regular features are very well, but they will do a woman little good if she has a growth of hair on her face. On the other hand, the most irregular features become attractive when the complexion is fresh, clean and free from hair. It is in your power to have your face free from any trace of hair. You may have refrained from using so-called depilatories on account of the poisonous ingredients they contain. Do not forget that Dr. Bellin's Wonderstone is the only preparation guaranteed to be free from sulphides, arsenic or any other poison. The Wonderstone is positively harmless and odorless. You rub the Wonderstone a few seconds and the hair disappears as if by magic, causing no injury, burning or inflammation to the skin. The Wonderstone lasts for years; temperatures of climate do not affect it. The Wonderstone is sent, post free, to any address, on receipt of a dollar. Money refunded if not as represented. Correspondence treated strictly private. A lady in attendance. Call and we will gladly demonstrate to you the wonderful effects of the Wonderstone. BELLIN'S WONDERSTONE CO., 163 EAST BROADWAY (Drug Store).

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# THE LEGENDS OF THE JEWS.

(Vol. I. Bible times and characters from the creation to Jacob, by Louis Ginzberg. Translated from the German Ms. by Henrietta Szold. Philadelphia The Jewish Publication Soc., 1909.)

The study of history has always been recognized as the pleasantest, as well as the most enlightening of studies. It broadens our mind, enlarges the scope of our thoughts and ideas, the horizon of our mentality and vision; for, history, properly considered, is but a record of the lives and deeds of the great men of the past ages, in whose hands reposed the destinies of nations, and who guided to safety or wrecked upon the rocks the Ships of State, and whose accomplishments, ideals and dreams teach us to separate the gold which lies hidden and latent in the composition of every human being, from the dross introduced by the agency of some external cause.

History's function is not unlike that of the thermometer, and serves to register the changes in the mental temperature of the human race, or, like an hour glass, which, by its falling, constantly receding, sands, reminds us of the mutability of things; that nothing in this world of ours stands absolutely still, and that the watchword of humanity is, and ever has been, even in the darkest of ages, "Forward! forward!" It teaches us the underlying principles of human actions and the changes which they have wrought. And what, legitimate, veracious history has done for our intellect, the legend, which is a poetic paraphrase or parody of history, containing the pseudo, the mythical account of a real occurrence, the beautiful allegory, fable and early fairy-tale and parable, and which contain the germ, the essence, of the philosophy of a people, its weltanschauung and the creations of its more pensive, introspective moments, does for our imagination and phantasy. It serves to imbue us with the spirit, the poesy, the fancy and illusion of a lost, gone age; to revivify, to call forth, a mirage of their moods and their conception of the problems of this serious world and really serves its ends in the reconstruction of old civilizations even better than the verities of real history.

Who of us that has read the wonderful history of the Greeks and worshipped at the shrines of her great men, who, to this day, remain peerless in their various fields of endeavor, will not admit that in later years, when these impressions have all but faded out of his mind, it is the beautiful mythology of that people that still lingers there, a vivid, realistic impression, and forms the basis and gives the tone to his estimate of them. And examples could be multiplied ad infinitum. And that's why modern educators lay such stress upon these studies and assign them such an important place in the modern curriculum. And if such is the case with nations who lead a normal, natural life on their own soil, enjoy the blessings of nature, their own government and institutions, how much more so does it apply to the Jew whose very existence is an abnormality, depending on forces which are not concrete, whose influences would be felt and appreciated by all the people, but rather on immaterial, ethereal bases which need constant courting and assiduous cultivation to convert them into realities, able to withstand the influences of the real, concrete, opposing forces which we constantly encounter in life and are ever surrounded by. These are: Religious observances and distinctions, and the spirit of history, the former of which has, alas, of late lost much of its living significance to much of our youth, and only the latter remains as a potent force with us.

Therefore is the value of the work before us enhanced many fold, and sincere thanks are due to the author for his really great enterprise, which, when it will be completed in the four volumes promised us, and if the coming volumes will be as exhaustive as this

first one, then it will really deserve to be called a monumental work, a mine of information to the seeker of such, a storehouse full of lore, the pride of the scholar, the delight of the amateur; for the author has spared no effort, left out no source, where the legend of the Jew may be found, without investigating it and carrying off its spoils. As he remarks in his preface to the book: "The sources from which I have levied contributions are not limited to the rabbinic literature," for "Jewish legends can be culled not from the writing of the synagogue alone; they appear also in those of the church," and that "certain Jewish works repudiated by the synagogue were accepted and mothered by the church," from which we gain a clue to the comprehensiveness of the author's ambitious plan.

Yet it shall be told, for the sake of truth, that this work possesses also some very serious flaws, both in the scope and plan and conception, as well as in the manner of its execution—sins of commission, which are obvious to all on every page, and sins of omission, more delicate and which only the eagle eye of the expert could detect. At the very outset it must be said that the very style—that of a continuous, connected historical narrative—is not the happiest one for such a work. In fact, such a style works rather as a detriment to the interest of the reader of a work of this character. In its present form, its title is also rather a misnomer, for it does not narrate the various legends of the Jews, but rather is "a legendary history of the Jews," a pseudo history of the Jewish people and its historical personages, rather than a detached collection of legends about them, each one complete in itself, in the idea it wishes to convey, the moral it wishes to point, and the reading of which is always a refreshing, exhilarating task, leaving a pleasant recollection, whereas this chosen form of the continued narrative for what did not really happen gives you no time or opportunity to digest the little saying, to assimilate whatever beauty is in its poesy and to comprehend its moral intent; but, on the reverse, fills you, if you have essayed the almost impossible task of reading a score or more of pages, with weariness and disappointment and causes you to fling the volume away till such a time when you shall again muster courage to face the trying ordeal.

I have in mind as I write this, two works with identical aim which have appeared in recent years, and both in the Hebrew language. One is called "Kol Agodath Israel" (all the legends of Israel) by the well known Hebrew educator, Lobner, and the other, which promises to be a much greater work both from a literary standpoint as well as that of physical dimensions, and of which only the first volume has so far been published, has the euphonious title of "Sepher Hoagodah" (the book of legends) and is the combined work of the poet Bialik and the publicist Rabinzki. In both these works is the short, concise style followed, the language sweet, crisp and poetical; wherever possible the legend was reproduced in its original Talmudic or Midrashic dress, and where such were not possible, then its essence was poured over into a pure, sweet Hebrew and the source indicated in a footnote, and these books are virtually what they were planned to be, inexhaustible sources of information, shedding light upon the different periods and their people, contain many a rare gem of poetry and are rich in illusion, simile and also the homiletic.

And then, again, in a work of this kind which deals with the poetical and illusory, the language is a very important factor; it must augment and strengthen, rather than diminish, the illusion, complete rather than detract from, and jar the phantasy, and the language in this work is anything but conducive to this aim. It is rather technical and sort of matter-of-fact, and this is all the more surprising when we recollect that the translating of the book was done by such a veteran writer as Miss Szold.

Another very serious defect—perhaps the most serious of them all—is the in-

clusion of the legends and sayings of the Christian Fathers, the Apocrypha and pseudepigrapha which the rabbis in their capacity as the spokesmen and responsible representatives of Judaism have seen fit to reject, and with valid reason. On this point the author says that "At a very early time the synagogue disavowed the pseudepigraphic literature which was the favorite reading matter of the sectaries and the Christians," and that "nearly all of them are embellished with Christian interpolations," and that, again, "If the synagogue cast out the pseudepigrapha and the church adopted them with a great show of favor, these respective attitudes were not determined arbitrarily or by chance," and yet in spite of all this our author announces, quite unabashed, that he used "the expression Jewish rather than rabbinic, because the sources from which I have levied contributions are not limited to the rabbinic literature" and that "Jewish legends can be culled not from the writings of the synagogue alone; they appear also in those of the church. Certain Jewish works repudiated by the synagogue were accepted by the church," and, again, "The pseudepigrapha originated in circles that harbored the germ from which Christianity developed later," and many more remarks in this vein. But, is there really any need of multiplying, without end, quotations from the author's own words—if we didn't know it previously—to show us that those legends are not, and can not be called, properly, "Jewish," and for this very reason can have no place in a collection devoted to the "Legends of the Jews," and not to the legends about the Jews? If they were repudiated by the early rabbis, and for the reason that they "harbored the germ of Christianity"—and their decisions were authoritative and binding upon subsequent generations—then they have no place in this work.

And why not also include, for instance, the legends about the Jews by the Egyptian Manetho and Appion the Greek and others of their school? And why include the baseless and crude legends originated by the Kabalists and the modern Chassidim, especially the latter, when none of them possess any antiquity, and—again I must particularize in regards to letters which possess none of the early legend's poetical virtues; the flight of fancy, the broad and deep conception and outlook on life, the parabolic form and the sweet melodiousness and concision; but are merely a rude jumble of superstitions, a silly, senseless mixture? And all these are put so together that the reader cannot distinguish the variety in source and time of composition.

And still another very serious defect, the author has deferred his notes till the publication of the last volume, and this is most unwise and unfortunate to the one who wishes to consult the texts whence the legends are taken, and is really unprecedented. The footnote serves as a reference, as an enlightener, an aid to the understanding, as a guide to detect any inaccuracies in the author's rendering of the text, quotation or interpretation, and without its aid we grope our way in a blinding darkness.

But—there be spots even on the sun, and these do but, if at all, speak its glorious lustre, but do not bedim, much less obscure its irradiating brightness, and even so is it with this book. Though there are many defects which occasionally mar and deface its beauty, yet are they lost in the many overbalancing beauties of the book, and if the author will but deign to correct these defects in a coming edition it will become a complete, flawless work indeed, and indispensable withal.

HAROLD BERMAN,  
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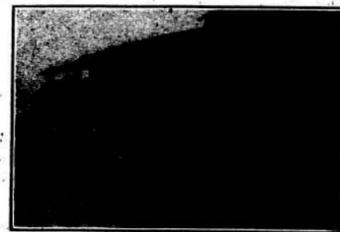
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66 OUTSIDE of my long name, Shloime Duvid Avrum Yekel's, I have no possessions whatever. Almost all my life I have been a poor man, but when I say poor I mean really poor, as poor as poor can be. And do you know what that means? It means I was poor, and in addition had what you people call 'champagne tastes.' That's the kind of pauper I am.

"But still I am always jolly, lively, love to tell and listen to a good joke. I like to have a good laugh and have it just as if everything were at my disposal and I had no reason for complaining against fate, with its misery and loneliness. I tell you the truth, I am really satisfied with my poverty, with want. Let me ask you: 'Suppose I were not satisfied, would it do me any good? Would I be better off if I were discontented?'"

"Let me tell you that the Jews of old were as wise as day. They used to say: 'Happy is the man who is satisfied even when fate deals harshly with him.' They were perfectly right. For, if one is dissatisfied he is the worse for it. What can one do? If one has cramps one has to hold his sides and—laugh.

"Have I a wife? No. I had already three, but I have not even one now. If you want to listen I shall tell you all about them.

"My first wife died from over-eating, as she lived on the excuses I gave her daily when she asked for money with which to buy something to eat. Her digestion was spoiled from my bad pretexts. She became very ill and died. May she rest in peace.

"My second wife never bothered with such petty trifles like asking for money. She was silent like a fish. Never did a word of scolding pass her 'kosher' lips. She was deaf and dumb. In addition to these precious qualities she was very pious. She fasted almost all the time. It was easy for her to fast, too. There was nothing to eat in the house, and the 'yetzer haro' could not tempt her. She fasted and fasted, day after day until—she, too—went the way of all flesh. May she rest in peace.

"You see my third wife was a truly terrible woman, a veritable shrew. Such a glutton of a woman I never saw in my life, before or since. A few weeks after living with me, when she learned I was not in the bread business and I did not intend to open a bakery, she simply carried herself off. May she rest in peace.

"Do I have any children? I have none. I had three wives. It is characteristic of our family not to have any children. My father once told me that he, too, was childless, but that I was born through a miracle. A rabbi blessed my mother that she might have a son and I was born. But otherwise our family is a childless one.

"You want to know whether I have a house of my own? I must again say 'No.' I really have no house for fear that it may burn down. There are so many fires in our little town. Every summer there are fires and all remain poor and homeless. It's a story without end. Wealth I never had, and I do not need it, for I have no place where to keep it. If I had it, where could I keep it? I have no home.

"How I earn my livelihood? What is there to ask about it? You know it is written: 'He feeds all His creatures and sees to their livelihood.' What, then, is there to ask if it is written thus? As for your question about my occupation, I cannot answer you definitely. I have so many occupations that I cannot enumerate them all. But if you insist on knowing I shall tell you how I spend my life.

"Early in the morning I rise, obey the command about hand-washing, and go to the synagogue to pray. After prayer I wait, perhaps some one has 'yahrzeit,' and treats me with something or other. When all leave the synagogue I fold my prayer-shawl and my phylacteries and begin to think about something to eat. Then I go to the market place to hear the news, I hear what the papers write, what people have to say. After that I go again to the synagogue to pray. I 'daven minche and maariv,' and then begin again to think about something to eat again, and I think about it until I go to bed. That is if I have no headache. Of course I have headaches quite often. It comes from an empty stomach. This is my habit of living. This is how I spend my fine days.

"It is understood that in addition to these occupations I also have specifically Jewish occupations. Friday evening I take my bath, then I begin to think of a good Sabbath meal with a fat 'kugel.' Passover I think about good 'latkes and kneidlech.' Shvies I think of 'milchik blinzes,' and Rosh Hashonah I pray for a good year. Yom Kippur I think of 'kapores.'

"You see 'kapores' is a very important Jewish custom. It is loved by young and old from days gone by up to this day. They make 'kapores' all the year round of all those for whom they do not care, and of course 'erev Yom Kippur they are glad to obey this command of 'kapores.' But, of course, one cannot have 'kapores' for nothing. It costs money. What, then, can a poor man do when he needs a 'kapores,' and especially when he wants a fine-looking, white rooster with which to do it?"

"You say one can do without it if one has no money. You are mistaken. A Jew in my advanced age cannot persuade himself not to fulfill such an important, pleasant,

beautiful commandment as 'kapores.' Then the question arises: Where can one get the money to buy a 'kapore?' The answer is: 'Money is dirt. Brains is the main thing.' If one has brains under his hat he needs no money in his pocket. Listen and I will tell you how I have every Yom Kippur a big white rooster for a 'kapore,' without having to pay a single cent for it.

"The day before Yom Kippur, before I go to the synagogue, I go to the market where hundreds of peasant women come with their fine fowls to sell to our wives. I look for the one that has the best-looking rooster. I take the rooster in my hands, examine him, ask a price as if I wanted to buy him. I begin to bargain with the woman. She tells me in the same time the pedigree, the qualities of the lord of the henyard. You know these women do. I let her talk. As she talks I say my 'B'nai Adam' and begin to turn the rooster 'round and 'round over my head, as I say: 'Sei kaporosi, sei halifusi,' etc.

"The woman looks at me. She thinks I am rehearsing and smiles. I finish my 'kapores' business and hand back the rooster, saying that I cannot pay what she asks for him. In this way I have every year a big, white, handsome 'kapore' without paying a single cent for it."

**Jewish Situation Stirrs Russia.**

The latest reports from Russia would indicate that the deplorable condition of the Jewish people in that land are continually stirring up official quarters and that things have become so bad that there is a cry for redress on all sides. Besides the matter of abolishing the fine which has been levied on parents whose sons left Russia, in order to avoid military service, the government has recently also taken up a project to permit Jews who have served in the army to live in all parts of the country. Both of these propositions would bring much relief to Jews. It has, at the same time, been made known that sixty Jewish students, who had already been admitted in the University of Moscow, were, by special order of the Minister of Education, expelled from that institution.

According to a report in the Novo Vremia there was at one of the recent sittings of the ministry taken up the question of the Jewish merchants of Moscow, who had recently been refused the right of residence in that city. A heated debate took place on this subject, and, according to report, both the Minister of Finance, Kokovzev, and the Minister of Commerce, Timiriaseff, defended the Jews and showed how the government's policy of restrictions would hurt Russia's industry and trade. They also referred to the wrong that has been done in countenancing a boycott of certain Jewish bankers. The decision of this question was postponed.

Referring to the defense of Jews by two ministers of the Czar, the Jewish Morning Journal of this city publishes under the headline of "The Russian Cabinet" a suggestive editorial. It says: "The report brought by our cable dispatch of yesterday to the effect that two Russian ministers have defended Jews at a meeting of the Cabinet need not surprise anyone. These two members of the Cabinet are the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce, and their Liberal attitude has not so much to do with them, personally, as it is part of their positions. A Russian official, no matter how anti-Semitic he may be, will become a Liberal when he assumes the position of Minister of Commerce. The least competent present in the place must soon realize that the trade and finances of the country suffer from the persecutions of the Jews and from the restrictions which exclude them from many fields of activity. But it would not be safe to place much hope upon the friendship of these two officials. Though Russia has now a Cabinet and Premier, these posts have not there the same

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meaning that they have in other lands, each minister there is still the absolute ruler of his department, and cares very little about the wishes or the plans of the other ministers. If one interests himself at all in the affairs of the other it is more surely for the purpose of interfering with or intriguing against another minister, and even a plan that is really decided upon by the Cabinet is not carried out unless the one who is in charge of the work is in favor of it.

"The prospects of the Cabinet assuming a friendly attitude to the Jews is very small, for most of the ministers are, by the nature of their positions, as prejudiced against the Jews as the above two officials are biased in their favor. The Minister of the Court is too much of an aristocrat, the Minister of War is too much of a soldier, the Minister of the Navy is also a military man, and, accordingly, aristocratic. The Procurator of the Holy Synod must side with the church, the Minister of Education is afraid lest the Jews will invade the schools and universities, the Minister of the Railroads must protect his employees against Jewish competition, and the Minister of Agriculture has had, as his task, to defend the interests of the peasants. The real ruler has been and is the Minister of Interior Affairs, and in most cases he is a police official. There is, therefore, in the Russian Cabinet always an anti-Semitic majority, even when the Minister of Foreign Affairs finds himself, as he often does, constrained to wear the mask of a Liberal. Even if there should be two or three Liberal ministers, they would not be able to accomplish more than the insignificant group of Liberal members of the Duma."

**American Jewish Year Book for 5670.**

We have received the new American Jewish Year Book, covering the year 5670. It is very seasonably issued, and should be welcome to all who wish to know what our people—and especially the American section of them—have accomplished in the past year.

The volume is edited by Herbert Friedenwald, for the American Jewish Committee, and contains the second annual report of that body as well as the usual annual report of the Jewish Publication Society of America, the publisher of the book.

It contains the features which are commonly associated with this publication: lists of leading events, honors and appointments, American Jewish bibliography and new local communal organizations. The national Jewish organizations of this country receive adequate treatment. The review of the year 5669 is written by Albert M. Friedenbergl. Of special articles the volume contains

two anonymous ones. The first deals with the Passport Question in Congress, and is quite full and detailed. The other, on the Kehillah, sketches the formation and quotes the constitution in extenso of the new Jewish community of New York city.

On the whole the book measures up to the standard of its predecessors.

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# CHILDREN'S PAGE.

## What Yom Kippur Is to You.

DEAR CHILDREN:

**YOM KIPPUR** is the one day in the year that I do not need to tell you when it occurs, and more wonderful still, not only do you not need to be told, but even the Gentiles (Chavdil) do not need to be told, "For from the rising of the sun even unto his going down my name is great among the nations; and in every place incense is burnt and there is offered unto my name, even a pure offering; for great is my name among the nations, saith the Lord of hosts." (Malachi I.) The holiness of this day is so great that not only does it extend to the entire 365 days in the year, but it sheds its divine light upon all the nations of the world who are thrilled with awe at the sublime spectacle of ten or twelve millions of people, in groups of tens, hundreds or thousands, scattered over the entire universe, speaking every language in the world, dressed in every national costume, swearing allegiance to every form of government, standing on this Holiest of Days, robed in white, the symbol of purity, standing united by one holy language, one holy Torah—One Nation praying to One God!

Why are the people so thrilled? Do not they not have their solemn days of prayer? Yes, dear children, but never have they seen the *sign of a nation* with this great and holy day—and Yom Kippur is the *sign of the Jewish nation*.

Why are the people so filled with reverence on this day? The feeling is born within you; it is a matter of love and fear. The great importance of the day overpowers you, its solemnity awes you, and yet you are too young to realize what Yom Kippur means to you. Repentance of sin? Innocent little creatures you scarcely understand what sin means!

And yet this day means a great deal to you, even more than to your fathers and mothers, as you will readily understand through the following story of our beloved preacher, the Dubner Maggid:

There was once a rich man who lived in a very beautiful palace. So beautiful was it that its fame spread far and wide. After living there for years, during which time the rich man became quite old, it happened that a fire broke out and consumed the entire palace. It was a crushing blow to the aged millionaire—his pride was broken; a prey to despair, he hired a room in the home of a very poor man, where he placed a rickety bed and a broken table that tottered on three legs, and there, in the bitterness of his heart, he resolved to remain until the end of his miserable existence:

But he had a little son, who was not at all satisfied with such a dreary future. "Father!" cried the little lad, "Dear Father, why do you not try to build the palace up again?" "It is a great work, my son," replied the father, "and I am an old man. Why should I undertake such a difficult task for the sake of the few years that I have yet to live? I have, therefore, rather resigned myself to this poor life here."

When the lad heard these words he wept bitterly and exclaimed: "Oh, father, it is all well enough for you to feel that way, as you are old and you think! Who knows how long I have yet to live? Therefore you have resigned yourself to bear and suffer all. But have some pity for me! Think of my budding life! The future is just beginning for me. Where shall I live without a home? Where shall I find a place of rest when our beautiful palace is no more?"

It is the cry of this child of the story that must find its echo in your own hearts, dear children.

In the olden times, when we were very rich and had our inherited possession, the Land of Israel, our capitol, Jerusalem and the Holy Temple, a settled place for the abode of the Holy One forever, and a High Priest who ministered before Him, to atone for us on this Holy Day—those generations beheld all this and were very glad. But because of our sins the fire went forth and consumed our holy house—the glory of our existence—and since then were we driven from our beautiful land, deprived of our holy crown and scattered to every nook and corner of the wide world, kicked and cuffed, buffeted and driven! And the elders of this generation are perhaps saying to themselves, "Why should we make great efforts to restore the ancient palace to its former splendor; life is fleeting rapidly and what care we for the few years of this world."

But ye, children of a sacred race! Precious youths standing upon the threshold of the future. Look around you and see how desolate are the prospects that confront you on all sides. There is neither shelter nor refuge from the stream of persecution that everywhere has its origin from thousands of sources. There is not a day whose curse is not greater than that of the day gone before, and what will ye do, young and tender sheep? Where will ye dwell and where will ye wander so long as our Father's house is not upon its foundation?

Therefore to you is this day of Yom Kippur given to weep and pray upon this Holy Day and move the Most High to have compassion upon us to restore the outcasts, gather the exiles, re-establish our Holy Temple, the house of our glory speedily in our days, Amen! בן אהרן

### A Worthy Successor to a Noted Jewish Institute.

The Kohut School for Boys, formerly the Weingart Institute, 2041-2045 Seventh Avenue, opens for the fall term September 28 under most favorable auspices, and it should be stated, with the best wishes of the Jewish community, for the Weingart Institute has virtually won the esteem of all Jews in a broader sense than usually applies to private schools, for it seems to be regarded almost as one of the many Jewish institutions of which the city is proud, and many imagine it to be under the control of the Jewish organizations. This fact in itself is a commendable recognition of the excellent tuition and Jewish training that boys have received in the Weingart Institute, the first and foremost Jewish school for boys in America, where Jewish ideals are inculcated, Jewish culture developed, Jewish discipline enforced, and where Jewish education is provided in a Jewish atmosphere, away from home and under the constant care of Jewish tutors interested in the moral, physical and intellectual development of their scholars. Mr. George Alexander Kohut, the principal, is a well-known pedagogue, the son of a prominent rabbi, and he will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Weingart, and in calling it the Kohut School feels confident that the name will only perpetuate the good work of his predecessor and bring equal honors to the name the school now bears, and that in years to come the blessings of the community will be showered upon the Kohut School for Boys.

### Religious Services in Public Institutions.

Religious services were held on Rosh Hashonah in the various State institutions, namely, the Craig Colony for Epileptics, Kings Park State Hospital and Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Isl.

and, where there was an attendance of over 250 patients. Through the kindness of a philanthropic co-religionist Machsorim were provided for all the Jewish patients in Bellevue Hospital, Gouverneur Hospital, City Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital and the Hudson River State Hospital.

Services will also be held on Yom Kippur and Sukkoth. In all the above institutions the patients were excused from manual labor at the request of the chaplain, Rev. Dr. A. Blum.

### Jewish Maternity Hospital Summer Outing Notes.

During the summer while the hospital was working, caring for the mothers who have been enjoying for once the pleasure of good attention during their lying-in period, and sending out healthy looking infants with a good start on their journey of life, the friends of the hospital gave a number of affairs. Among them were: A charity whist at the White House, Hunter, N. Y., where the sum of \$175 was realized.

Mr. Edward East, one of the directors, arranged a theatre benefit at Hunter, which netted the sum of \$400. Though the eloquence of Dr. N. Ratnof, the interest of the audience was so aroused that \$1,120.80 additional was donated. Some of the amounts were: Mr. Jos. Ravitch, \$200; Mr. Ed. East, \$13 Church street, \$100; Mrs. D. Ravitch, \$50; donation of a bed by Louis Schlinsky, \$500; Mr. and Mrs. H. Aronson, \$100; Mr. and Mrs. H. Fishel, \$100, and Mrs. M. Kashowitz, in payment of 20 years' membership for her daughter, \$100.

Through the effort of Dr. I. S. Hirsch, an entertainment, given at the Fairmont, Tannersville, N. Y., realized \$69.50. Mrs. Korman, at the Ocean View Hotel, Rockaway Beach, held an affair which gave a result of \$40.

The clever man frankly announces that he never expects to solve a woman's way, but he may find some threads to the mystery if he visits the Montauk Theatre during the current week, where Grace George will demonstrate "A Woman's Way," as conceived by Thompson Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan is a newspaper man with a keen sense of humor, and he has written a delightfully human comedy which sparkles with wit and clever sayings. Grace George is likewise the ideal actress to fill the title role. As the wife who is going to hold her husband over every other woman, or not at all, she is an interesting study of the womanly woman, playing the part with grace, tenderness, a spirit of comedy, which is softened by unshed tears, the earnestness of the sincere woman whose heart is at stake, and yet with spirit and dash which never weakens.

With the beginning of the Hudson-Fulton celebration the Hippodrome enters upon its fourth week with its new spectacular production, including three great shows in one. The first of these, "A Trip to Japan," calls for six special sets of scenery alone. "The Ballet of Jewels" is introduced in two fine scenes, while "Inside the Earth," the third of the spectacles, also utilizes half a dozen splendid sets. Among the scenic surprises which are in store for intending visitors to Manhattan's largest playhouse may be mentioned the fine panoramic vista of New York Harbor at twilight with a giant ocean liner leaving the dock, a lively scene at the ferry-house, with a full sized street car and its load of passengers and many of the street sights familiar to East Side New Yorkers.

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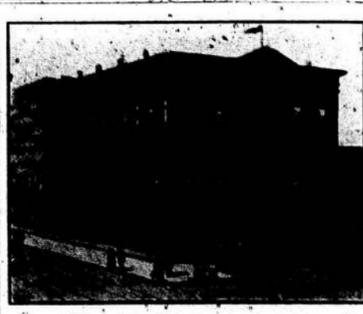
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The Moses Maimonides' Orphan Asylum, of Brooklyn, has been organized. The plan is to build a large orphanage in the Borough Park section.

At the dedication of the South Omaha Congregation of Israel last week Mayor "Jim" Dahlman, the "Cowboy Mayor," and personal friend of William Jennings Bryan, was the principal speaker.

The families of Jews who evade military service in Russia are liable to a fine of 300 roubles. The Lodz recruiting authorities recently imposed this fine on the relatives of a young Jew who had, they alleged, evaded service. The police entrusted with the collection of the fine reported that the family had moved to St. Petersburg, but that the "deserter" was actually serving in the 10th Artillery. The St. Petersburg police were, notwithstanding this fact, ordered to collect the fine but failed to trace the family. Eventually their address was ascertained by questions addressed to the "deserter" himself, and the claim for the money duly presented.

## WEINGART INSTITUTE

A Model Summer Vacation School for Boys, at HIGHMOUNT (CATSKILL MTS.), N. Y. BEARON OF 1910 OPENS JUNE 28th. A preliminary session of four weeks, beginning June 1st, will be inaugurated for pupils whose winter school closes at the end of May. For further information apply to S. Weingart, 226 West 128th St., New York.

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NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

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

English Zionist Federation's Fight with Community Apathy—Hope from the Young Turks—English Zionists Support Herr Wolffsohn—Sir William Wilcox on Salvation of Mesopotamia by Dam—Lady Sassoon's Will.

Nothing very exciting took place at the half-yearly conference of the English Zionist Federation, but it was clear that good solid work was being put in by the societies, although not so much of it as could be desired. The English Zionist Federation has offices in Chancery Lane, London, and consists of such Jewish associations and bodies in the United Kingdom as desire to promote the acquisition of a legally safeguarded home in Palestine for the Jewish people and incidentally desires also to foster the Nationalist idea in Israel.

Subsidiary objects include the supporting of a regular international congress of duly accredited representatives of the Jewish people for the consideration of the condition of Jews in the different countries of their dispersion, and for taking such measures as may be deemed conducive to their general welfare. The support of existing colonies is also included along with the founding of new colonies by placing as many Jews as possible, living in Palestine as settlers on the land and encouraging guiding and assisting new settlers, anxious to establish colonies or any handicrafts, industries or arts in Palestine and neighboring lands.

Finally, the English Zionist Federation desires to encourage the study of Hebrew literature and the use of Hebrew as a living language, certainly a growing desire at the present time.

The Federation is in its tenth year of life and was the outcome of the Conference convened by the Chovevi Zion Association in 1898. The constitution was adopted in September of that year by twelve societies, and when actually put into operation four other bodies joined. The affiliated societies include nine in London, twenty-two in the provinces, six in Ireland, six in Scotland and four in Wales. Nine or ten of these, however, must be regarded as more or less moribund at the present time.

In March, 1901, the constitution of the Federation was amended by the Central Committee, between which and the English Zionists the Federation is a medium of communication. Funds are raised by requiring each federated society to pay, annually to the Federation the minimum sum of twenty-four cents for every one of the registered paying members of such federated society, and further it is obligatory upon the societies to pay to the Federation the shekel contribution for every one of the registered paying members of such federated society together with such further sums for carrying out the objects of the Federation as may be decided upon from time to time by the Central Committee of the Federation.

The report presented by Secretary Cohen showed that the Federation has been devoting a lot of attention to organizing and re-organizing, with the result that four additional societies have been founded during the past twelve months. Meetings have been held all over the kingdom, and 9,872 shekolim have been issued and 2,245 paid for to date. The shekel collection closes on October 15, and Vice-President L. J. Greenberg at the meeting hoped that the English members of the community would show that they knew their duty with regard to shekolim. He pointed out that a large number had been diverted by the Order of Maccabees, arranging a provincial collection on May 9, and if it were found that the number fell short of previous years, he hoped that the sale by the Order of Maccabees would be taken into account. Hitherto, the provincial centres had obtained the shekolim disposed of by the Maccabees from the societies of the Federation. The matter has now been put right with the Central Bureau, and in future the Order of Maccabees will not be allowed to compete with the Federation.

The Executive of the English Zionist Federation has been invited by the Central Bureau to consider proposals for a revised constitution of the Zionist organizations and a remodeled procedure at Congress, and a sub-committee has

been appointed to look into these matters.

Mr. Greenberg alluded to the recent visit to this country of the Turkish Parliamentary delegation, and expressed gratification at the fact that the English Zionist Federation had entertained several of the Turkish visitors at luncheon. They had thus been enabled, he said, to correct a wrong impression as to the aims and objects of the Zionist movement, which the delegates had received on their visit to other European cities. He was not surprised that the Turkish Parliamentary representatives were at present unable to hold out any promise of support for the Zionist programme. The Young Turks had only recently assumed office, and it was unreasonable to expect them to embark on such a big departure as the granting of autonomy to Palestine. He thought that the future of the Zionist movement was bound up with the success of the forward movement in Turkey. Further, he ridiculed the idea that Zionists aimed at the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire. On the contrary, he said, Zionists were anxious to see the Turkish Empire flourish and prosper.

Mr. Greenberg also referred to the feeling against Herr Wolffsohn which has been shown in certain quarters, and he deprecated it as being unfair to one who, in his opinion, was simply desirous of serving the Zionist movement. The meeting agreed that it would be unwise for the movement to change leaders at a time like this, and it was felt that England should show a united front against anything in the nature of super-session which might be attempted at the coming Congress at Hamburg.

It is clear that the decision that the Secretary of the Federation shall no longer be honorary, but shall be paid an adequate remuneration, is a big step in the right direction.

Zionism leads to Mesopotamia in continuity of thought if not in actual effect, and so there may be recorded here the glowing accounts of the prospects of Mesopotamia, which are contained in Sir William Wilcox's report on the proposed irrigation works, presented to the Turkish Minister of Public Works last May. Work on the branch rivers, Henzie and Hilla, if put through in time, would create a prosperity five times as great as was the state of the adjacent land thirty years ago, and even then it was considered the most prosperous part of Mesopotamia.

All kinds of work in the way of dam-making and canalization are suggested, including the irrigation and drainage of uncultivated land around Basra district, once regarded by the Mohammedans as one of the four earthly Paradises, but to-day deserted. All about the Euphrates the Turkish Government have tried more or less primitive dam building to secure the waters for irrigation, but as some of these dams simply consisted of rag-stones thrown into the water their usefulness was not startling.

Sir William considers that if the Turkish Government adds to the repairing of the Hindie dam, the building of a new dam higher up, there would be held up the six meters of water which he regards as necessary for proper local irrigation. The new dam will consist of thirty-six openings of five meters each, with piers of one and one-half meters each, every detail of the work being conceived in the light of the most advanced ideas of the day. The regulation system of the dam will consist of wooden piles for economy's sake. These were found sufficient by Egyptian irrigators for centuries and have only been replaced in the last decade by iron sluices. Mesopotamia could change hers when she got richer. The total cost of the proposed dam and sluice is under 120,000 Turkish pounds. The further cost of deviating the Euphrates and turning the Hilla branch is about 50,000 Turkish pounds. Other constructions and improvements bring the total estimated cost up to 312,900 Turkish pounds, which nearly cuts in half the estimated cost of these works at September last year.

The reviving interest in Hebrew as a living language has suggested holding an elocutionary and musical festival, everything being in Hebrew, on the lines of the famous National Welsh musical and bardic festivals known as "Eisteddfods."

Lady (Aline Caroline) Sassoon, wife of Sir Edward Sassoon, M. P., and a daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, of Park Lane, and Avenue Marigny, Paris, whose death took place on July 28 last, directed by a will executed on August 5, 1897, with two codicils, that the funds of her marriage settlement, over which she had power of appointment and subject to the life interest of her husband, should go to her children. She gave \$12,000 a year to each child during the life of Sir Edward, gifts of jewels to members of her family, the remainder thereof and her furs and lace to her daughters, and all other personal effects, except money and securities, to her husband, the residue of her property to be kept in trust for him for life and then for their children. The value of the estate is \$1,204,860, including net personalty amounting to \$1,094,860.

Sept. 10, 1909.

Free Sons of Israel.

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

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

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
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Jacob A. Hirschman, Emil Tausig.  
Henry Jacobs, Raph. Rosenberg.  
Wm. Bookheim, Henry L. Weisbaum.  
E. S. Lurie, M. S. Meyerhoff.  
Raphael Levy, Joseph L. Hartenstein.  
Julius Harburger, Ben. H. Wasserman.  
Isaac Harburger, M. D. Rosenbach.  
Benjamin Blumenthal, Henry V. Rothschild.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 1.

SAMUEL SPITZ, Grand Master.

ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary.

A. E. KARELSEN, Grand Treasurer.

At the special convention recently held the following enactments were passed and referred to the Executive Committee, after which they will be promulgated to the various lodges.

That no part of the principal of the endowment and reserve fund be used for any purpose. That the entire interest however, be diverted for the payment of death claims.

The law permitting those under the age of twenty-one joining lodges was repealed.

A law was adopted that \$1 per year for each member be paid the United States Grand Lodge to defray its expenses and disbursements.

That assessments be collected from each member every month. That lodges are prohibited from collecting more than the established rates. Any lodge charging amounts higher than the established rates shall be subject to a fine.

That failure by members to pay monthly assessments on or before the last day of succeeding calendar month shall subject them to suspension without further action. Suspended members may reinstate themselves within thirty days by paying all arrears, but after thirty days must submit a favorable medical certificate of health. After expiration of ninety days from such suspension they may apply for membership and be governed as new members.

The following table of rates was also adopted:  
21-25 shall pay 6c. per death.  
26-30 shall pay 7½c. per death.  
31-35 shall pay 9c. per death.  
36-40 shall pay 9½c. per death.  
41-55 shall pay 10c. per death.  
56 and over shall pay 10½c. per death.

A class of membership with \$500 endowment was also established, such class to pay an assessment equal to 60 per cent of rate adopted with \$1,000 class. Old and new members are eligible to such rates. All members of the \$500 class under 40 years may enter the \$1,000 class upon a favorable report of the physician and upon payment thereafter of assessment in force in \$1,000 class at their age of entry therein. Rating of age of members for purpose of levying assessments to be determined at age they have passed or will arrive at during calendar year of their admission into the order. All of these laws are to go into effect January 1, 1910.

A social membership was also established, and the laws governing same were referred to the Executive Committee.

The clubhouse will soon be entirely renovated and the bowling alleys put into first-class condition, after which all members are invited to inspect the same. Various clubs have already engaged the alleys, and the custodian, Brother Taustein, has agreed to furnish a lunch after every meeting free of charge. For the benefit of the guests there will be music every Saturday evening.

The House Committee has given free of charge the use of the reception parlors to the Hebrew Tabernacle for Friday evening and Sabbath morning services.

King Visits a Synagogue.

A dispatch was received in London last Sunday to the effect that the opening of a new synagogue in Sofia, Bulgaria, on the eve of Rosh Hashonah was graced by the presence of King Ferdinand and a number of his ministers and other prominent officials.

Chief Rabbi Ehrenpreis thanked the King for the honor which he has bestowed upon the Jewish community by attending the dedicatory exercises of the new synagogue, and the King in a short address, stated that he was always ready to participate in the celebrations of his Jewish citizens, whom he regarded as his most devoted subjects.

The calendar for 1909-1910 which has been published by Czech Jews at Prague, has been confiscated owing to the inclusion therein of an article entitled "Comments on Czech politico-economical endeavors in theory and practice," and an abstract of an article on Germanisation.

In several towns of Galicia the military have taken up a very aggressive attitude towards the Jews, whom, passing them in the streets, they assail with insulting epithets. Complaints which have been made in Jewish quarters to the military authorities have been futile.

"Bellegarde," the old Sturgeon home erected in 1844 by Beverly Allen and made famous by Winston Churchill's novel, "The Crisis," has been sold by the Sturgeon heirs. The Jewish Orthodox Old Folks' Home is near the house, and it is supposed that institution desires the house.

Several prominent members of the Alumni Association of the religious school attached to the Keneseth Israel Synagogue, Philadelphia, Pa., have practically completed negotiations for the purchase of the property adjoining the synagogue, which will ultimately be presented to the congregation by the association. The plot is 75x160, and is assessed at \$60,000.

The cornerstone laying of the new B'nai Berith Building on the 9th inst was a big event in San Francisco Jewish circles. Mayor Taylor was one of the principal speakers and a feature was the actual laying of the cornerstone by President William Saalburg, who had the distinction of laying the cornerstone of the old structure which was destroyed in the big conflagration.

In the surgical section of the Medical Congress at Budapest, Dr. Emanuel Wein presented a report on his experiences with Dr. Marmorek's anti-tuberculosis serum. He was able to establish the fact that the serum exercises a favorable influence on all cases treated. He furnished statistics showing 49 per cent. cures, and 34 per cent. improvements.

The Government of Italy has just appointed Signor Primo Levi Consul-General of that country at Salonica. Signor Levi has hitherto held an important position at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Rome, where his labors were greatly appreciated. He has recently inspected for his Government the Italian schools in the Levant. Signor Levi, who enjoys the esteem of all his fellow-citizens, will shortly take up his new post at Salonica, where there is a large Italian colony.

Apropos of the proposal that the London County Council should affix a plaque to the wall of the house in Craven street in which Heine lodged on his visit to England in 1827, a writer in T. P.'s Weekly contends that if Heine's visit to London is to be commemorated, his visit to Ramsgate ought not to be forgotten, though it would perhaps be impossible, at this distance of time, to identify the lodging-house which gave him shelter. He went down there to recruit his health in June. He fell in love with an Irish girl—she who figures so prominently in the fourth book of the "Reisebilder," and he even projected a poem of which "Ramsgate" was to have been the title.

A cable to the Jewish Morning Journal from London tells of a riot against Jewish push-cart peddlers which stirred up the Jewish community there last Sunday. The riot took place at the Upton Park market. The non-Jewish peddlers attacked the Jewish vendors and destroyed much of their wares. Many persons who come to purchase goods at this market sided with the non-Jews, and for a time there was great confusion, and the Jews being so badly beaten that a number of them seemed to be in danger of their lives. The police, however, arrived and soon the crowds were dispersed and a number of the rioters were arrested.

The Board of Managers of Synagogue and School Extension of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at a meeting held last week, upon the suggestion of Rev. Dr. David Philipson resolved to ask the co-operation of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in order to see what could be done toward the holding of religious services at our summer resorts.

Several Albany communal institutions are benefited by the will of the late Jacob Lowenthal. Among them are Beth Emeth Cemetery Association, \$500; Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, \$5,000; Home for Aged Men, \$5,000; Hebrew Benevolent Society \$10,000; Society for Providing Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Israelites, known also as the Albany Jewish Society, \$5,000; Congregation Beth Emeth, \$5,000; Albany Hospital, \$5,000, and Albany Hospital for Incurables, \$5,000.

The Riffs.

The territory of the Riffs, the scene of the conflict now raging between Spain and her Moorish neighbors, contains a considerable Jewish element, says a correspondent of the London Jewish World. Outwardly, the Jews are indistinguishable, either in dress or appearance, from the natives of the region. They are, however, true to their ancestral faith, as befits descendants of those Spanish Jews who settled here when driven from the Iberian peninsula in 1492; and unlike the general Jewish population of Morocco, the Jews of the Rif enjoy freedom of movement and a certain esteem. They are engaged as handworkers and middlemen, but are excluded from agriculture, as they are not allowed to own land. The war has hit these Jews hard, for all trade is at a standstill. Moreover, these Jews who were always esteemed as representatives of Spanish civilization now have to bear the brunt of the hatred against Spain, which the outbreak has brought to a head, while the Spaniards on the other hand do not distinguish them from the natives. As usual, the Jew is being crushed between the upper and nether millstone of nationalist fury and the pitiless vengeance of the foreign invader.

Opening of the Maison Rouge.

The business men and general public who chance to be in the vicinity of West Seventeenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will receive with decided interest the announcement that Mr. Albert Hesse, the well known hotel and restaurant man, has opened his new "Maison Rouge" at No. 50-52-54 West Seventeenth street. The premises some time ago were fitted up and equipped at considerable expense for the "Delancey Restaurant," but Mr. Hesse has made a number of progressive changes and improvements, including new "fixings and furnishings" and the "Maison Rouge" is now replete with every necessary facility and accommodation for the comfort and welfare of the patron. In fact, the "Maison Rouge" now possesses every necessary factor that contributes to an enjoyable meal—namely, superior cuisine, pleasant surroundings, prompt and "noiseless" service—and music. A la carte service prevails at all times, and a special table d'hôte dinner is served in the evenings. Another specialty is the ala carte lunch.

Mr. Hesse is widely and favorably known in hotel and restaurant circles, and to many of the public, owing to his many years of practical experience in the field. He owes much of his personal popularity to the fact that the comfort and welfare of his guests and patrons have always been his first consideration, and it is perhaps needless to add that this same policy will be maintained by him in his conduct of the "Maison Rouge." His new establishment is destined to enjoy a long continued career of useful and successful public service, and is doubly welcome to the community in view of the "upward march of trade." The "Maison Rouge" takes its name from, and to a considerable extent, will be conducted along the lines of the famous "Maison Rouge" of Strassburg in Alsace-Lorraine, and for many choice Alsatian dishes, as well as Alsatian wines, etc., will be served.

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SUNDAY GRAND NIGHT, POPULAR AT 8.30, CONCERT 50c to \$1.50

NEXT WEEK  
Monday, LOUISE (Regular Cast); Tuesday, TROVATORE (Zerola); Wednesday, CARMEN (Sylvia); Thursday, AIDA (Zerola); Friday, FAUST (Mines, Sylvia, Taty-Laugo, Duchene, MM. Duffaut, Beck, Laskin, Nicolay); Saturday Afternoon, LOUISE; Saturday Night, Double Bill, CAVALLERIA (Sylvia and Carasa); PAGLIACCI (Sylvia, Zerola, Laskin).  
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 ADATH YESHURUN, 12 Eldridge st.  
 ADASH YESHUREN (HARLEM  
 Branch), 63 E. 113th st.  
 ADATH YESHUREN (HARLEM  
 E. 110th st.  
 ADATH YESHURUN OF JASSY, 58-60  
 Rivington st.  
 ADERETH EL, 135 E. 29th st.  
 AGUDATH JESHORIM, 113 E. 86th st.  
 AHAWATH ACHIM (West Side Hebrew  
 Congregation), 9th av., near 55th st.  
 AHAWATH CHESD SHAAR HASHO-  
 MAYIM, 55th st. and Lexington av.  
 ANSHE CHESD OF HARLEM, 114th  
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 ANSHE EMETH OF WEST HARLEM,  
 144 W. 131st st.

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 BENE ISRAEL KALWARIER, 13 Pike  
 st.  
 BNAI PEISER, 127 E. 82d st.  
 BENE SHOLOM, 526 E. 5th st.  
 BNAI JESHURUN, 65th st. and Madi-  
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 ple Israel of Harlem), 311 E. 116th st.  
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 tional Alliance, E. B'way and Jeffer-  
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 RODEPH SHOLOM, Lexington av. and  
 63d st.  
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 Rivington st.

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 agogue), 160 W. 82d st.  
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Department of Finance, Bureau for the Col-  
 lection of Taxes, New York, September 1, 1909.

**CALENDAR.**

5670, 1909-10.  
 1909.  
 Tom Kippur.—Saturday, September 25.  
 First Day of Succoth.—Thursday, September 30.  
 Shemini Atzereth.—Thursday, October 7.  
 Simchath Torah.—Friday, October 8.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Cheshvan.—Saturday, October 16.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Kislev.—Sunday, November 14.  
 First Day Chanukah.—Wednesday, December 8.  
 Rosh Chodesh Tebeth.—Monday, December 13.  
 Fast of Tebeth.—Wednesday, December 22.  
 1910.  
 Rosh Chodesh Shebat.—Tuesday, January 11.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Adar.—Thursday, February 10.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Ve-Adar.—Saturday, March 12.  
 Purim.—Friday, March 25.  
 Rosh Chodesh Nissan.—Sunday, April 10.  
 First Day Passach.—Sunday, April 24.  
 Seventh Day Passach.—Saturday, April 30.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Iyar.—Tuesday, May 10.  
 Lag B'Omer.—Friday, May 27.  
 Rosh Chodesh Sivan.—Wednesday, June 8.  
 First Day Shabuoth.—Monday, June 13.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Tammuz.—Friday, July 8.  
 Fast of Tammuz.—Sunday July 24.  
 Rosh Chodesh Ab.—Saturday, August 6.  
 Fast of Ab.—Sunday, August 14.  
 \*Rosh Chodesh Ellul.—Monday, September 5.  
 \*Also observed the day previous as Rosh  
 Chodesh.

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, de-  
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers  
 thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of trans-  
 acting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kur-  
 man & Frankenthal, No. 25 Broad Street, in the  
 Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New  
 York, on or before the 14th day of February,  
 1910, next.  
 Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1909.  
 LOUIS S. FRANKENHEIMER, WILLIAM  
 FRANKENHEIMER, Executors.  
 KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for  
 Executors, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, 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 sub-  
 scribers, at their place of transacting business,  
 the estate of said Max Freund, No. 5 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, SAN-  
 FORD H. E. FREUND, Executors.  
 PAGE, CRAWFORD & TUSKA, Attorneys for  
 Emily Freund, Executrix, 26 Liberty Street, New  
 York, N. Y.  
 MACFARLANE, WHITNEY & MONROE, At-  
 torneys for Emil Freund and Sanford H. E.  
 Freund, Executors, 26 Liberty Street, New York  
 City.

KLINGENSTEIN, BERNHARD.—In pursuance  
 of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Sur-  
 rogate 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 trans-  
 acting business, at the office of M. S. and I. Z.  
 Klingson, No. 63 William Street, in the City of  
 New York, on or before the 1st day of Novem-  
 ber, next.  
 Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1909.  
 M. S. and I. Z. KLINGENSTEIN and SOLOMON  
 KLINGENSTEIN, Executors.  
 M. S. and I. Z. Klingson, Attorneys for exec-  
 utors, 63 William Street, Borough of Manhattan,  
 New York City.

ROTHSCHILD, JUSTUS FRED, otherwise  
 known as FRED ROTHSCHILD.—In pursuance  
 of an order of Hon. John P. Cohalan, a Sur-  
 rogate of the County of New York, notice is  
 hereby given to all persons having claims against  
 Justus Fred Rothschild, otherwise known as  
 Fred Rothschild, 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, John T. Booth, at No. 271 Broad-  
 way, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New  
 York, on or before the 25th day of March, next.  
 Dated New York, the 8th day of September,  
 1909.  
 JULIE ROTHSCHILD, Administratrix; CARL  
 WITTMANN, Administrator.  
 JOHN T. BOOTH, Attorney for Administratrix,  
 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New  
 York City.

RICHEIMER, 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 Richeimer, late of the County of New  
 York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers  
 thereof to the subscriber, at his place of trans-  
 acting business, No. 209 Broadway, in the  
 Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York,  
 on or before the 23rd day of November, 1909.  
 Dated New York, the 23rd day of April, 1909.  
 MOSES J. SNEUDAIRA, Executor.  
 MAX GROSS, Attorney for Executor, 209  
 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NUOCO, ELIZABETH.—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 Elizabeth  
 Nuoco, late of the County of New York, de-  
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers there-  
 of to the subscriber, at his place of transacting  
 business, at the office of Bolmer & Sonenthal,  
 No. 21 Broadway, in the City of New York,  
 on or before the 23rd day of October, next.  
 Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1909.  
 HENRY GROSS, Administrator.  
 BOLMER & SONENTHAL, Attorneys for  
 Administrator, 217 Broadway, New York.

ROSENFELD, FEDERICA.—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 Fed-  
 erica Rosenfeld, late of the County of New York,  
 deceased, to present the same with vouchers  
 thereof to the subscriber, at his place of trans-  
 acting business, at the law office of Wing, Put-  
 nam and Burlingham, No. 27 William Street,  
 in the City of New York, on or before the 3rd  
 day of January, next.  
 Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1909.  
 WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Proctors  
 for Administrator ERWARD L. ROSENFELD.

**NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.**

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN  
 their bills promptly should make immedi-  
 ate written requisition (blanks may be procured  
 in the Borough offices), stating their property  
 by section or ward, block and lot or map num-  
 ber, 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 POST-  
 AGE, PREPAID.  
 In case of any doubt in regard to ward, sec-  
 tion, block or lot number, taxpayers should  
 take their deeds to the Department of Taxes  
 and Assessments and have their property lo-  
 cated 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 wait-  
 ing in lines, as required in case of personal  
 application.  
 The requisition must be addressed and mailed to  
 the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever  
 Borough the property is located, as follows:  
 John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street,  
 Borough of Manhattan, New York.  
 John B. Underhill, corner of Third and Trem-  
 mont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New  
 York.  
 Thomas J. Drennan, Municipal Building, Bor-  
 ough 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 possi-  
 ble after the bills have been received by the tax-  
 payer.  
 DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
 Deputy Receiver of Taxes.

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. 123 Broad-  
 way, 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 ROSEN, Executor.  
 ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Executor,  
 123 Broadway, New York City.

STEIN, EMIL EDWARD.—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 Emil Ed-  
 ward Stein, late of the County of New London,  
 Conn., deceased, to present the same, with  
 vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place  
 of transacting business, No. 2120 Broadway, in  
 the City of New York, on or before the 21st  
 day of March, next.  
 Dated New York, the 9th day of September,  
 1909.  
 ANNA STEIN, Administratrix.  
 MAGUIRE & MARTIN, Attorneys for Admin-  
 istratrix, No. 2120 Broadway, New York City.

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, No. 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 Ex-  
 ecutors, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.  
 HENRY FRODLICH, ADA SCHWAB, NA-  
 THAN SCHWAB, HENRIETTA SCHWAB, Ex-  
 ecutors.

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, de-  
 ceased, 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 be-  
 fore 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, de-  
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers there-  
 of 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.  
 BENNO LEWINSON, Attorney for Executor,  
 135 Nassau Street, N. Y.

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 Stei-  
 nman, 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. MACK, Executor.  
 MAURICE MARKS, Attorney for Executor, 41  
 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of 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. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York,  
 on or before the 23rd day of October, next.  
 Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1909.  
 SAMUEL J. COHEN, Executor.  
 BERNARD F. NATHAN, Attorney for Executor,  
 No. 290 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  
 subscriber, at their place of transacting busi-  
 ness, at the office of Aronstein, Levy & Pfeiffer,  
 No. 123 Broadway, in the City of New York, on  
 or before the 20th day of November, next.  
 Dated New York, the 12th day of May, 1909.  
 HANNAH VOGEL, IDA KLEIN, Administra-  
 trices.

KAPLAN, 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  
 Kaplan, late of the County of New York, de-  
 ceased, to present the same, with vouchers there-  
 of to the subscriber, at her place of trans-  
 acting business 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 Feb-  
 ruary, next.  
 Dated New York, the 20th day of July, 1909.  
 ANNIE KAPLAN, Administratrix.  
 H. M. and S. SOLOMON, Attorneys for Ad-  
 ministratrix, 119 Nassau Street, 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 Max Gabri-  
 el, late of the County of New York, deceased,  
 to present the same with vouchers thereof to the  
 subscriber, at their place of transacting busi-  
 ness, at the office of Heyn & Covington, No. 62  
 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City  
 of New York, on or before the 4th day of Janu-  
 ary, next.  
 Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1909.  
 OSCAR L. GABRIEL, LOUIS GABRIEL & G.  
 L. GABRIEL, Executors.  
 HEYN & COVINGTON, Attorneys for Execu-  
 tors, 62 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 Bar-  
 nett, 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 128th 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. CAR-  
 RIE A. BARNETT, HENRIETTA BARNETT,  
 Executrices.  
 BEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for  
 Executors, 62 William Street, Borough of Man-  
 hattan, 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, de-  
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers there-  
 of to the subscriber, at her place of transacting  
 business at the office of Benno Loewy, Esq., Nos.  
 206 and 208 Broadway, in the Borough of Man-  
 hattan, in the City of New York, on or before  
 the first day of January, next.  
 Dated New York, the 31st day of June, 1909.  
 PAULA WOLFSOHN, Administratrix.  
 BENNO LOEWY, Attorney for Administratrix,  
 Nos. 206 and 208 Broadway, Borough of Man-  
 hattan, 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, de-  
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers there-  
 of to the subscribers at their place of transac-  
 ting business, No. 22 East 107th 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 MARX, Attorney for Executors, 16  
 Wall Street, New York City.

ERDMANN, SARAH.—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 Sarah Erd-  
 mann, late of the County of New York, de-  
 ceased, to present the same, with vouchers there-  
 of, to the subscribers at their place of transac-  
 ting business, at the office of Kurzman & Frank-  
 enthal, No. 25 Broad Street, Borough of Man-  
 hattan, City of New York, on or before Novem-  
 ber 10, 1909.  
 Dated New York, May 7, 1909.  
 MARTIN ERDMANN, Executor.  
 KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys  
 for Executor, No. 25 Broad 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 sub-  
 scribers at their place of transacting business,  
 at the office of Lawkowitz & Schap, No. 73 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  
 GOLDSCHMIDT, Executors.  
 LAWKOWITZ & SCHAP, Attorneys for Ex-  
 ecutors, No. 73 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, de-  
 ceased, to present the same with vouchers there-  
 of 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 Decem-  
 ber, next.  
 Dated New York, the 28th day of April, 1909.  
 LENA ROSENTHAL, Administratrix.  
 ABRAHAM LEVY, Attorney for Adminis-  
 tratrix, 61-65 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan,  
 City of New York.

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 Al-  
 bert Friedlander, late of the County of New  
 York, deceased, to present the same with vouch-  
 ers thereof to the subscribers at their place of  
 transacting business, at the office of Edmund W.  
 Wise, No. 15 William Street, in the City of  
 New York, on or before the 23rd day of De-  
 cember, next.  
 Dated New York, the 22d day of June, 1909.  
 MARI FRIEDLANDER, ISAAC N. SPIE-  
 GELBERG, Executors.  
 EDWARD W. WISE, Attorney for Executors  
 15 William Street, Borough

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.—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.

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: § 1. 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.

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, and shall 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.—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.

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.

sembly 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.—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.

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 county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for state or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained, or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of said city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included, and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement, owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of

time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the appellate division of the supreme court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall 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.—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.

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 Dreistadt, 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 October 20th next. Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1909. GOLDSMITH & ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

ULMANN, MATHILDE.—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 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 Melghan & Necarsulmer, 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. Melghan & Necarsulmer, attorneys for executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, 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 Melghan & Necarsulmer, 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. MELGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

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.—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.

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 Dreistadt, 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 October 20th next. Dated New York, the 16th day of April, 1909. GOLDSMITH & ROSENTHAL, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

ULMANN, MATHILDE.—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 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 Melghan & Necarsulmer, 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. Melghan & Necarsulmer, attorneys for executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, 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 Melghan & Necarsulmer, 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. MELGHAN & NECARSULMER, 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 Samuel C. Steinhart, Room 401, No. 30 Church street, Borough of Manhattan, in the city of New York, on or before the 30th day of December next. Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1909. FREDERICK J. LISMAN, Executor. SAMUEL C. STEINHART, Attorney for Executor, 30 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

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 Melghan & Necarsulmer, 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. MELGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ANGELAKIS, LOUIS, also known as LOUIS ANGELAKIS and LOUIS ANGELAKY.—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 ANGELAKIS 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, in the 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.

HEINSEHIMER, LOUIS A.—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 A. Heinsehimer, 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 Bijur, Esq., No. 24 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1909. ALFRED M. HEINSEHIMER, MORTIMER L. SCHEIFF, PAUL M. WARBURG, FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. NATHAN BIJUR, Attorney for Executors, 24 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. 562 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next. Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1909. MAX W. MAYER, JONAS EITLINGER, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MERRILL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 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, the attorney, at No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1909. SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL LUSTIG, Executors. MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 176 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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 Melghan & Necarsulmer, 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. MELGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ANGELAKIS, LOUIS, also known as LOUIS ANGELAKIS and LOUIS ANGELAKY.—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 ANGELAKIS 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, in the 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.

HEINSEHIMER, LOUIS A.—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 A. Heinsehimer, 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 Bijur, Esq., No. 24 Nassau street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next. Dated New York, the 6th day of May, 1909. ALFRED M. HEINSEHIMER, MORTIMER L. SCHEIFF, PAUL M. WARBURG, FELIX M. WARBURG, Executors. NATHAN BIJUR, Attorney for Executors, 24 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. 562 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of October next. Dated New York, the 18th day of April, 1909. MAX W. MAYER, JONAS EITLINGER, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MERRILL, Attorneys for Executors, 37 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, the attorney, at No. 176 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated New York, the 24th day of June, 1909. SOLOMON SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL LUSTIG, Executors. MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 176 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NATHAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent, To Elizabeth Woolf, Hannah Nathan, Leah Nathan, George Nathan, Abraham Nathan, Minnie Levy, Bella Plumley, Henry Nathan, Isaac Barnett, Hannah Barnett, Fannie Barnett, Abraham Martin, Annie B. Cardozo, Philip M. Solomon, Elizabeth M. Farrington, Edith L. Thaur, Eugene I. Solomon, Irene P. Frankel, Adolph C. Solomon, Elmer M. Solomon, Nathan B. Solomon, Mortimer Martin and Catherine Jensen, the next of kin of John Nathan, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Julia Harvey and Bernard Nathan, of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to a certain instrument writing relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Nathan, 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 20th day of October, 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, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate of the said 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 23 day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. JAMES D. CLIFFORD, Attorney for Petitioner, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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, deceased, 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. 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 Executor, 59 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

NEUSTADT, SIGMUND.—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 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

# HEARN

104-106 WEST 11TH STREET, West of Fifth Avenue

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A SEMI-YEARLY OCCASION OF IMPORTANT MONEY-SAVINGS IN

Silks	Wash Dress Fabrics	Laces and Nets	Notions
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**\$1.25 Yard Wide Messalines . . . . .77**

Rich, lustrous quality—one of the most desirable Dress Silks for Fall and winter—soft and clinging, but firm—white, cream and full range of the colors and shades that fashion has put its seal upon. An offering that strongly demonstrates the opportunities of this Dressmakers' Sale.

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Yard Wide Black Taffetas—full rustle finish—quality made especially for us and which you can consider good value if equalled elsewhere at \$1.00. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.74
Satin Cashmires—new fabric greatly in demand—its soft, draping qualities, combined with firm texture, making it specially desirable for princess gowns—old rose, apricot, wistaria, copenhagen, mulberry, amethyst, etc., also white and staple shades—26 inches wide—worth .79. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.58
All silk Beau de Cagnes—strong, serviceable quality, much in demand—best shades—light and dark—reg. .49. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.30
Colored Silk Poplins—white, cream and all the new light and dark colors; also black—reg. .45. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.30
23-inch Crepe de Chine—all silk—white, cream, light blue, pink, rose, lavender, maize, pearl, smoke, black, etc.—reg. .69. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.47
26-inch Black Messalines—reg. .85. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.64

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Yard wide Plaids, in newest combinations for school-dresses—bright, handsome, effects—reg. .30. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.20
38-inch New Striped Prunellas—soft and clinging, yet of extra firm texture—black, smoke, reseda, tan, rose, cawaba, walnut, cadet, cardinal, seal, myrtle, navy and black—value .50. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.34
44-inch All-Wool Serges and Chevots—cardinal, garnet, myrtle, seal, royal, navy and black—value .50. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.37
50-inch Fancy Striped Serges—fashionable shades and black—elsewhere .79. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.50
44-inch All-Wool Prunellas and oleils—latest shades and black—true value .89. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.55
56-inch All-Wool Black Chevots—strong, reliable quality for skirts and tailored suits—reg. .89. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.60
54-inch All-Wool Suitings—all the new smart shades, such as artichoke, coal dust, carob, etc., as well as navy and black—value .98. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.70
50-inch Black Panamas—Chiffon, weight—very desirable for Moyen Age dresses—value \$1.19. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.75
45-inch Black Voile—jet black, fine, crisp finish—elsewhere \$1.49. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	1.09
50-inch All-Wool Broadeloths—Black and leading Fall shades, including smoke, olive, myrtle—instead of .89. . . . .	Sale Price . . . . .	.55

<b>Ribbons and Ribbon Velvets</b>	<b>Specials for Dressmakers' Sale</b>	<b>Flannels for Dresses, Waists, etc.</b>	<b>Specials for Dressmakers' Sale</b>
2 1/2-inch Satin and Taffeta Ribbons—White, Black, desirable colors, and fancy tints—reg. 11. . . . .	.7	Fancy Wool Flannels—stripes, figures and dots, light, medium and dark—reg. \$1.00. . . . .	.67
Same quality—3 to 3 1/2 inch—reg. 14. . . . .	.9	Best All-Wool French Twill Flannels—Cream, Ivory, Black and newest shades—value .75. . . . .	.54
Same kinds—4 inch—reg. 16. . . . .	1.1 1/2	Pure Silk Embroidered Flannels—variety of patterns of skirts, etc.—worth .75. . . . .	.47
4 1/2 to 5 inch Moire Ribbons—White and all new shades—also same widths in Satins and Taffetas—all colors—reg. . . . .	.14	Fancy Scotch Shifting Flannels—desirable combinations—also used for dress purposes—value .49. . . . .	.34
4 1/2 to 6 inch Moires, Messalines, Satins, Taffetas and Dressings—reg. 23. . . . .	.16	All-Wool Fine White Saxony Flannels—for infants' wear—reg. .59. . . . .	.45
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4 1/2 inch—regularly .23. . . . .	.16		
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6 inch—regularly .27. . . . .	.20		
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<b>BLACK RIBBON VELVETS—</b>			
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No. 12—regularly .25. . . . .	.17		
No. 16—regularly .29. . . . .	.20		
No. 22—regularly .35. . . . .	.25		
No. 40—regularly .49. . . . .	.34		
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